
**ARCHAEOLOGICAL EVALUATION
AT TATTERSHALL ROAD,
WOODHALL SPA,
LINCOLNSHIRE
(WTRR 15)**

Work Undertaken For
Witham Trading Company Limited

February 2015

Report Compiled by
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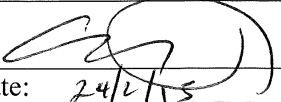
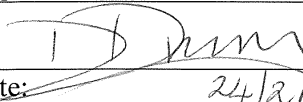
**ARCHAEOLOGICAL
PROJECT
SERVICES**



Quality Control

Archaeological Evaluation at
Tattershall Road,
Woodhall Spa
Lincolnshire
WTRR15

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1. SUMMARY

An archaeological evaluation was undertaken on land at Tattershall Road, Woodhall Spa, Lincolnshire as the area was archaeologically sensitive. A dugout boat of probable prehistoric date was reported as being found at the site and a Bronze Age sword was found just to the west. Directly to the southwest is the site of the medieval Kirkstead Abbey.

The evaluation revealed a possible curving hedgerow or trackway that may be of significant antiquity at the northeastern end of the site.

Other features encountered during the investigation included three post-medieval ditches, a large spread of dark earth dating to the post-medieval period which may represent the infilling of a feature or a hollow, six undated ditches, a modern ditch and two other modern disturbances.

Artefacts retrieved comprised two residual fragments of medieval pottery, post-medieval and modern pottery, ceramic building material, and modern glass and slate.

2. INTRODUCTION

2.1 Definition of an Evaluation

An archaeological evaluation is defined as *'a limited programme of non-intrusive and/or intrusive fieldwork which determines the presence or absence of archaeological features, structures, deposits, artefacts or ecofacts within a specified area or site. If such archaeological remains are present Field Evaluation defines their character and extent, quality and preservation, and it enables an assessment of their worth in a local, regional, national or international context as appropriate'* (CIfA 2014).

2.2 Planning Background

The site was the subject of a hybrid planning application (application no: S/215/01656/14) consisting of an outline application for residential development comprising 49 dwellings and full application for change of use of land formerly used as agricultural and woodland to form a nature reserve. The Lincolnshire Historic Environment Service advised that a programme of archaeological work in accordance with a written scheme of investigation (WSI) that was submitted to and approved by the local planning authority was required. Archaeological Project Services was commissioned by Witham Trading Company Limited to undertake this investigation which was carried out between 3rd and 13th February 2015.

2.3 Topography and Geology

Woodhall Spa is located about 10km southwest of Horncastle and 23km southeast of Lincoln in the East Lindsey district of Lincolnshire (Fig 1). The Site is 0.5km southeast of the centre of Woodhall Spa as defined by the principal road junction of Station Road with Tattershall Road. The Site is on the east side of Tattershall Road (B1192), centred on national grid reference TF 1950 6250 (Fig 2). The site lies at a height of *c.* 7m OD on land that slopes gently down to the west, on the eastern side of the Witham Valley.

Local soils are the Blackwood Association slightly stony typical sandy gleys developed in glaciofluvial drift (Hodge *et al.* 1984, 127).

2.4 Archaeological Setting

A dugout boat of probable prehistoric date was found in 1840 at the site itself. Part of a late Bronze Age sword has also been found a short distance to the southwest.

Also to the southwest, on the opposite side of Tattershall Road, is the site of medieval Kirkstead Abbey, a Scheduled Monument.

Woodhall Spa is a comparatively recent settlement developed since 1811, when a shaft sunk in search of coal filled with mineral rich water thought suitable for therapeutic purposes (Wright 1982, 59).

3. AIMS

The aim of the work was to gather sufficient information for the archaeological curator to be able to formulate a policy for the management of the archaeological resources present on the site.

The objectives of the work were to establish the type of archaeological activity that may be present within the site and its likely extent; to determine the date, function, state of preservation and spatial arrangement of the archaeological features present on the site, to determine the extent to which surrounding archaeological features extend into the application area and to establish the way in which the archaeological features identified fit into the pattern of occupation and land-use in the surrounding landscape.

4. METHODS

South of the track which bisects the site, eleven trenches measuring 50m by 1.9m were excavated to the level of archaeological remains or the surface of the underlying natural geology (Figs 3 and 4). No trenches were located in the area of ponds, north of the track, which was to become a nature reserve.

Removal of topsoil and other overburden was undertaken by mechanical excavator using a toothless ditching bucket. The

exposed surfaces of the trenches were then cleaned by hand and inspected for archaeological remains.

Each deposit exposed during the evaluation was allocated a unique reference number (context number) with an individual written description. A list of all contexts and their interpretations appears as Appendix 1. A photographic record was also compiled and sections and plans were drawn at a scale of 1:10 and 1:20 respectively. Recording of deposits encountered was undertaken according to standard Archaeological Project Services practice.

The location of the excavated trenches was plotted with a survey grade differential GPS.

Following excavation, finds were examined and a period date assigned where possible (Appendix 2). The records were also checked and a stratigraphic matrix produced. Phasing was based on the nature of the deposits and recognisable relationships between them.

5. RESULTS

The results of the archaeological evaluation are discussed in trench order. Archaeological contexts are described below. The numbers in brackets are the context numbers assigned in the field.

Natural deposits throughout the site comprised sands and gravels with varying compositions. These ranged in colour from dark grey to greyish brown to dark to light reddish yellow and light whitish grey. They were assigned context numbers (101), (201), (301), (401), (501), (601), (701), (801), (902), (1001) and (1101), where the first digit (and the first two digits in the case of the four digit context numbers) represent the trench number

from which the deposit was recorded (Figs 5-8).

Topsoil/ploughsoil was relatively homogenous across the whole of the site, consisting of soft dark greyish brown to dark grey humic sand and silty sand, containing frequent to moderate, small sub-angular to sub-rounded pebbles and ranging in thickness from 0.30m to 0.48m. Context numbers assigned for topsoil were (100), (200), (300), (400), (500), (600), (700), (800), (900), (1000) and (1100) (Figs 9-13, Sections 1-5, 7, 9-11 & 16-20).

Trench 1

Trench 1 revealed a sequence of natural sands and gravels (101) overlain by topsoil (100) (Figs 5 & 13) (Section 16). Some modern disturbance was recorded in the western end of the trench where modern white glaze pottery and brick were observed by the excavator.

Trench 2

An undated ditch [206] was truncated by a second undated ditch [203] in the central area of Trench 2 (Figs 5 & 11) (Section 15).

The earliest ditch [206] was linear and oriented on a roughly east to west alignment, measuring 1.05m wide by 0.22m deep with steep concave sides breaking gradually to a concave base. The primary fill of the ditch consisted of soft mid brownish whitish grey sand (205), 0.22m thick and containing frequent pebbles. The upper fill (204) comprised 0.23m thick, soft mid to dark brown silty sand with frequent pebbles.

This ditch was truncated by ditch [203] which was also linear and oriented on the same roughly east to west alignment. Ditch [203] measured 2.24m wide x 0.64m deep with shallow sides (steep at the top) breaking imperceptibly to a concave base. It contained a single fill which consisted of

soft very dark brown silty sand containing frequent gravel and pebbles.

Trench 3

Natural sands and gravels (301) were overlain by topsoil (300) throughout the majority of this trench (Figs 5 & 13) (Section 17). However, towards the northeastern end of the trench a spread of black peaty sand and dark greyish brown peaty sand (302) was recorded. An exploratory sondage revealed that this deposit was *c.* 0.40m thick and overlay clean whitish grey sand. This probably represents vegetation and a wetland environment in the area.

At the very northeastern end of the trench a deposit of soft dark grey peaty silty sand (303) was recorded. A sondage revealed it had a depth of 0.30m although it is unclear whether this represents a spread of material or a cut feature. A fragment of willow pattern 19th century Pearlware pottery was retrieved from this deposit and thus it was not investigated further.

Trench 4

Near the centre of this trench the natural (401) was truncated by a linear ditch, oriented on a northeast to southwest alignment, measuring 1.54m wide by 0.28m deep with shallow concave sides breaking gradually to a slightly concave base (Figs 6 & 11) (Section 14). This ditch contained two fills, the first of which consisted of friable mid greyish brown sand (403), 0.16m thick with frequent pebbles. The upper fill comprised 0.28m thick firm black peaty sand with frequent pebbles.

At the northern end of the trench natural sands and gravels were overlain by a firm to friable black peaty sand (405) which extended 5.55m into the trench (Fig 6).

Trench 5

At the northeastern end of Trench 5 the

natural sands and gravels (501) were cut by a wide ditch [503] extending diagonally through the trench (Fig 6). This feature was not excavated in this trench as it is a continuation of ditch [804] and possibly [803], which were investigated and recorded in Trench 8 (Figs 7 & 9) (Section 2). The probable line of this ditch between Trenches 5 and 8 is plotted on Figure 4. The upper fill of [503] was recorded in the base of Trench 5 and consisted of friable mid brownish grey silty sand (502) with frequent pebbles (Fig 6).

Overlying the natural in the western half of this trench was a deposit of friable mid to dark grey silty sand (504) with frequent pebbles (Fig 6). A sondage at the western end of the trench showed the deposit to have a thickness of 0.25m. A single piece from a large late medieval type 'great brick' was recovered from this deposit and probably derives from the nearby monastic complex of Kirkstead Abbey. However, this is probably residual as four sherds of post-medieval pottery were recovered from (504). As a result of this dating evidence the deposit was not investigated further and it is unclear as to whether this deposit lay within a cut or was a spread of material within a natural hollow.

Trench 6

In Trench 6, three features were identified cut through the natural sands and gravels (601) (Fig 6).

In the western half of the trench was a linear ditch cut [603] oriented on a roughly northwest to southeast alignment, measuring 1.28m wide by 0.68m deep with fairly steep concave sides breaking gradually to a concave base (Figs 6 & 9, Section 1) (Plate 4). This ditch was filled with friable dark brownish grey silty sand (602) containing frequent pebbles. A single sherd of post-medieval Brown Glazed Earthenware pottery was retrieved from this fill.

In the central area of the trench was an undated linear ditch cut [606], oriented on a north-northwest to south-southeast alignment, measuring 1.20m wide by 0.24m deep with concave shallow sides breaking imperceptibly to a concave base (Figs 6 & 11) (Section 9). This feature contained two fills, the first of which comprised friable dark greyish brown sand (605) with mid reddish orange brown mottle. The upper fill consisted of friable dark grey sandy silt, 0.17m thick, containing frequent pebbles (604).

In the eastern end of the trench a linear ditch [612] cut through the natural, measuring 5.70m wide with concave sides (Figs 6 & 12, Section 10) (Plate 3). Due to the high water table and its post-medieval date, this feature was not fully excavated. The earliest fill identified in this feature consisted of at least 0.45m thick friable mid grey sand with black mottle (608), containing frequent pebbles. A total of five sherds of post-medieval pottery, representing five different vessels was recovered from this fill. Pottery types included Bourne 'D' ware, Post Medieval Red Earthenware, Brown Glazed Earthenware and Cistercian Ware giving a post-medieval 16th to 17th century date for this deposit. This fill was overlain by a deposit of friable to soft, very dark grey silty sand (610), 0.10m thick with occasional pebbles. The next fill in the sequence comprised 50mm thick loose mid brownish yellow grit and small gravel (609) recorded in the northeast side of the section. The uppermost fill consisted of friable very dark grey sandy silt (607), 0.52m thick with frequent pebbles. Pottery recovered from this deposit included 2 sherds of post-medieval Bourne 'D' ware and two fragments of residual medieval Toynton ware pottery. A total of five fragments of tile were also recovered from this deposit; two of these were problematic with regards to dating, while three are from the medieval period but probably

derive from demolition waste or re-roofing activities in the area.

The features were overlain by topsoil deposit (600).

Trench 7

Trench 7 revealed a sequence of natural sands and gravels (701) overlain by topsoil (700) (Figs 7 & 13) (Section 19)

Trench 8

Near the centre of Trench 8 three intercutting ditches (Fig 7) were identified. The earliest of these [816] was heavily truncated and as such, was only observed in the bottom of Section 2 (Fig 9) (Plate 5).

Ditch cut [816] was linear in plan and oriented on a north-northeast to south-southwest alignment, measuring 0.20m deep by 1.80m wide with steep sides breaking gradually to a flat base (Figs 7 & 9, Section 2) (Plate 5). The primary fill of this ditch consisted of firm mottled mid to dark brown and mid grey silty sand (815), 60mm thick. This was overlain by a 30mm thick deposit of compact mid yellow gravel (814), which in turn was sealed by a mid to dark brown and mid grey silty sand (813).

Ditch [816] was truncated by ditch [804], which was linear in plan and oriented on a northeast to southwest alignment, measuring 4.60m wide by 0.54m deep with gently sloping sides breaking gradually to a fairly flat base (Figs 7 & 9, Section 2) (Plate 5). This ditch cut (and possibly [803] as well) was also observed in Trench 5 where it was assigned context number [503]. The probable line the ditch takes between these two trenches is illustrated in Figure 4.

The earliest fills of ditch [816] consisted of three light whitish brown sandy gravel deposits (812), (811) & (810) in the southern side of the cut. Deposit (810) was

overlain by a friable dark grey peaty sand (809), 0.14m thick, which lay along much of the flat base of the ditch cut. A soft mix of light whitish brown sand and dark grey peaty silt (808), 0.24m thick with moderate pebbles, formed the next fill in the sequence. This deposit was overlain by two soft to friable dark grey and dark greyish brown peaty to humic sand deposits (807) & (806).

Ditch [804] was truncated on its southern side by linear ditch [803], oriented on a northeast to southwest alignment and measuring 1.60m wide by 0.40m deep with gently sloping concave sides breaking gradually to a slightly concave base (Figs 7 & 9, Section 2) (Plate 5). The fill of this ditch consisted of soft dark brownish grey gravelly sand (802) from which a single sherd of 16th to 17th century Black Glazed Earthenware pottery was recovered.

At the southeastern end of Trench 8 was a linear ditch cut [805] oriented on a north-northeast to south-southwest alignment, measuring 2.50m wide by 0.68m deep with steep sides breaking gradually to a concave base (Figs 7 & 9) (Section 3). This ditch contained a sequence of four dark to mid grey sandy fills (821), (820), (819) and (818) and was overlain by a final fill of loose light olivey brown gravelly sand (817).

Trench 9

In Trench 9, soft light whitish brown sand (902) (Plate 6) was overlain by 70mm thick soft dark greyish peaty sand (901) (Figs 7 & 13) (Section 20) with occasional small pebbles. A number of potential features were investigated in this trench but found to be formed by natural processes. The peaty sand was overlain by 0.30m thick topsoil (900).

Trench 10

The earliest feature in this trench took the form of two parallel curvilinear ditches

with a curvilinear anomaly and fill existing between the ditches (Plate 7). The curvilinear feature [1018] between the parallel ditches measured 0.50m wide by c. 130mm deep with a convex base in profile (Figs 8 & 10, Sections 6 & 7) (Plate 8). This feature was not observed running the full length between the ditches but was recorded between them for the majority of their length. The fill of [1018] comprised 50mm thick soft mid to light grey sand (1017) with frequent pebbles.

The curvilinear parallel ditches in this trench extended outwards from the western edge of the trench on a northerly alignment curving towards the northwest before disappearing again into the western edge the trench. The westernmost of these ditches was assigned context numbers [1004], [1008], [1014] and [1016]; it was investigated in a number of sections and measured 0.47m to 0.60m wide by 0.13 to 0.22m deep (Figs 8 & 10, Section 6 & 8) (Plates 8 & 9) with steep sides breaking gradually to a concave base. The fill of this feature comprised soft to fairly compact mid to light grey gravelly sand and was assigned context numbers (1003), (1007), (1013) and (1015) respectively. Deposit (1002) comprised soft very dark grey peaty sand, up to 0.15m thick with occasional pebbles. This was recorded as an upper fill of ditch [1004]/[1008]/[1014]/[1016] in the central area of the trench, and also spread across to the area between the ditches and overlay parts of parallel ditch [1006]/[1012] as well.

The easternmost parallel ditch [1006]/[1012] was for the most part identical in form with steep sides breaking gradually to a concave base and measuring between 0.44m and 0.47m wide by 90mm to 0.13m deep (Figs 8, 10 & 11, Sections 8 & 12) (Plates 9-10). The fill of this ditch consisted of loose to compact mid to light grey gravelly sand (1005)/(1011).

Ditch [1010] truncated the parallel ditch feature at the northern end of the trench (Figs 8 & 11) (Section 11). This ditch was linear in plan and oriented on a roughly northeast to southwest alignment, measuring 1.45m wide by 0.44m deep with moderately steep sides breaking gradually to a concave base. Ditch [1010] contained a single fill consisting of firm, yet friable very dark greyish brown peaty silt (1009).

Two field drain cuts, [1023] and [1024], were recorded truncating ditch [1010]. At the other end of the trench the parallel ditch feature was truncated by field drain [1022].

Trench 11

In Trench 11 the natural was truncated by three linear ditch cuts, two of which had re-cuts (Figs 8 & 10) (Sections 4 & 5).

The ditch [1103] at the northeastern end of the trench was oriented on a roughly north-northwest to south-southeast alignment, measuring 1.2m wide by 0.60m deep with steep sides breaking gradually to a concave base (Fig 8). The soft dark grey slightly silty sand (1102) fill of this feature contained a fragment of modern Welsh roofing slate and five pieces of early 20th century pale green bottle glass.

At the southwestern end of the trench, ditch [1115] was truncated by re-cut [1105] (Figs 8 & 10) (Section 5). Ditch [1115] was linear in plan, oriented on a roughly north-northwest to south-southeast alignment and measured at least 1.80m wide by 0.60m deep, with steep sides breaking gradually to a slightly concave base. This ditch contained three soft dark grey to dark olivey grey fills of silty sand (1114), (1113) and (1112).

Re-cut [1105] was oriented on the same alignment, also linear in plan and measured 2.25m wide by 0.45m long with steep sides breaking gradually to a slightly

concave base. This ditch also contained three soft silty sand deposits, the first of which (1111) was dark grey to light whitish grey in colour. The second fill in the sequence (1110) was light whitish brown with light grey mottle while the final fill (1109) was mid to dark grey with moderate dark reddish brown mottle.

Adjacent and parallel to [1115]/[1105] was a second re-cut linear ditch [1108]/[1104] oriented on a parallel alignment (Figs 8 & 10) (Section 4). Ditch [1108] was the original cut and measured 1.70m wide, with quite steep sides breaking gradually to a concave base. Its fill consisted of soft dark grey humic silty sand (1107), with dark reddish brown patches and containing frequent pebbles.

Re-cut [1104] truncated [1108] and measured 1.60m wide by 0.46m deep with gently sloping sides breaking gradually to a slightly concave base. A single fill was identified within the re-cut and comprised soft dark brownish grey humic silty sand (1104) with frequent pebbles.

6. DISCUSSION

Natural deposits across the site comprise glaciofluvial sands and gravels. Towards the northwestern end of the trenched area the composition of the natural changes and there is a far greater sand and peaty sand content, in the case of Trench 9 a sandy peat deposit overlying the natural sand. These peaty and humic sands represent vegetation that suggests this end of the site lay on the edge of a wetland environment. In light of this it may be that the location of the dugout boat found in the 1840s lay to the north or northwest of the area of trenching, as the boat could have been left close to where it was being used. There are a number of very small ponds or pools to the north, marked as Clay Pits on the 1889 1:2500 OS map. These extraction pits

would have encountered waterlogged deposits with anaerobic conditions suitable for the preservation of wood and as such may be where the dugout boat was discovered.

Although undated, the parallel ditches in Trench 11 are truncated by a ditch, which was itself cut by two field drains. This suggests a relatively earlier date for the parallel ditch feature, which may be the only feature of significant antiquity at the site and possibly represents a curving hedgerow or possible trackway. The convex shape of the base of the cut between the ditches is enigmatic but more suggestive of a hedgerow than trackway.

In Trenches 3 and 5, two large areas of dark earth were dated to the modern and post-medieval period respectively and may represent spreads of material or the infilling of natural hollows or large cut features. In Trench 5 a fragment of medieval 'great brick' was recovered but is thought to be residual as post-medieval pottery was also recovered from the same deposit. This brick fragment is probably associated with the nearby monastic complex of Kirkstead Abbey.

In Trench 6, two post-medieval ditches were identified, although the dating for one of these relies on a single sherd. The substantial ditch in the eastern half of the trench contained post-medieval pottery along with two residual fragments of medieval pottery and some medieval tile. The tile probably represents demolition waste or re-roofing activities in the area. A single fragment of horse pre-molar was also retrieved from this ditch.

A wide ditch in Trench 8 is probably post-medieval in date as a fragment of Black Glazed Earthenware was recovered from one of its fills. This ditch was observed in Trench 5 to the southwest as well and was truncated or perhaps re-cut by a smaller

ditch containing no dating evidence.

A number of undated ditches were recorded across the site. Single examples occurred in Trench 2, Trench 4, Trench 6 and Trench 8, while Trench 11 revealed two undated ditches with re-cuts. A ditch in Trench 10 was truncated by two field drains and thus predates them.

A modern ditch was identified in Trench 11.

7. CONCLUSIONS

An archaeological evaluation was undertaken on land at Tattershall Road, Woodhall Spa, Lincolnshire as the area was archaeologically sensitive, located close to the discovery of a dugout boat of probable prehistoric date and the find of part of a Bronze Age sword. In addition, the site of medieval Kirkstead Abbey lies immediately to the west.

No prehistoric artefacts were encountered during the investigation, however, the evaluation revealed a possible curving hedgerow or trackway that may be of significant antiquity at the northeastern end of the site.

Other features encountered during the investigation included three post-medieval ditches, a large spread of dark earth dating to the post-medieval period which may represent the infilling of a feature or a hollow, six undated ditches, a modern ditch and two other modern disturbances. Finds comprised a small amount of residual medieval pottery, post-medieval and modern pottery, ceramic building material, and modern glass and slate.

8. ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

Archaeological Project Services wishes to

acknowledge the assistance of Mr W Nelstrop of Witham Trading Company Ltd for commissioning the fieldwork and post-excavation. The work was coordinated by Gary Taylor who edited this report along with Denise Drury.

9. PERSONNEL

Project Coordinator: Gary Taylor
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 Finds Processing: Denise Buckley
 Photographic reproduction: Sue Unsworth
 Illustration: Mark Peachey, Andrew Failes
 Post-excavation Analysis: Andrew Failes

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11. ABBREVIATIONS

APS	Archaeological Project Services
BGS	British Geological Survey
CIfA	Chartered Institute for Archaeologists



Figure 1 - General location plan

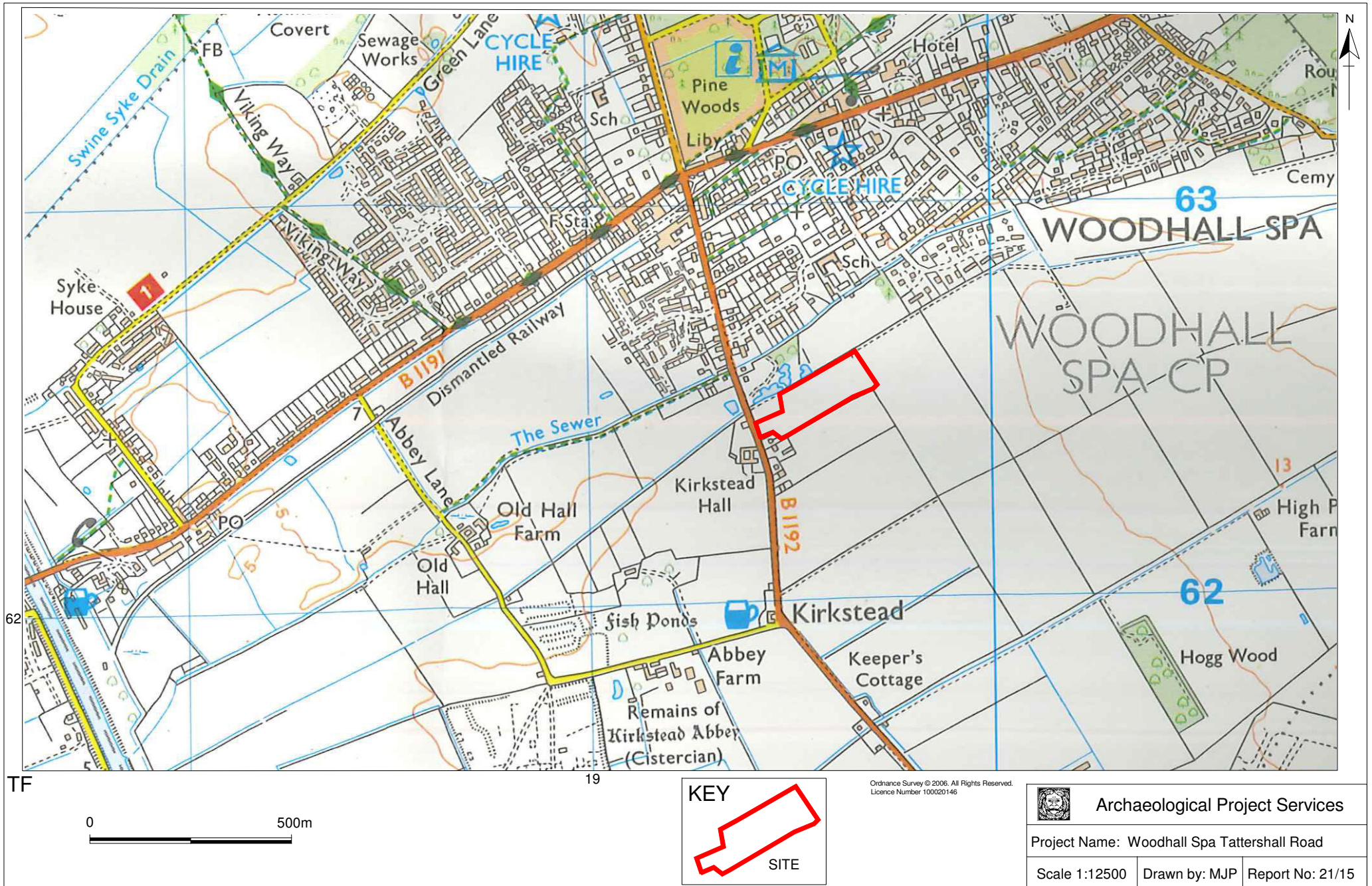


Figure 2. Site location plan

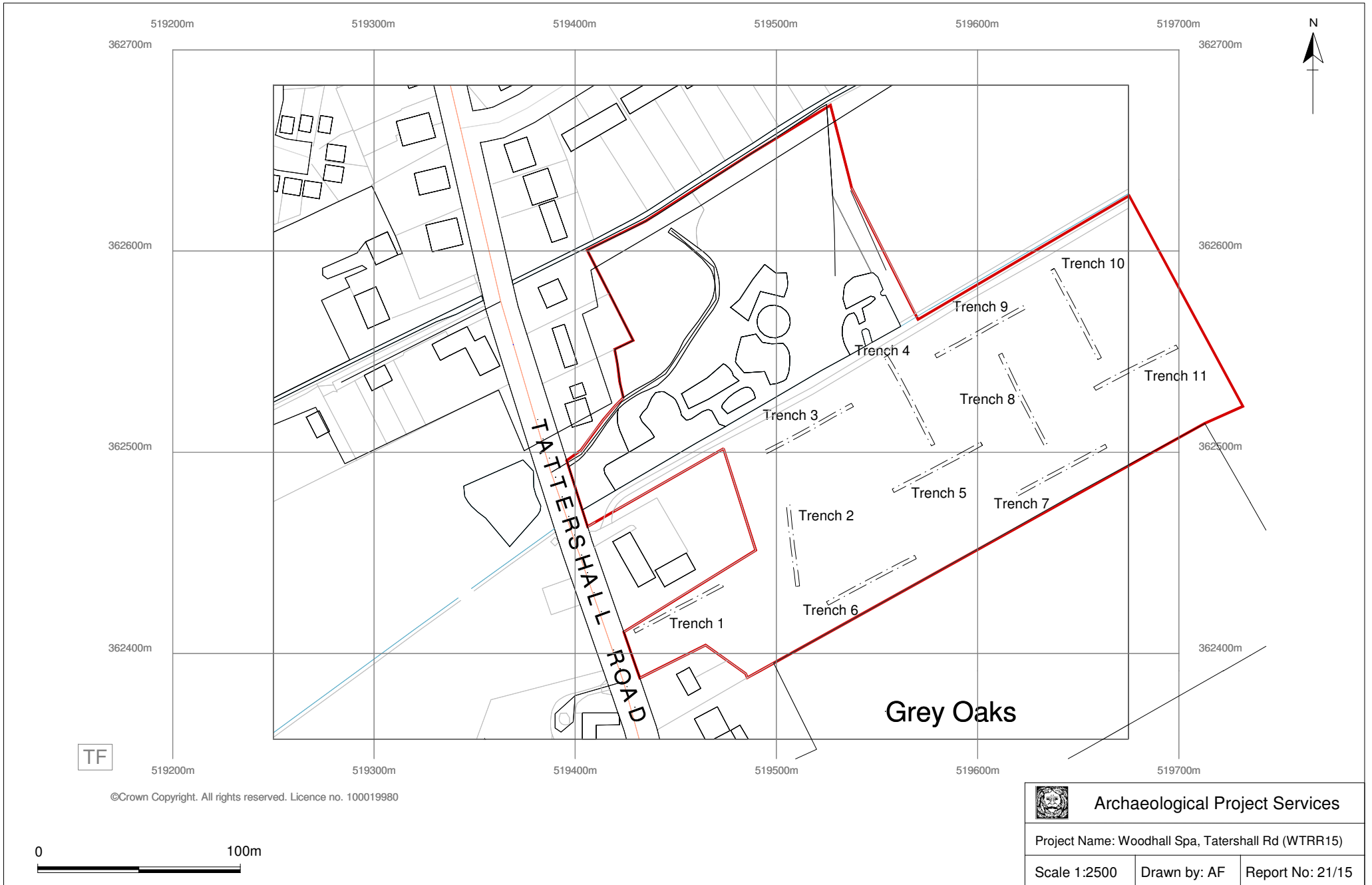
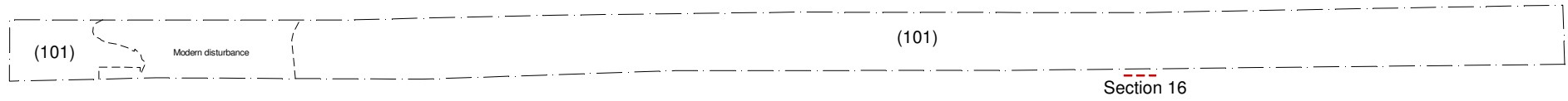


Figure 3 - Trench location plan

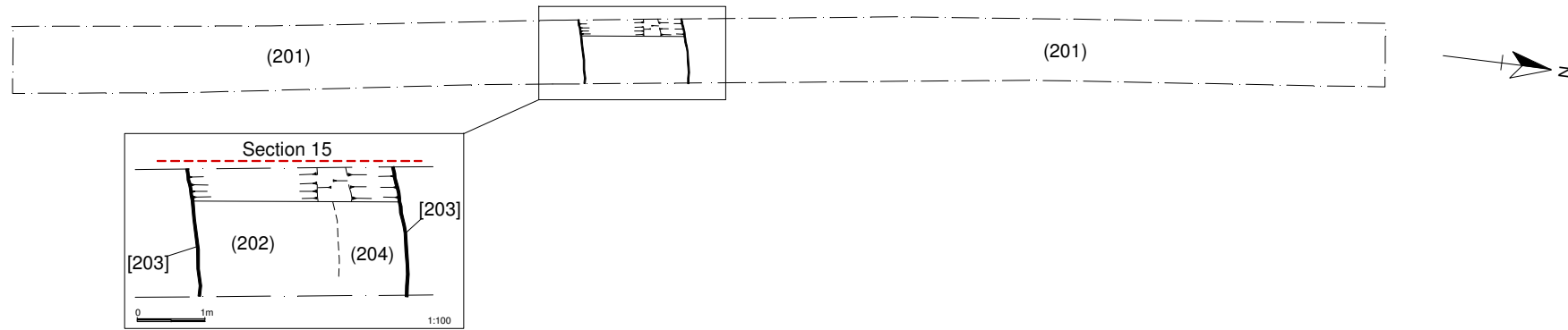


Figure 4 - Trench locations with features plotted

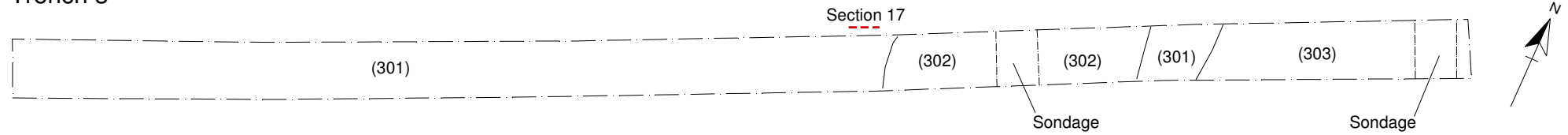
Trench 1



Trench 2



Trench 3




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Figure 5 - Plan of Trenches 1-3

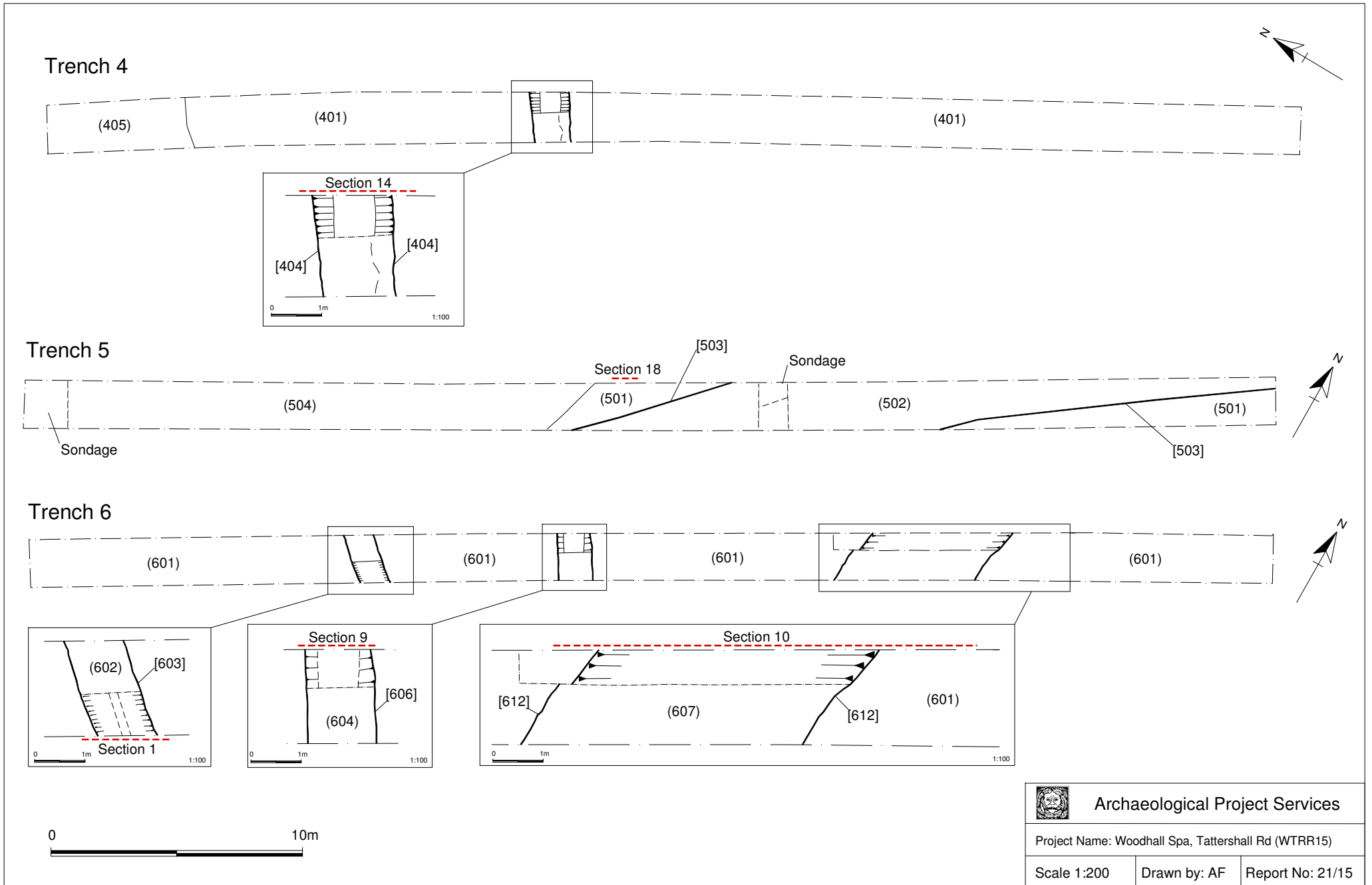


Figure 6 - Plan of Trenches 4-6

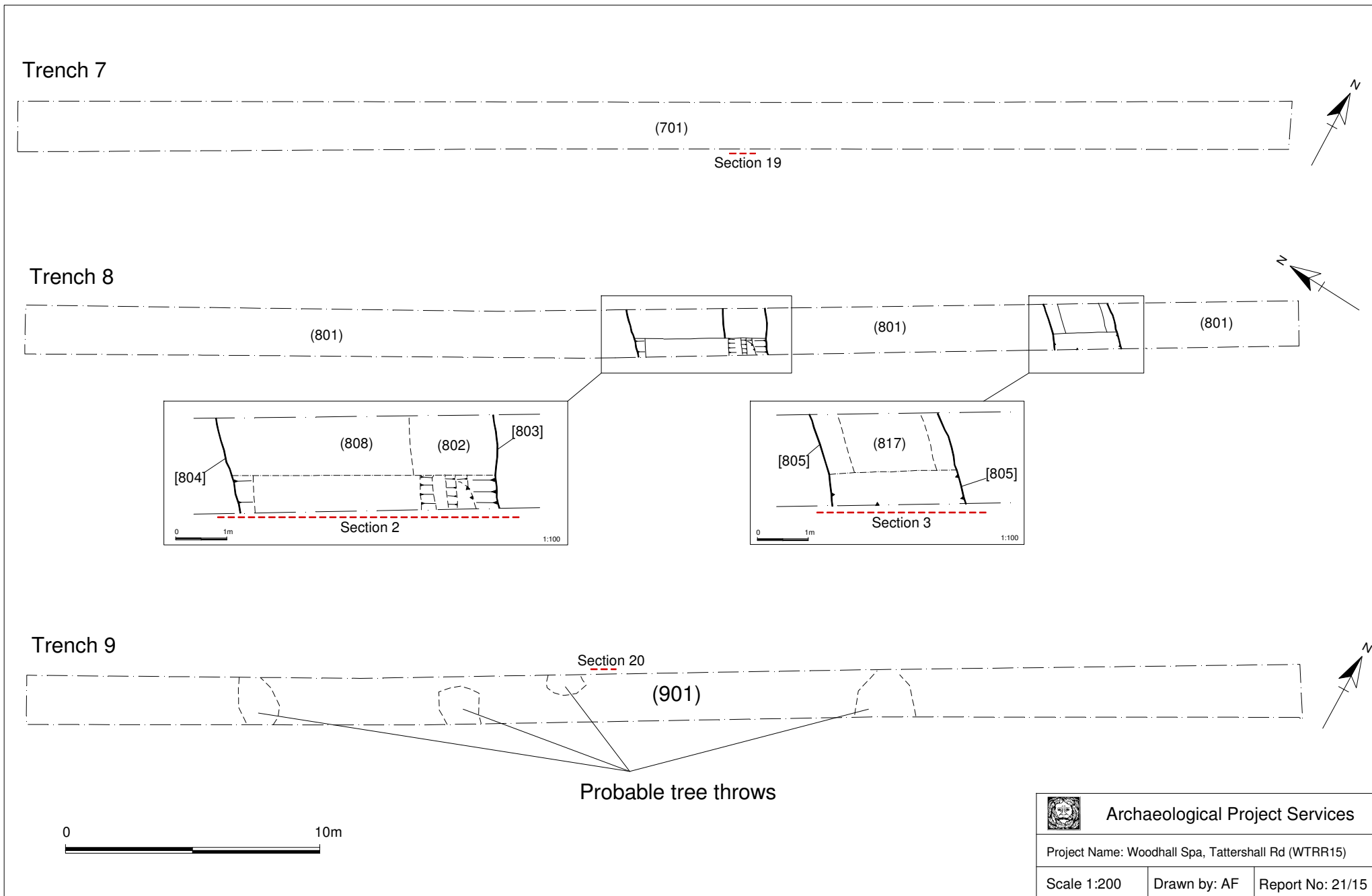


Figure 7 - Plan of Trenches 7-9

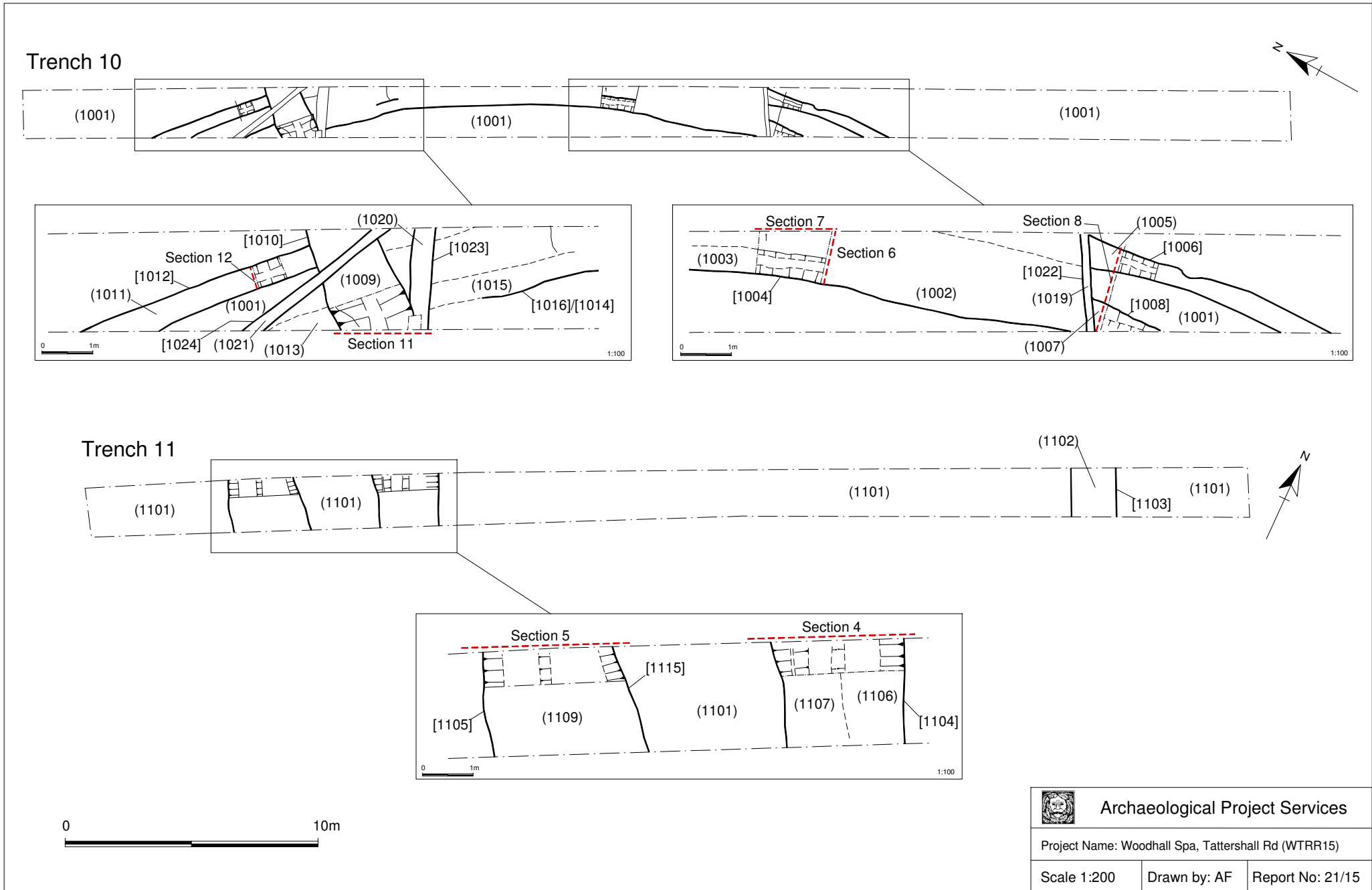


Figure 8 - Plan of Trenches 10-11

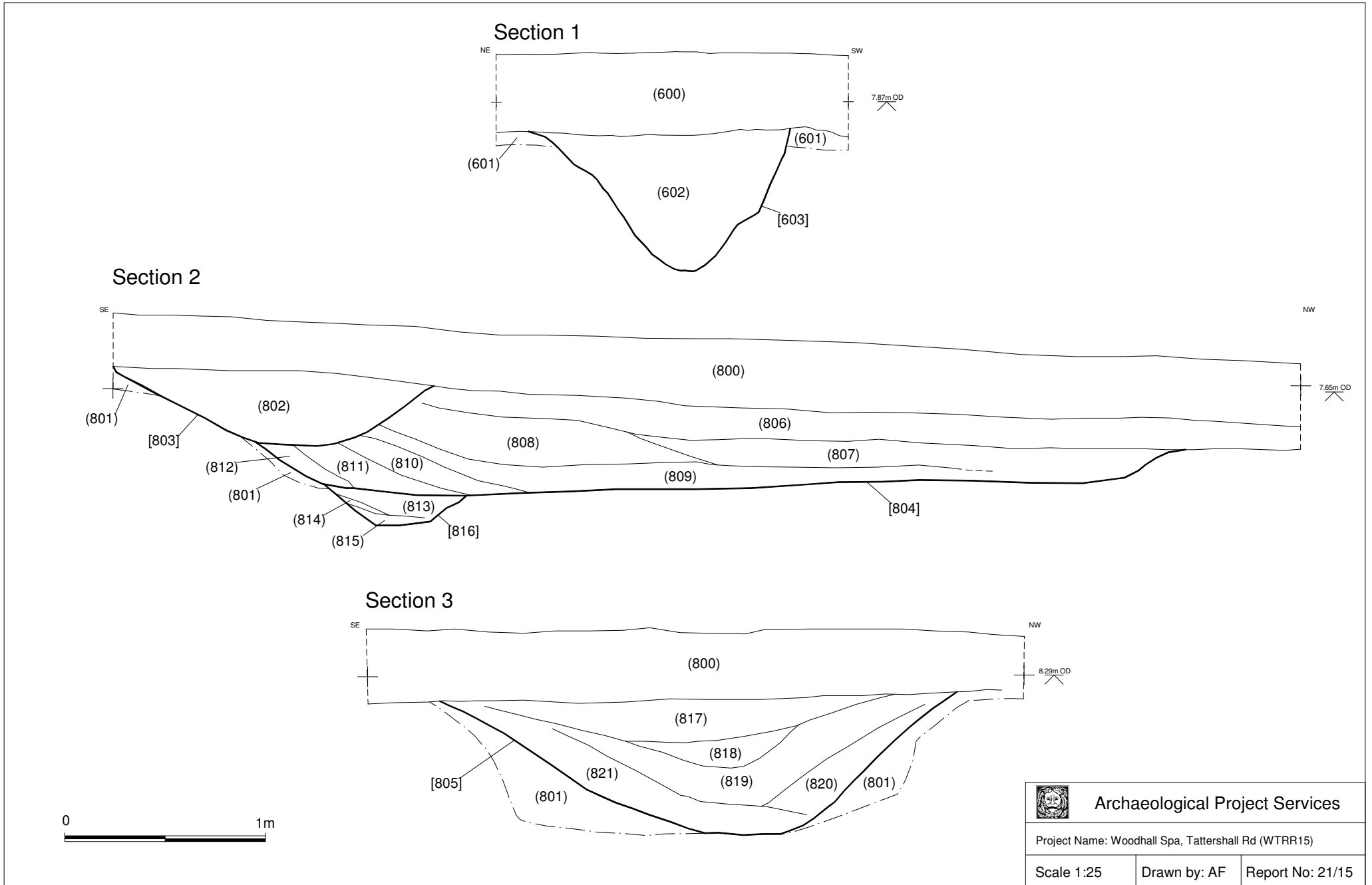
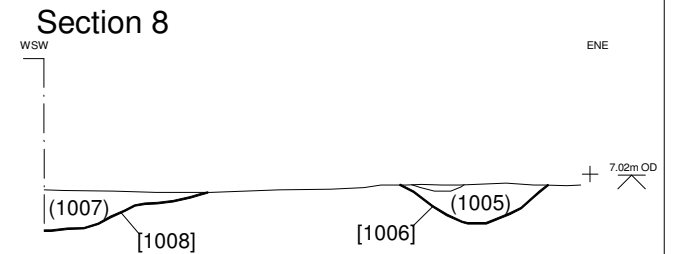
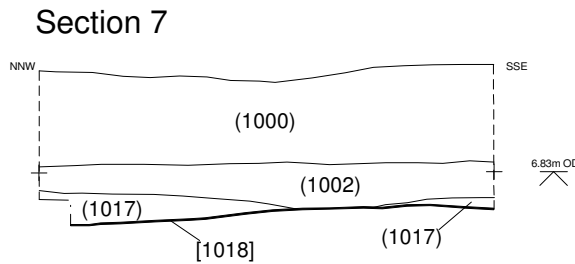
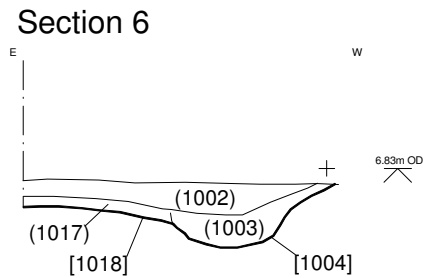
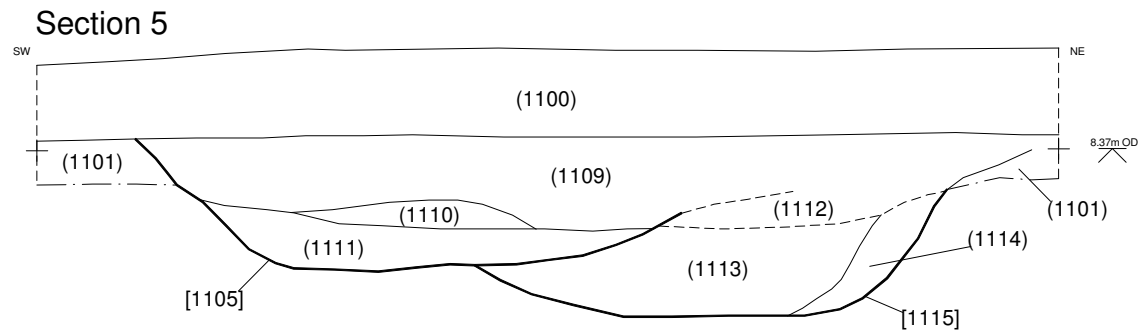
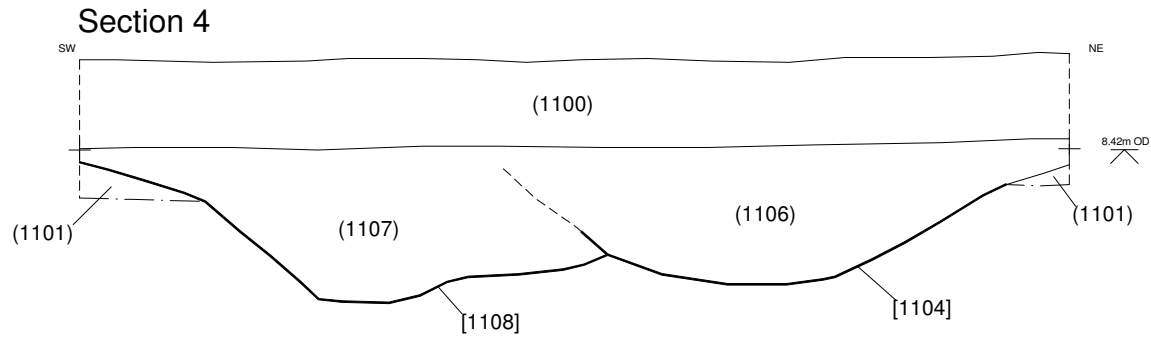


Figure 9 - Section 1-3



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Project Name: Woodhall Spa, Tattershall Rd (WTRR15)

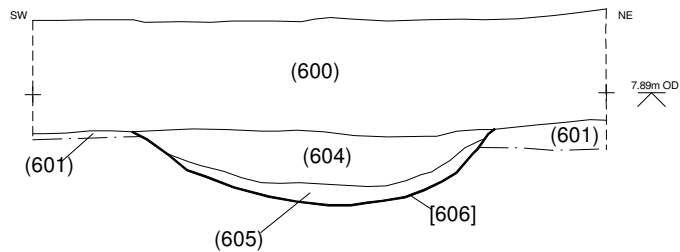
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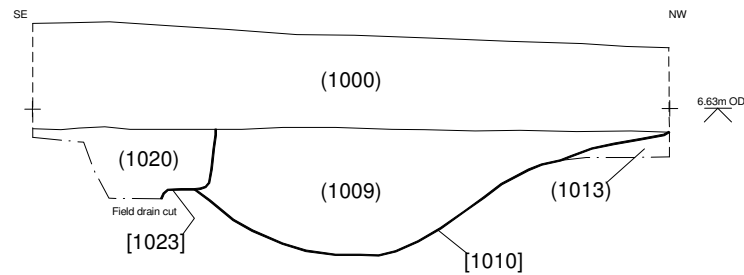
Report No: 21/15

Figure 10 - Sections 4-8

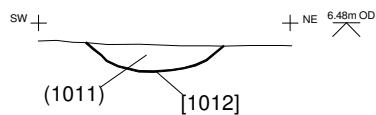
Section 9



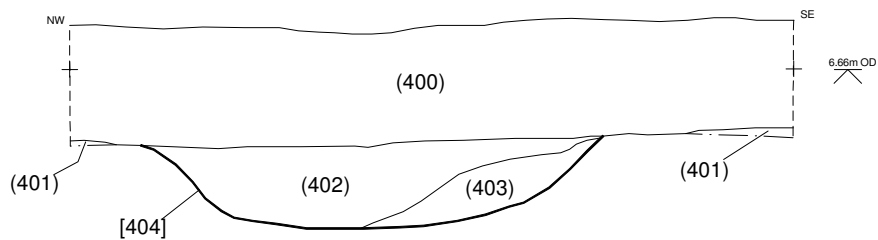
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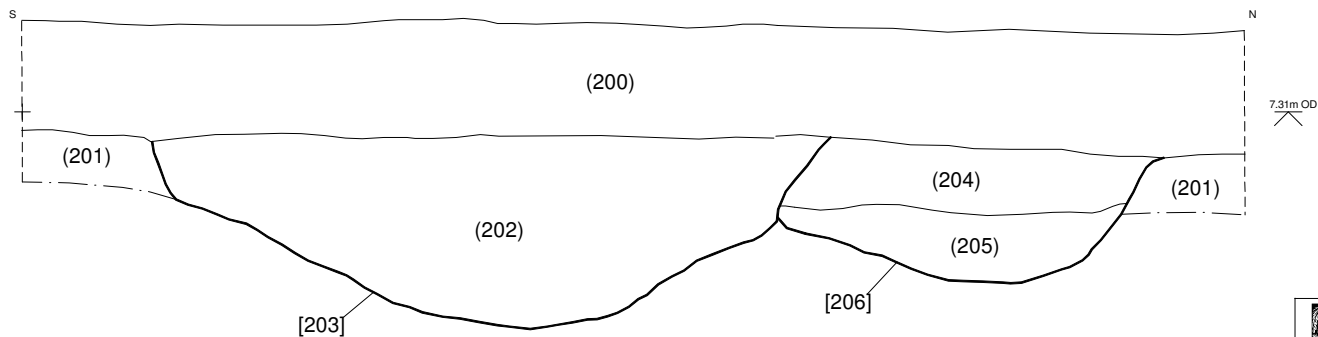
Section 12



Section 14



Section 15




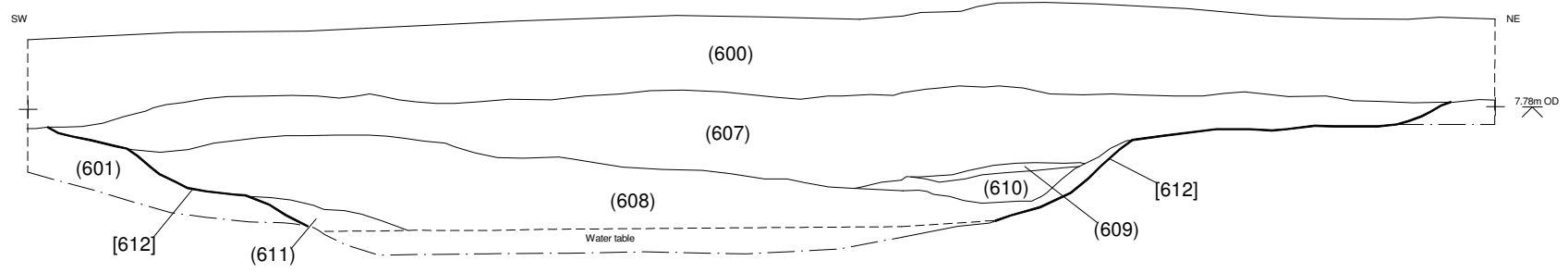
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Project Name: Woodhall Spa, Tattershall Rd (WTRR15)		
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Figure 11 - Sections 9, 11, 12, 14 & 15

Section 10




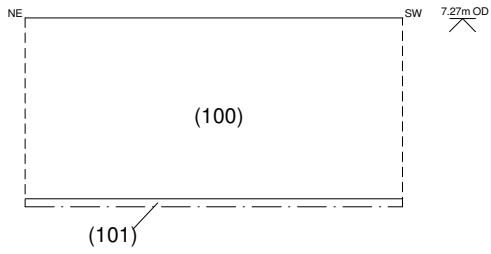
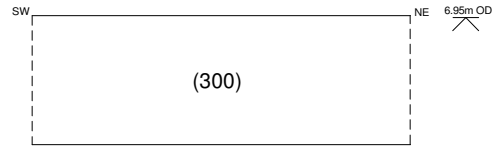
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Figure 12 - Section 10

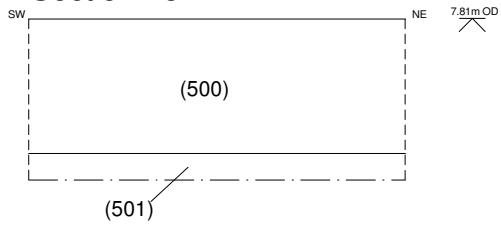
Section 16



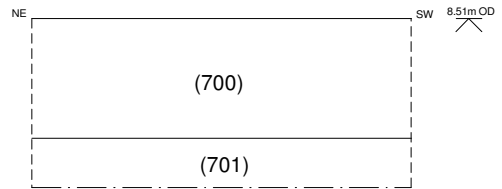
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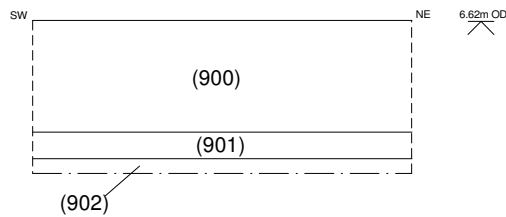
Section 18



Section 19



Section 20



Archaeological Project Services

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Scale 1:20

Drawn by: AF

Report No: 21/15

Figure 13 - Sections 16-20



Plate 1 - General view of site, looking southeast



Plate 2 – Working shot of Trench 6, looking northeast



Plate 3 – Ditch [612], Section 10



Plate 4 – Ditch [603], Section 1



Plate 5 – Ditches [816], [804] & [803], Section 2, looking northwest



Plate 6 – Trench 9 showing white sandy natural (901), looking southwest



Plate 7 – Trench 10 showing curvilinear feature in plan



Plate 8 – Ditch [1004]/[1008]/[1014]/[1016] and feature [1018], Section 7

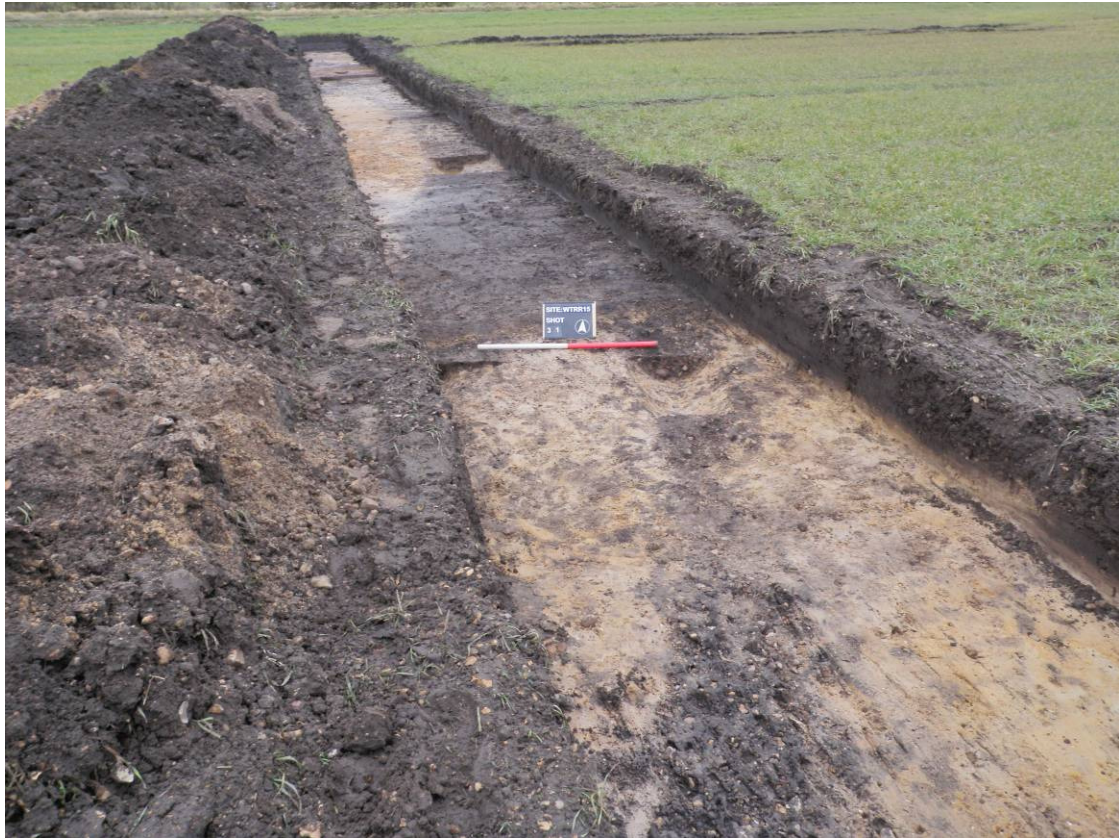


Plate 9 – Parallel ditches [1006]/[1012] and [1004]/[1008]/[1014]/[1016], Section 8



Plate 10 – Ditch [1010] (in foreground) and [1006]/[1012], Sections 11 & 12

Appendix 1

CONTEXT SUMMARY

No.	Trench	Description	Interpretation
100	1	Friable dark greyish brown silty sand, 0.48m thick with frequent pebbles	Topsoil
101	1	Friable mid greyish brown sand and gravel with patches of light greyish brown sand and reddish yellow sand and gravel	Natural sands and gravels
200	2	Friable dark greyish brown silty sand, 0.36m thick with frequent pebbles	Topsoil
201	2	Friable to loose dark reddish brown and greyish brown to greyish white sand and gravel	Natural sands and gravels
202	2	Soft very dark brown silty sand, filling [203] and containing frequent gravel and pebbles	Fill of [203]
203	2	Linear cut oriented on a roughly east to west alignment, measuring 2.24m wide x 0.64m deep with shallow sides (steep at the top) breaking imperceptibly to a concave base	Ditch cut
204	2	Soft mid to dark brown silty sand, 0.23m thick with frequent pebbles	Fill of [206]
205	2	Soft mid brownish whitish grey sand, 0.22m thick with frequent pebbles	Fill of [206]
206	2	Linear cut oriented on a roughly east to west alignment, measuring 1.05m wide x 0.22m deep with steep concave sides breaking gradually to a concave base	Ditch cut
300	3	Friable dark greyish brown silty sand, 0.34m thick with frequent pebbles	Topsoil
301	3	Friable mid greyish brown and orangey brown sand and gravel	Natural sands and gravels
302	3	Spread of friable black peaty sand and dark greyish brown sand with peaty mottle c. 0.40m thick	Peaty sand deposit
303	3	Soft dark grey peaty silty sand, 0.30m thick	Peaty sand deposit
400	4	Friable dark greyish brown silty sand, 0.36m thick with frequent pebbles	Topsoil
401	4	Loose to friable to soft mid greyish brown and reddish brown sands and gravels changing to white sand at the northwestern end of the trench	Natural sands and gravels
402	4	Firm black peaty sand, 0.28m thick with moderate pebbles	Fill of [404]
403	4	Friable mid greyish brown sand, 0.16m thick with frequent pebbles	Fill of [404]
404	4	Linear cut oriented on a northeast to southwest alignment, measuring 1.54m wide x 0.28m deep with shallow concave sides breaking	Ditch cut

		gradually to a slightly concave base	
405	4	Firm to friable black peaty sand with moderate pebbles	Peaty sand deposit
500	5	Friable dark greyish brown silty sand, 0.36m thick with frequent pebbles	Topsoil
501	5	Friable to loose mid yellowish reddish brown sand and gravel	Natural sands and gravels
502	5	Friable mid brownish grey silty sand with frequent pebbles	Fill of [503]
503	5	Linear ditch cut oriented on a south-southwest to north-northeast alignment	Ditch
504	5	Friable mid to dark grey silty sand, at least 0.25m thick with frequent pebbles	Dark earth
600	6	Friable dark greyish brown silty sand, 0.40m thick with frequent pebbles	Topsoil
601	6	Friable to loose reddish brown to greyish reddish brown sand with sandy gravel patches	Natural sands and gravels
602	6	Friable dark brownish grey silty sand, filling [603] and containing frequent pebbles	Fill of [603]
603	6	Linear cut oriented on a roughly northwest to southeast alignment, measuring 1.28m wide x 0.68m deep with fairly steep concave sides breaking gradually to a concave base	Ditch cut
604	6	Friable dark grey sandy silt, 0.17m thick, containing frequent pebbles	Fill of [606]
605	6	Friable dark greyish brown sand with mid reddish orange brown mottle	Fill of [606]
606	6	Linear cut oriented on a north-northwest to south-southeast alignment, measuring 1.20m wide x 0.24m deep with concave shallow sides breaking imperceptibly to a concave base	Ditch cut
607	6	Friable very dark grey sandy silt, 0.52m thick with frequent pebbles	Fill of [612]
608	6	Friable mid grey sand with black mottle, 0.45m thick with moderate pebbles	Fill of [612]
609	6	Loose mid brownish yellow grit and small gravel, 50mm thick	Fill of [612]
610	6	Friable to soft very dark grey silty sand, 0.10m thick with occasional pebbles	Fill of [612]
611	6	Friable to soft dark grey silty sand, at least 0.10m thick with moderate pebbles	Fill of [612]
612	6	Linear cut oriented on a north-south alignment, measuring 5.70m wide with concave sides	Ditch cut
700	7	Soft dark brownish grey humic silty sand, 0.32m thick with frequent small sub-angular to sub-rounded pebbles	Topsoil
701	7	Soft (with some compact patches) mottled mix of mid orange and dark grey sandy gravel with light yellowish grey patches	Natural sands and gravels

800	8	Soft dark brownish grey humic gravelly sand, 0.32m thick	Topsoil
801	8	Variable light whitish yellow to dark orange to very dark reddish brown sand to compact sandy gravel	Natural sands and gravels
802	8	Soft dark brownish grey gravelly sand, 0.32m thick	Fill of [803]
803	8	Linear cut oriented on a northeast to southwest alignment, measuring 1.60m wide x 0.40m deep with gently sloping concave sides breaking gradually to a slightly concave base	Ditch cut
804	8	Linear cut oriented on a northeast to southwest alignment, measuring 4.60m wide x 0.54m deep with gently sloping sides breaking gradually to a generally flat base	Shallow cut
805	8	Linear cut oriented on a north-northeast to south-southwest alignment, measuring 2.50m wide by 0.68m deep with steep sides breaking gradually to a concave base	Ditch cut
806	8	Soft dark grey humic sandy, 0.18m thick with frequent pebbles	Fill of [804]
807	8	Soft to friable dark brownish grey peaty silty sand, 0.14m thick with occasional small pebbles	Fill of [804]
808	8	Soft mix of light whitish brown sand and dark grey peaty silt, 0.24m thick with moderate pebbles	Fill of [804]
809	8	Friable dark grey peaty sand, 0.14m thick, with occasional pebbles	Fill of [804]
810	8	Soft light whitish brown gravelly sand, 0.14m thick	Fill of [804]
811	8	Soft light whitish brown sand, 0.16m thick with moderate pebbles	Fill of [804]
812	8	Soft light whitish brown gravelly sand, 0.10m thick	Fill of [804]
813	8	Soft mottled mix of mid to dark brown and mid grey silty sand, 0.12m thick	Fill of [816]
814	8	Compact mid yellow gravel, 30mm thick	Fill of [816]
815	8	Firm mottled mix of mid to dark brown and mid grey silty sand, 60mm thick	Fill of [816]
816	8	Linear cut oriented on a north-northeast to south-southwest alignment, measuring 0.20m deep 1.80m wide with steep sides breaking gradually to a flat base	Ditch cut
817	8	Loose light olivey brown gravelly sand, 0.20m thick	Fill of [805]
818	8	Soft mid grey sand, 0.14m thick with frequent pebbles	Fill of [805]
819	8	Soft dark grey peaty sand, 0.18m thick with	Fill of [805]

		moderate gravel	
820	8	Soft dark brownish grey sand and gravel, 0.22m thick	Fill of [805]
821	8	Soft mid grey silty sand with red rusty mottling, 0.18m thick	Fill of [805]
900	9	Soft dark brownish grey humic silty sand, 0.30m thick with moderate pebbles	Topsoil
901	9	Soft dark greyish peaty sand with occasional small pebbles	Peaty sand layer
902	9	Soft light whitish brown sand with patches of gravel	Natural sands and gravels
1000	10	Soft dark grey humic sand with moderate pebbles, 0.37m thick	Topsoil
1001	10	Soft mid yellow to whitish brown sand and grave, turning to reddish yellow at the southern end of the trench	Natural sands and gravels
1002	10	Soft very dark grey peaty sand, up to 0.15m thick with occasional pebbles	Fill of [1004]
1003	10	Soft mid to light grey sandy gravel, 90mm thick	Fill of [1004]
1004	10	Curvilinear cut, roughly north-northeast aligned at this section, measuring 0.55m wide x 0.22m deep with steep sides breaking gradually to a slightly concave base	Westernmost of a parallel set of small ditches/gullies, possible trackway or hedge boundary
1005	10	Compact mid to light grey gravelly sand, 0.13m thick	Fill of [1006]
1006	10	Curvilinear cut, roughly north-south aligned at this section, measuring 0.47m wide x 0.13m deep with steep sides breaking gradually to a concave base	Easternmost of a parallel set of small ditches/gullies, possible trackway or hedge boundary
1007	10	Soft mid grey gravelly sand, 0.13m thick	Fill of [1008]
1008	10	Curvilinear cut, roughly north-south aligned at this section, measuring 0.50m wide x 0.13m deep with gently sloping sides breaking gradually to a concave base	Westernmost of a parallel set of small ditches/gullies, possible trackway or hedge boundary
1009	10	Firm yet friable very dark greyish brown peaty silt, 0.44m thick	Fill of [1010]
1010	10	Linear cut, oriented on a roughly northeast-southwest alignment, measuring 1.45m wide x 0.44m deep with moderately steep sides breaking gradually to a concave base	Ditch cut
1011	10	Soft mid to light grey gravelly sand, 90mm thick	Fill of [1012]
1012	10	Curvilinear cut, northwest-southeast oriented in this section, measuring 0.44m wide x 90mm deep with steep sides breaking gradually to a	Easternmost of a parallel set of small ditches/gullies,

		concave base	possible trackway or hedge boundary
1013	10	Soft mid to light grey gravelly sand, 130mm thick	Fill of [1014]
1014	10	Curvilinear cut, northwest-southeast oriented in this section, measuring 0.46m wide x 130mm deep with quite steep sides breaking gradually to a concave base	Westernmost of a parallel set of small ditches/gullies, possible trackway or hedge boundary
1015	10	Fairly compact mid to light grey gravelly sand	Fill of [1016]
1016	10	Curvilinear cut, northwest-southeast oriented in this section, measuring 0.60m wide	Westernmost of a parallel set of small ditches/gullies, possible trackway or hedge boundary
1017	10	Soft mid to light grey sand, 50mm thick with frequent pebbles	Deposit occurring between the parallel curvilinear ditches in this trench
1018	10	Curvilinear ditch, roughly north-northwest to south-southeast aligned in this area, measuring 0.50m wide x c. 130mm deep with a convex base in profile	Linear anomaly between curvilinear ditches, unclear as to formation process
1019	10	Friable mid to light yellow sandy gravel, filling [1022]	Fill of [1022]
1020	10	Mix of dark grey and mid yellow humic sand and sandy gravel	Fill of [1023]
1021	10	Soft dark grey humic sand with field drain at base of deposit	Fill of [1024]
1022	10	Northeast-southwest aligned field drain cut	Field drain cut
1023	10	Northeast-southwest aligned field drain cut	Field drain cut
1024	10	East-West aligned field drain cut	Field drain cut
1100	11	Soft dark grey humic sand, 0.30m thick with frequent pebbles	Topsoil
1101	11	Soft mid orange to light whitish yellow sand and gravel	Natural sands and gravels
1102	11	Soft dark grey slightly silty sand, 0.60m thick with frequent pebbles	Fill of [1103]
1103	11	Linear cut oriented on a roughly north-northwest to south-southeast alignment, measuring 1.2m wide x 0.60m deep with steep sides breaking gradually to a concave base	Ditch cut with modern fill
1104	11	Linear cut, oriented on a roughly north-northwest to south-southeast alignment, measuring 1.60m wide x 0.46m deep with gently sloping sides breaking gradually to a slightly concave base	Ditch cut, recut of ditch [1108]

1105	11	Linear cut, oriented on a roughly north-northwest to south-southeast alignment, measuring 2.25m wide x 0.45m long with steep sides breaking gradually to a slightly concave base	Ditch cut, recut of ditch [1115]
1106	11	Soft dark brownish grey humic silty sand, 0.45m thick, with frequent pebbles	Fill of [1104]
1107	11	Soft dark grey humic silty sand with dark reddish brown patches, 0.50m thick, containing frequent pebbles	Fill of [1108]
1108	11	Linear cut, oriented on a roughly north-northwest to south-southeast alignment, measuring 1.70m wide, with quite steep sides breaking gradually to a concave base	Ditch cut
1109	11	Soft mid to dark grey silty sand with moderate dark reddish brown mottle, silty sand, 0.34m thick with frequent pebbles	Fill of [1105]
1110	11	Soft light whitish brown sand with light grey mottle, 80mm thick	Fill of [1105]
1111	11	Soft laminated dark grey to light whitish grey silty sand and sand, 0.15m thick	Fill of [1105]
1112	11	Soft dark olive grey silty sand, 0.25m thick with frequent pebbles	Fill of [1115]
1113	11	Soft dark grey silty sand, 0.30m thick with frequent pebbles	Fill of [1115]
1114	11	Soft dark mid olive sand, 0.20m thick with moderate pebbles	Fill of [115]
1115	11	Linear cut oriented on a roughly north-northwest to south-southeast alignment, measuring at least 1.80m wide x 0.60m deep with steep sides breaking gradually to a slightly concave base	Ditch cut

Appendix 2

THE FINDS

POST ROMAN POTTERY

By Alex Beeby

Introduction

All the material was recorded at archive level in accordance with the guidelines laid out in Slowikowski *et al.* (2001) and to conform to Lincolnshire County Council's *Archaeology Handbook*. The pottery codenames (Cname) are in accordance with the Post Roman pottery type series for Lincolnshire, as published in Young *et al.* (2005). A total of 17 sherds from 13 vessels, weighing 729 grams was recovered from the site.

Methodology

The material was laid out and viewed in context order. Sherds were counted and weighed by individual vessel within each context. The pottery was examined visually and using x20 magnification. This information was then added to an Access database. An archive list of the pottery is included in Table 1 below. The pottery ranges in date from the Medieval to the Early Modern period.

Condition

The condition of the pottery is mixed with a large fresh pieces and smaller fragments recorded. Generally the sherds are in a fresh state with pieces from just two vessels classed as abraded.

Results

Table 1, Post Roman Pottery Archive

Tr	Cxt	Cname	Full Name	Sub Fabric	Form	Dec	Part	Comment	Date	NoS	NoV	W(g)
3	303	PEARL	Pearlware		Flat	Blue transfer print - Willow Pattern	Base	Spalled glaze	19th	1	1	12
5	504	GRE	Glazed Red Earthenware		Jar or Bowl		Base; BSS	Abraded	16th-M17th	4	1	36
6	602	BERTH	Brown Glazed Earthenware		?		BS	Abraded; amber glaze	M16th-18th	1	1	6
6	607	MEDLOC	Medieval Local Fabrics	OX/R/OX; fine sandy; Fe	Closed		BS	Silty; Fe rich; green splash glaze; TOY?		1	1	68
6	607	TOY	Toynton Medieval ware		Large Closed		BS		L13th-15th	1	1	159
6	607	TOY	Toynton Medieval ware		Bowl		Rim	Complex rim; over fired; sooted	L13th-15th	1	1	75
6	607	BOU	Bourne 'D' ware	Slightly bumpy +Ca	Large Closed		BSS		15th-E17th	2	1	142
6	608	BOU	Bourne 'D' ware	Bumpy	Closed		BS		15th-E17th	1	1	13

Tr	Cxt	Cname	Full Name	Sub Fabric	Form	Dec	Part	Comment	Date	NoS	NoV	W(g)
6	608	PMED	Post Medieval Red Earthenware		Closed		BS	?BOU		1	1	11
6	608	BERTH	Brown Glazed Earthenware	Bright orange	Bowl		BS		16th-17th	1	1	14
6	608	CIST	Cistercian ware	Purple	Drinking Vessel	White clay applied decoration	Base	Globular form with pedestal base	L15th-M17th	1	1	116
6	608	CIST	Cistercian ware	Dark orange	Drinking Vessel		BS		L15th-M17th	1	1	21
8	802	BL	Black glazed Earthenware	Bright orange	Drinking Vessel		BS with multiple HJs	Double UHJ and single LHJ	16th-17th	1	1	56
Total										17	13	729

Provenance

Material was recovered from Trenches 3, 5, 6 and 8. Productive deposits included layer (303) in Trench 3 and (504) in Trench 5. In addition, from within Trench 6, ditch fills (602) in [603] and (607) and (608) in [612] produced sherds, whilst in Trench 8, a single fragment was recovered from (802) in ditch [803].

Range

A total of 17 sherds were recovered, with the bulk of the material coming from ditches within Trench 6.

Trench 3

A single fragment of Pearlware (PEARL) was recovered from layer (303) in this trench. This type is typical of 19th century domestic assemblages.

Trench 5

Four sherds from a single jar or bowl in Glazed Red Earthenware (GRE) came from layer (504). This dates to the 16th to mid 17th century.

Trench 6

A total of 11 pieces were recovered from Trench 6, with all but one fragment collected from ditch [612]. There is a broad range of later Medieval and Post Medieval types from this feature, including Cistercian ware (CIST), Bourne 'D' ware (BOU) and Brown Glazed Earthenware (BERTH). These are common domestic ceramic types of the 16th and Early 17th centuries. Two pieces of Medieval Toynton ware (TOY) from this feature are probably residual.

Trench 8

A fragment from a multi-handled drinking vessel or 'tyg' was recovered from ditch [803], within Trench 8. This piece is of a similar date to the items from cut [612] in Trench 6.

Potential

The pottery should be retained as part of the site archive. It is in a stable condition and should pose no problems for long-term storage.

Summary

A small ceramic assemblage was recovered during the evaluation, with four trenches producing material. The pottery is largely of 16th to 17th century date. Pottery of this type came from deposits within Trenches 5, 6 and 8 where it was probably deposited as domestic waste. The bulk of the material came from a single ditch in Trench 6.

CERAMIC BUILDING MATERIAL

By Alex Beeby

Introduction

All the material was recorded at archive level in accordance with the guidelines laid out by the Archaeological Ceramic Building Materials group (ACBMG). Six fragments of ceramic building material, weighing 3019 grams was recovered from the site.

Methodology

The material was laid out and viewed in context order. Fragments were counted and weighed within each context. The ceramic building material was examined visually and using x20 magnification. This information was then added to an Access database. An archive list of the ceramic building material is included in Table 2 below.

Condition

The pieces are large and unabraded. Four items are sooted, three of which are sooted over at least one broken edge. Additionally two of the sooted pieces have thick carbonised deposits, and one is spalled. The sooting and damage may have been caused during a building fire or as a result of post depositional rubbish disposal activities on the site.

Results

Table 2, Ceramic Building Material Archive

Tr	Cxt	Cname	Full name	Fabric	Description	Date	NoF	W(g)
5	504	BRK	Brick	Oxidised; fine; Ca; Fe	Slop moulded?; v. calcareous fabric; struck upper; sooted over break; sunken margins; uneven arises; fresh; great brick' measures 128mm w x 61mm d	14th-15th	1	1889
6	607	PNR	Peg, nib or ridge Tile	Oxidised; Medium sandy; mudstone	Flat ; knife trimmed edges; stacking scar; 12mm thick	L12th-15th	1	110
6	607	PNR	Peg, nib or ridge Tile	Oxidised; medium-coarse sandy; Fe	Flat ; Sooted over the break; thick soot deposit; 18mm thick	L12th-15th	1	284
6	607	PNR	Peg, nib or ridge Tile	OX/R/OX; medium sandy	Flat ; Pale fabric; sooted over the break; spalled; 14mm thick	L12th-15th	1	429
6	607	PNR	Peg, nib or ridge Tile	Oxidised; medium-coarse sandy; flint	Possible cat paw print; ?ID-could be Roman; 19mm thick		1	98
6	607	PNR	Peg, nib or ridge Tile	Oxidised; Medium sandy; mudstone	Flat; partially vitrified; coarse bedding; sooted over the break; encrusted – Fe		1	209
Total							6	3019

Provenance

Ceramic building material was recovered from layer (504) in Trench 5 and fill (607) within ditch [612] in Trench 6.

Range

A single piece from a large late Medieval type 'great brick' was recovered from spread (504), whilst five fragments of flat roofing tile, all probably of Medieval date, were recovered from ditch [612]. The brick probably derives from the nearby monastic complex. The tiles have a broad range of thicknesses and there are several different varieties of fabric. The pieces are probably demolition waste or from re-roofing activities upon a nearby building or buildings

Potential

The ceramic building material is in a stable condition. The pieces should be retained as part of the site archive and should pose no problems for long-term storage. The material requires no further work.

Summary

A large piece of later Medieval brick and five further pieces of tile, probably of a similar date, were recovered. All of the material came from Trenches 5 and 6.

GLASS

By Gary Taylor

Introduction

Five sherds of glass weighing 137g were recovered.

Condition

The glass is in good condition.

Results

Table 3, Glass Archive

Cxt	Description	NoF	W (g)	Date
1102	Pale green bottle. Two adjoining sherds have the remains of embossed stamps – McG... and HORN... (probably HORNCastle).	5	137	early 20 th century

Provenance

The glass was recovered from a ditch fill (1102). It is embossed with trade-markings that suggest it contained a beverage made fairly locally in nearby Horncastle.

Range

Pieces of a mineral water bottle, probably a single vessel, were recovered. It is of probable early 20th century date.

Potential

Other than providing dating evidence the glass is of limited potential.

OTHER FINDS

By Gary Taylor and Denise Buckley

Introduction

Ten items weighing 39g in total were recovered.

Condition

The items are in good condition.

Results

Table 4, Other Materials

Cxt	Material	Description	NoF	W (g)	Date
808	Charcoal?	Probable earth, black due to charcoal or similar content	9	3	
1102	Slate	Welsh roofing slate	1	36	19 th -20 th century

Provenance

The other finds were recovered from ditch/gully fills (808, 1102).

Range

A piece of Welsh roofing slate was recovered from (1102). Welsh slate began to be widely traded in the mid 19th century and from that time began to replace more locally-available roofing materials.

Several small pieces of dark material were recovered. These appear to be earth, probably coloured black due to the presence of charcoal, coal, or similar material. They are probably natural.

Potential

The slate provides some dating evidence but is of limited potential. The other items are probably natural and of no or negligible significance and potential.

FAUNAL REMAINS

By Paul Cope-Faulkner

Introduction

A single fragment of animal bone was retrieved from a ditch fill (608).

Methodology

The faunal remains were laid out in context order and reference made to published catalogues (e.g. Schmid 1972; Hillson 2003). All the animal remains were counted and weighed, and where possible identified to species, element and side. Also fusion data, butchery marks, gnawing, burning and pathological changes were noted when present. Ribs and vertebrae were only recorded to species when they were substantially complete and could accurately be identified. Undiagnostic bones were recorded as micro (mouse size), small (rabbit size), medium (sheep size) or large (cattle size).

The condition of the bone was graded using the criteria stipulated by Lyman (1996), Grade 0 being the best preserved bone and Grade 5 indicating that the bone had suffered such structural and attritional damage as to make it unrecognisable.

Condition

The overall condition of the remains was good to moderate, averaging at grades 2-3 on the Lyman Criteria (1996).

Results

Table 5, Fragments Identified to Taxa

Cxt	Taxon	Element	Side	Number	W (g)	Comments
608	horse	premolar	-	2	10	Both join

Summary

A single horse premolar was retrieved during the evaluation. As a single bone it has no potential but should be retained if further work is envisaged at the site.

SPOT DATING

The dating in Table 6 is based on the evidence provided by the finds detailed above.

Table 6, Spot dates

Cxt	Date	Comments
303	19th	Based on a single sherd
504	16th-Mid 17th	
602	M16th-18th	
607	15th- Early 17th	
608	16 th -Early 17th	
802	16th-17th	Based on a single sherd
808	undated	
1102	early 20th	

ABBREVIATIONS

ACBMG Archaeological Ceramic Building Materials Group
BS Body sherd

CBM	Ceramic Building Material
CXT	Context
LHJ	Lower Handle Join
NoF	Number of Fragments
NoS	Number of sherds
NoV	Number of vessels
TR	Trench
UHJ	Upper Handle Join
W (g)	Weight (grams)

REFERENCES

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- Lyman, RL, 1996 *Vertebrate Taphonomy*, Cambridge Manuals in Archaeology (Cambridge)
- Schmid, E, 1972 *Atlas of Animal Bones for Prehistorians, Archaeologists and Quaternary Geologists* (Amsterdam, London, New York: Elsevier)
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Appendix 3

GLOSSARY

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 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, e.g. [004].
Cut	A cut refers to the physical action of digging a posthole, pit, ditch, foundation trench, etc. 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) that 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 Middle Ages, dating from approximately AD 1066-1500.
Natural	Undisturbed deposit(s) of soil or rock which have accumulated without the influence of human activity
Post-medieval	The period following the Middle Ages, dating from approximately AD 1500-1800.
Prehistoric	The period of human history prior to the introduction of writing. In Britain the prehistoric period lasts from the first evidence of human occupation about 500,000 BC, until the Roman invasion in the middle of the 1st century AD.

Appendix 4

THE ARCHIVE

The archive consists of:

11	Context register sheets
5	Trench record sheets
89	Context record sheets
1	Plan record sheets
1	Section record sheets
9	Daily record sheets
3	Photographic record sheets
17	Sheet of scale drawings
	Digital data

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:

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

Accession Number:	LCNCC: 2015.9
Archaeological Project Services Site Code:	WTRR15
OASIS record number	archaeo11-204477

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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