

**ARCHAEOLOGICAL WATCHING BRIEF  
AT BOTTESFORD ROAD,  
ALLINGTON,  
LINCOLNSHIRE  
(ALBR 06)**

**Work Undertaken For  
Mrs P A Jackson**

August 2007

Report Compiled by  
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Planning Application No: S06/0348/01  
National Grid Reference: SK 8542 4024  
City and County Museum Accession No: 2006.110  
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**ARCHAEOLOGICAL PROJECT SERVICES**



APS Report No. 112/07



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## 1. SUMMARY

*A watching brief was undertaken on land northwest of Bottesford Road, Allington, Lincolnshire. The watching brief monitored groundworks associated with a new access road and drains as well as the foundation trenches for three new residential dwellings.*

*The site lies at the core of the medieval (AD 1066-1540) village, best represented by the 13<sup>th</sup> century Holy Trinity Church. Within the church are remnants of a Late Saxon (AD 850-1066) cross. A Neolithic (4000-2250 BC) axe is known from the village as are finds of the Romano-British period (AD 43-410).*

*The watching brief revealed a sequence of natural undated and post-medieval deposits. Undated layers include subsoil layers, a dumped deposit and a short length of stone wall, which may have been associated with Allington Hall. Post-medieval remains include two pits, a former pond, a subsoil and the brick floor of a former greenhouse.*

*Finds retrieved during the investigation include a small quantity of post-medieval pottery. Brick, tile, glass, metalwork and clay pipe of post-medieval date was also retrieved. Other finds include plaster, mortar, slate and animal bone.*

## 2. INTRODUCTION

### 2.1 Definition of a Watching Brief

An archaeological watching brief is defined as “a formal programme of observation and investigation conducted during any operation carried out for non-archaeological reasons. This will be within a specified area or site on land, inter-tidal zone or underwater, where there is a possibility that archaeological deposits may be disturbed or destroyed.” (IFA 1999).

### 2.2 Planning Background

Archaeological Project Services was commissioned by Mrs P A Jackson to undertake an archaeological watching brief during groundworks associated with a residential development at The Nurseries, Bottesford Road, Allington, Lincolnshire. Approval for the development was sought through the submission of planning application S06/0348/01. The watching brief was carried out between the 9<sup>th</sup> September and 15<sup>th</sup> November 2006 in accordance with a brief prepared by the South Kesteven Planning Archaeologist.

### 2.3 Topography and Geology

Allington is situated 7km northwest of Grantham and 22km west of Sleaford in the administrative district of South Kesteven, Lincolnshire (Fig. 1).

The site is located 100m west of the centre of the village as defined by Holy Trinity Church at National Grid Reference SK 8542 4024 (Fig. 2). The site lies northeast of Bottesford Road at a height of c. 51m OD on a spur of land that slopes down to the north and east.

Local soils are of the Evesham 2 Association, typically calcareous pelosols (Hodge *et al.* 1984, 188). These overlie a solid geology of Jurassic Lower Lias clays, shales, siltstone and sandstones (GSGB 1972).

### 2.4 Archaeological Setting

The development site lies in an area of known archaeological remains dating from the prehistoric period to the present. A polished stone axe dated to the Neolithic period was found to the southwest of the site (Pask 1990, 3).

An ancient green lane known as Sewstern Lane, which runs along the west side of the parish was used during the Romano-British period but may have earlier

prehistoric origins (Whitwell 1970, 48).

There is also evidence for early activity in the form of cropmark sites within 1km of the present settlement. These include pit alignments and enclosures which are likely prehistoric to Romano-British in date.

A Roman coin of 3<sup>rd</sup> century date has also been found in the village (Pask 1990, 3). This coin of Carausius was reportedly found in Allington Hall's gardens along with an iron key (also possibly of Roman date), and acquired by the famous antiquarian William Stukeley in 1754.

Allington is first mentioned in the Domesday Survey of c. 1086. Referred to as *Adelingtone* the name derives from the Old English, meaning 'the village or homestead (*tân*) of the *aethelings*' the latter meaning princes or noblemen (Cameron 1998, 2). The Domesday Survey records three manors held by Robert de Toden, Berenger de Toden and Robert Mallet and included two churches and 480 acres of meadow (Foster and Longley 1976). The two manors held by the de Toden split from the other to form West Allington (Pask 1990, 6).

The church of the Holy Trinity was situated in West Allington and lies immediately northeast of the development site. The present building largely dates from the early 13<sup>th</sup> century (Pevsner and Harris 1989, 97). Within the church are fragments of a Saxon cross. Ridge and furrow of the medieval field system has been recorded around the village.

An archaeological evaluation undertaken immediately to the east of the site identified a medieval pit, with residual Saxon pottery, as well as features associated with the gardens of Allington Hall (Savage 2002, 8).

### 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

The new access road (Bert's Way; Fig. 3) was stripped of overburden along its course to depths of c. 0.6m below the present ground level. Drains were inserted later, to depths of up to 1.4m. Foundation trenches for the three new plots were excavated by machine to depths of 1.3m. Following excavation, where trenches were not of excessive depth, 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 1. A photographic record was compiled and sections were drawn at a scale of 1:10 and 1:20. Recording was undertaken according to standard Archaeological Project Services practice.

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 assigned based on the nature of the deposits and recognisable relationships between them and supplemented by artefact dating.

### 5. RESULTS

Following post-excavation analysis four phases were identified;

Phase 1          Natural deposits

Phase 2	Undated deposits	Sections 13 and 14).
Phase 3	Post-medieval deposits	
Phase 4	Recent deposits	

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

### **Phase 1 Natural deposits**

#### Plot 5

The earliest deposit encountered in Plot 5 was a layer of grey mottled with yellow clay (038) that measured over 0.25m thick. Above this were layers of brownish grey clayey silt (037), yellowish grey clay (036), yellowish brown silty clay (035) and brownish red silty clay (034).

#### Plot 6

Natural deposits were identified as yellowish brown silty clay with small pebbles (052). This measured in excess of 0.6m thick.

#### Plot 8

The natural sequence began with a layer of yellowish brown silty clay (001), over 100mm thick which was followed by yellowish brown clayey silt (002). Deposits of yellowish brown clay with fossil fragments (016) and yellowish brown sandy clay (017) were also encountered.

#### Access Road and Drain

Natural deposits encountered along the course of the access roads comprised layers of yellowish brown silty clay (013, 025 and 026), clayey silt (024 and 028), sandy silt (027), clayey silt and limestone (029), mixed grey and yellow silty clay (044) and yellowish grey silty clay (049).

### **Phase 2 Undated deposits**

#### Plot 6

Overlying natural in Plot 6 was a subsoil comprising yellowish brown silty clay (051). This measured 0.4m thick (Fig. 7,

#### Plot 8

Overlying natural (017) in this plot was a dumped deposit. This consisted of yellowish brown silty clay with charcoal and mollusc shell (003) and was up to 0.12m thick.

Sealing the dumped deposit was a layer of yellowish brown sandy clay (004) with shell fragments. Identified as a subsoil, it had a recorded thickness of 0.23m (Fig. 6, Section 1).

#### Access Road and Drain

Cut into natural in the centre of the access road was a northwest-southeast aligned foundation trench (012). This was 1m wide (Fig. 5) and contained a sandstone and limestone wall (011).

Within the drainage trench, a subsoil layer of greyish brown clayey silt (030) was recorded. This measured 0.25m thick (Fig. 7, Sections 7 and 9).

### **Phase 3 Post-medieval deposits**

#### Plot 5

Overlying natural (034) was a subsoil layer comprising yellowish brown silty clay (033). This measured 0.12m thick (Fig. 7, Section 8) and contained pottery of 18<sup>th</sup> – 19<sup>th</sup> century date.

#### Plot 8

Situated towards the centre of Plot 8 was a large feature, possibly a former pond (006). This was 5.83m long, over 3.3m wide and deeper than 1.1m (Fig. 6, Sections 2 and 3). Two fills were recorded, a greyish brown clay (007) and greyish brown sandy clay (015). Finds of 16<sup>th</sup> – 18<sup>th</sup> century date were retrieved from both fills.

Cutting natural (002) in the eastern foundation trenches was a pit (019) measuring 0.9m wide and 0.65m deep (Fig. 6, Section 5). Fills of the pit

comprised a brownish grey clayey sand with gravel (020) and yellowish brown silty clay (021) from which finds of 18<sup>th</sup> – 19<sup>th</sup> century date were recovered.

A second pit was located 6m to the north (022). This was 2m long by 1.02m wide and 0.59m deep (Fig. 4; Fig. 6, Section 6). The pit contained a single fill of brownish grey ashy sand with clinker and rubble fragments (023).

#### Access Road and Drain

A short length of brick flooring (043) was identified along Bert's Way (Fig. 3). This had an extent of some 5m.

### **Phase 4      Recent deposits**

#### Plot 5

Sealing all deposits in this plot was a 0.3m thick layer of greyish brown silty clay (032) representing the topsoil.

#### Plot 6

Above the undated subsoil was a topsoil of greyish brown clayey silt (052), measuring 0.2m thick.

#### Plot 8

Located along the northern boundary was a topsoil comprising yellowish brown sandy clay (005). This was 0.22m thick. Towards the south, topsoil had been replaced by greyish brown sandy clay with gravel and bone (008).

Cutting the overburden (008) was a northwest-southeast aligned service trench (009) containing a 75mm diameter ceramic drain and backfilled with yellowish brown sandy clay (010).

#### Access Road and Drain

Above the undated wall (011) was a layer of yellowish brown sandy clay (014).

Overlying the post-medieval brick surface (043) was a dumped deposit of grey and yellow silty clay (042) that was 0.4m thick.

Towards the southeastern end of the drain run, deposits associated with the new road were encountered and comprised make-up layers (046 and 047) for the tarmac surface (045). These were constructed over a former topsoil of greyish brown clayey silt (048).

Much of the overburden had been removed and replaced by modern hardstanding (031 and 041) during the works.

## **6.      DISCUSSION**

Natural deposits (Phase 1) comprise the upper surface of the underlying solid geology of Lower Lias series.

A dumped deposit, a limestone and sandstone wall and subsoil layers remain undated (Phase 2) due to a lack of artefactual material. The wall parallels Allington Hall and it is possible that it formed an associated boundary or garden feature. The subsoils are likely to be post-medieval and contemporary with those recorded in that phase.

Post-medieval deposits (Phase 3) comprise two pits, a possible pond, a brick surface and a subsoil. The brick surface is likely to be associated with a Victorian greenhouse that formerly stood on the site and the pond may have been a garden feature associated with Allington Hall.

Finds retrieved from the investigation comprise a small number of post-medieval pottery sherds. Brick, tile, glass, mortar, plaster, slate, metalwork and clay pipe were also retrieved along with a small assemblage of animal bone.

## **7.      CONCLUSION**

An archaeological watching brief was undertaken at Bottesford Road, Allington, as the site lay at the core of the medieval village and in an area where prehistoric

and later finds have been recorded.

However, the watching brief identified only undated and post-medieval deposits. An undated stone wall, subsoil and a dumped deposit were encountered as were post-medieval pits, a former pond, a subsoil and the brick surface of a former greenhouse.

Post-medieval pottery, brick, tile, metalwork, glass and clay pipe were retrieved during the investigation. Also found was plaster, mortar, slate and animal bone.

## 8. ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

Archaeological Project Services wishes to acknowledge the assistance of Mrs P A Jackson for commissioning the fieldwork and post-excavation analysis. The work was coordinated by Mark Williams who edited this report along with Tom Lane. Jenny Young, the South Kesteven Planning Archaeologist, kindly allowed access to the parish files and library maintained by Heritage Lincolnshire.

## 9. PERSONNEL

Project Coordinator: Mark Williams  
 Site Supervisors: Tom Bradley-Lovekin, Bob Hamilton, Jennifer Kitch, Mary Nugent, Mark Peachey  
 Finds processing: Denise Buckley  
 Photographic reproduction: Sue Unsworth  
 Illustration: Paul Cope-Faulkner, Andy Failes  
 Post-excavation analysis: Paul Cope-Faulkner

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## 11. ABBREVIATIONS

APS Archaeological Project Services  
 GSGB Geological Survey of Great Britain  
 IFA Institute of Field Archaeologists  
 PCA Pre-Construct Archaeology

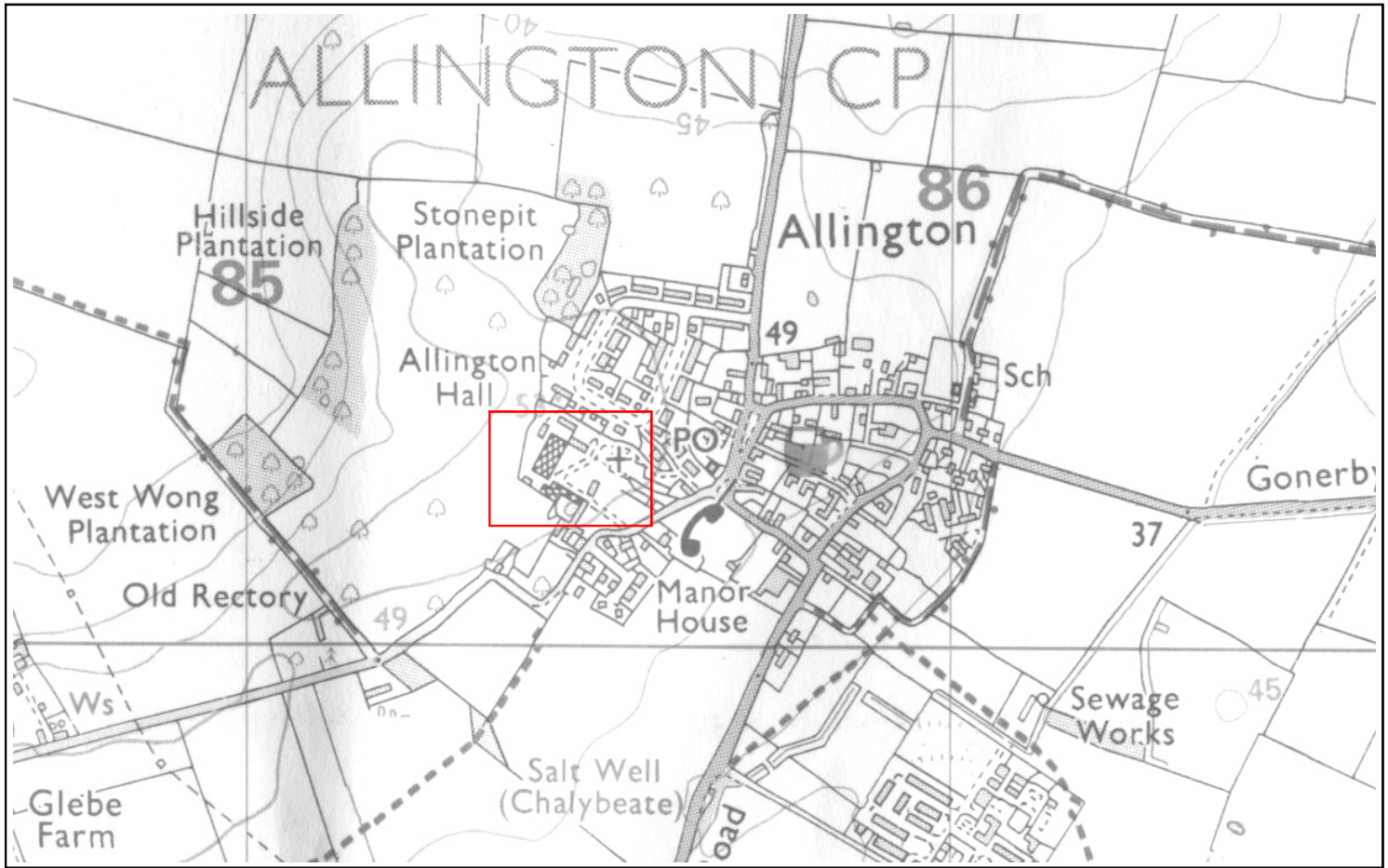




Figure 1 - General location plan








**SK**

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 Area detailed in Figure 3




	<b>Archaeological Project Services</b>	
Project Name: Bottesford Road, Allington ALBR06		
Scale 1:10000	Drawn by: PCF	Report No: 112/07

Figure 2 - Site location plan



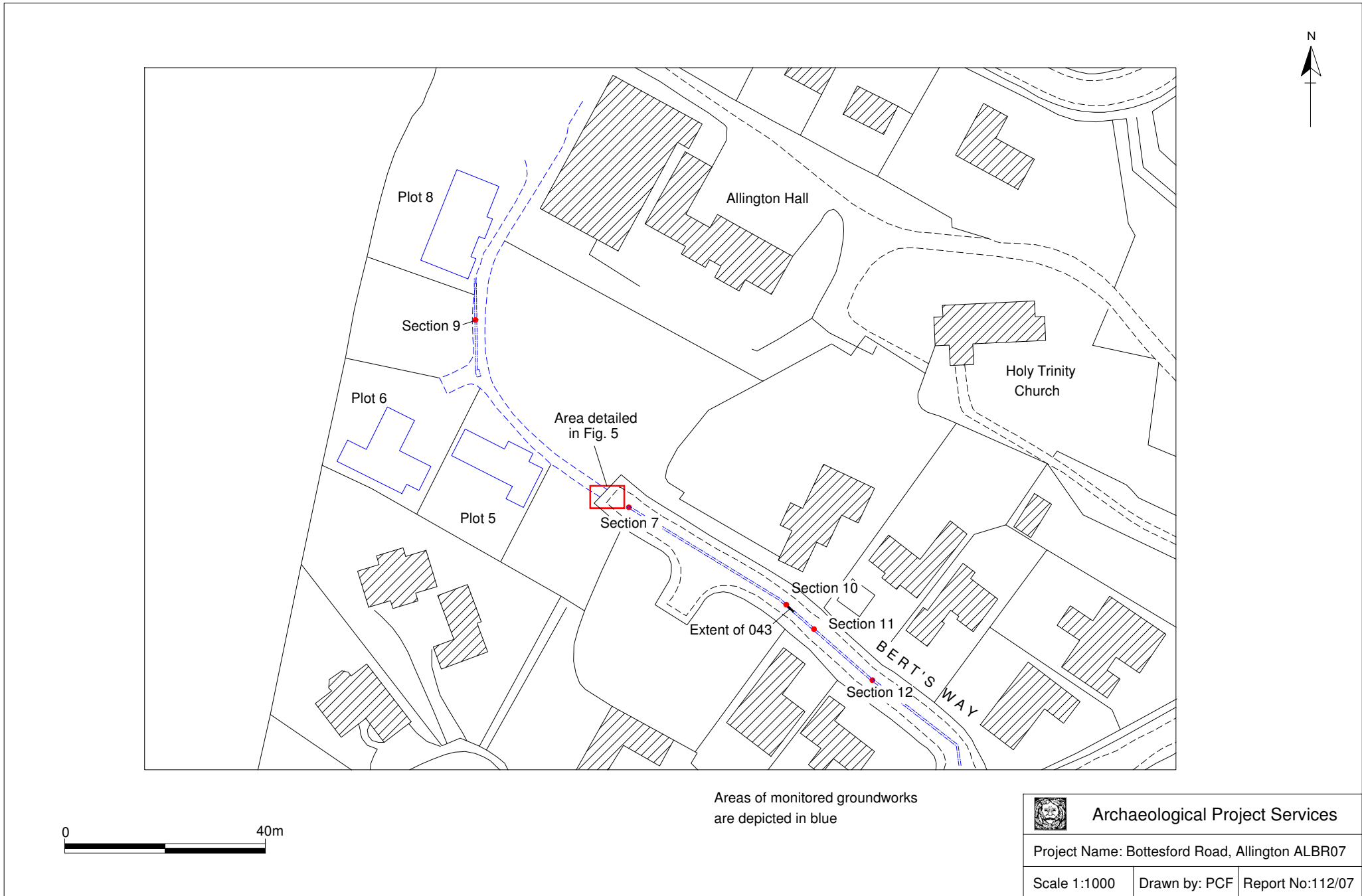
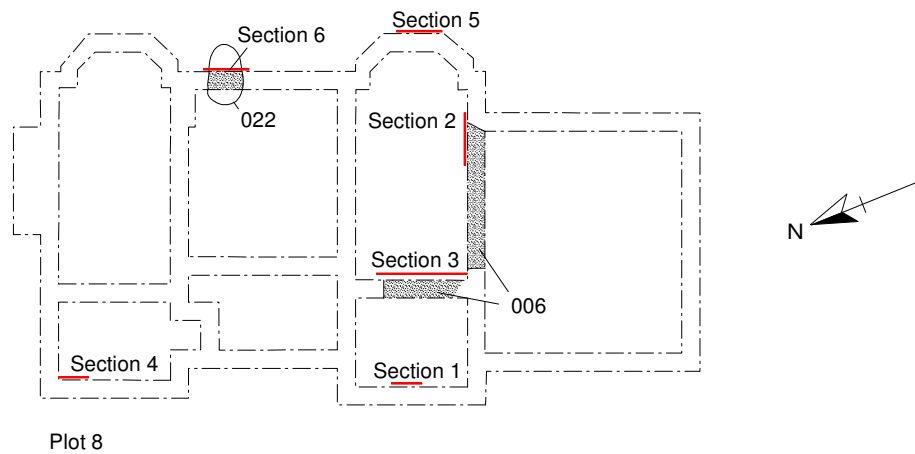
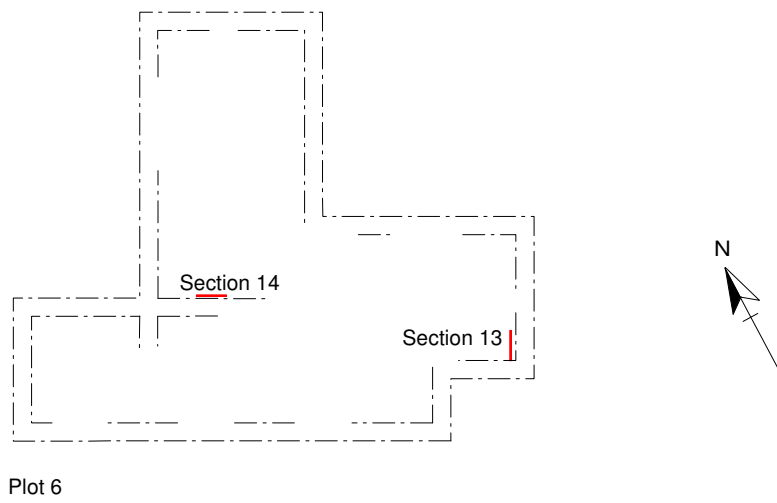
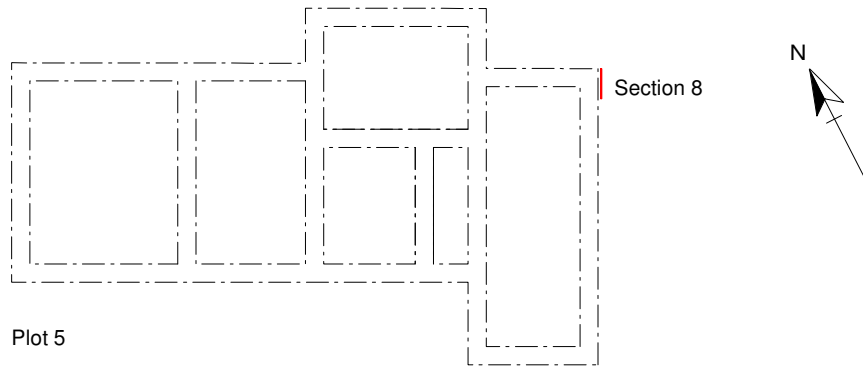


Figure 3 - Plan showing extent of monitored groundworks






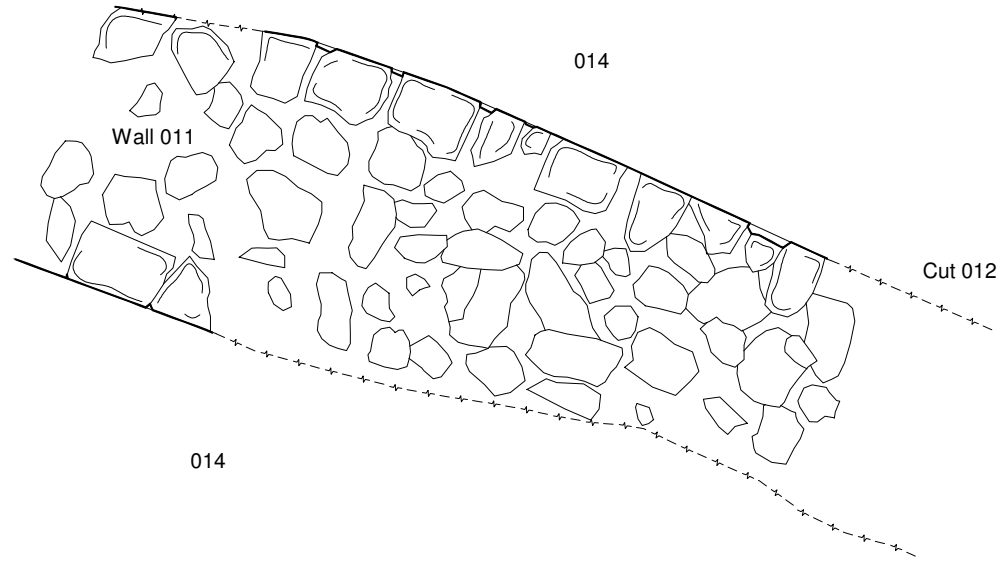
 <b>Archaeological Project Services</b>		
Project Name: Bottesford Road, Allington ALBR07		
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Figure 4 - Plans of plot foundations






	Archaeological Project Services	
Project Name: Bottesford Road, Allington ALBR06		
Scale 1:25	Drawn by: PCF	Report No: 112/07

Figure 5 - Detailed plan of wall (011)





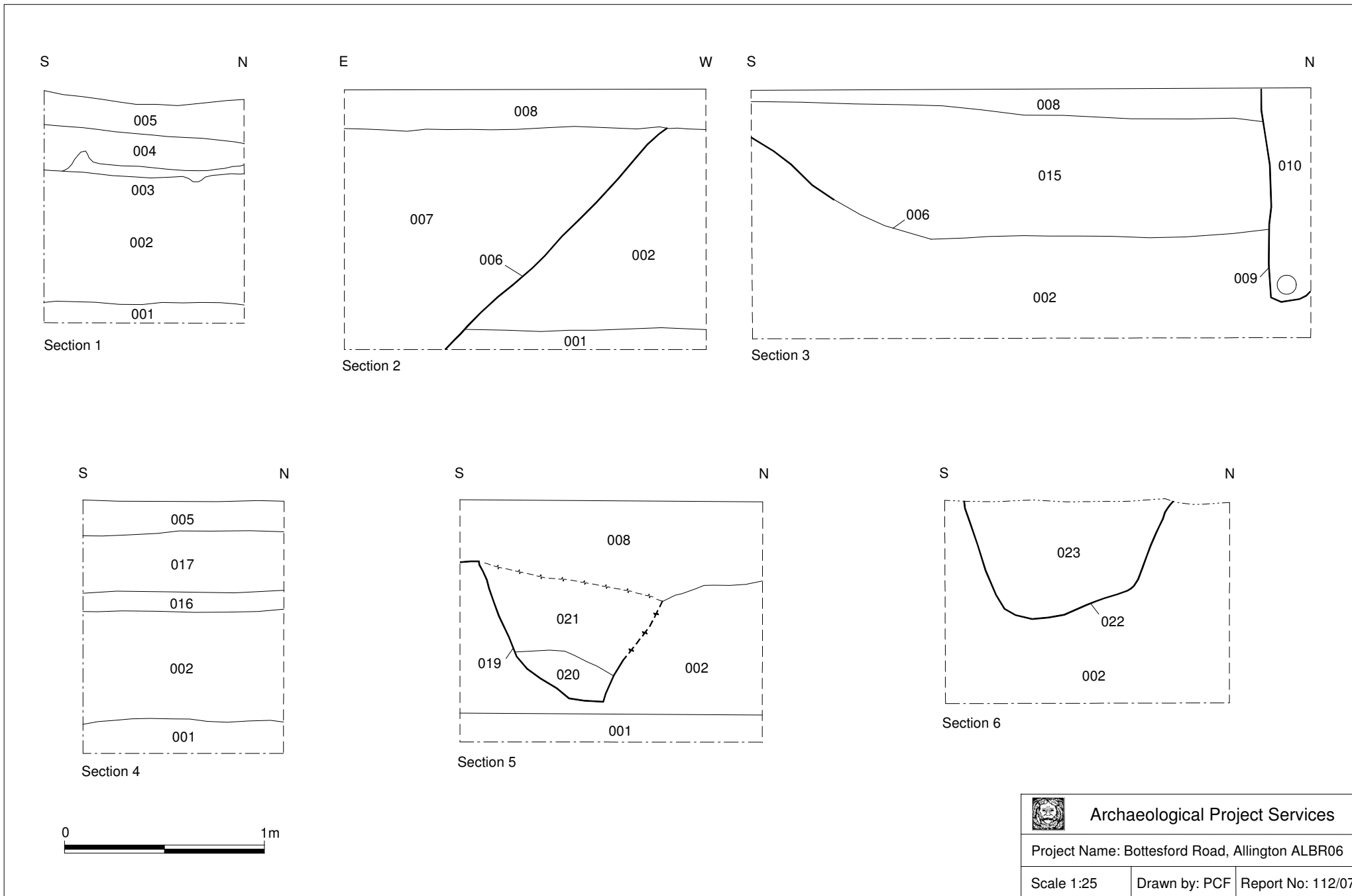
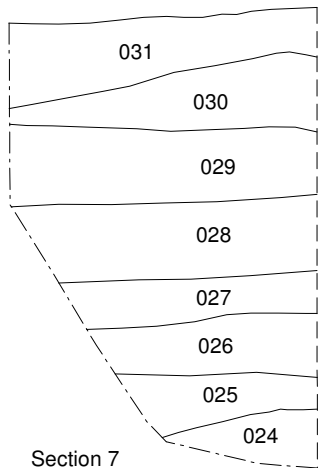


Figure 6 - Sections 1 to 6

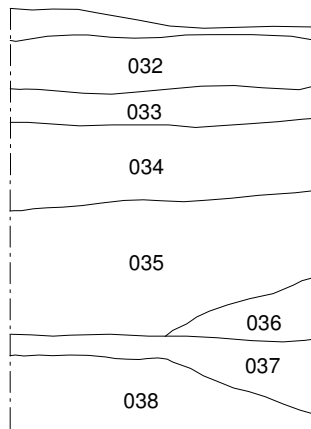


SE NW



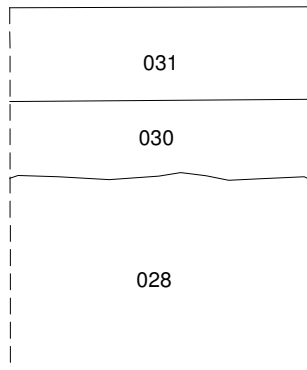
Section 7

NE SW



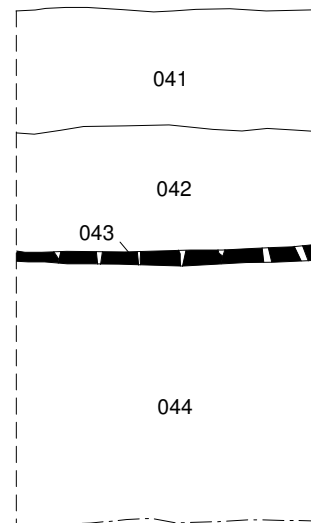
Section 8

N S



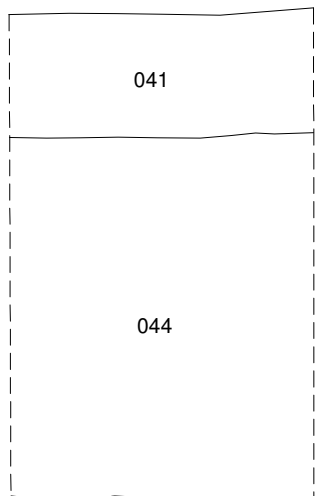
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W E



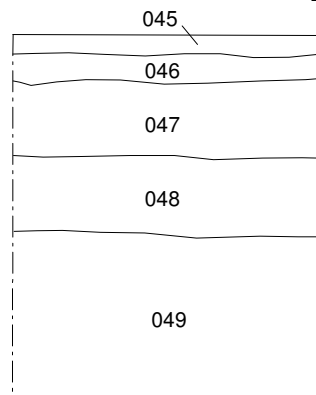
Section 10

W E



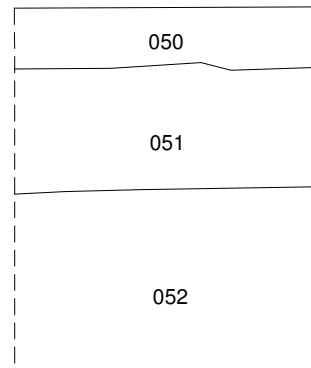
Section 11

W E



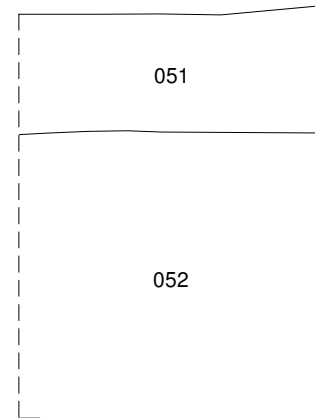
Section 12

SW NE



Section 13

NW SE



Section 14



Archaeological Project Services

Project Name: Bottesford Road, Allington ALBR06

Scale 1:25

Drawn by: PCF

Report No: 112/07

Figure 7 - Sections 7 to 14





Plate 1 – View across the western part of the site, looking southwest



Plate 2 – View across the centre of the site, looking northeast



Plate 3 – Section 1 showing the general sequence of deposits, looking northwest



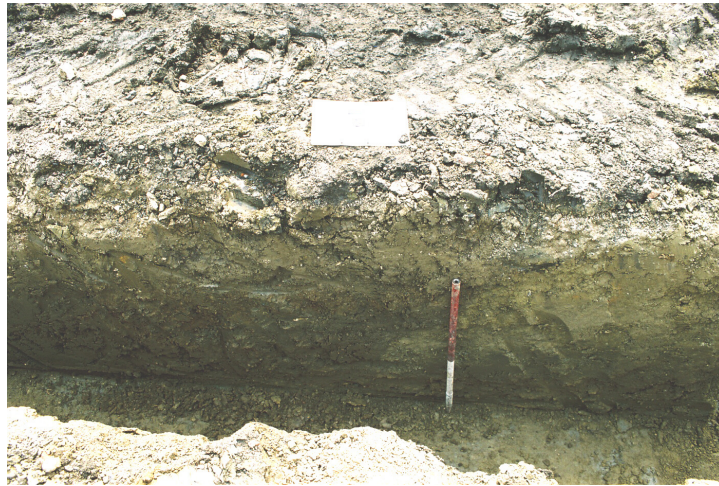


Plate 4 – Section 2 showing possible pond (006), looking south



Plate 5 – Wall (011), looking northwest



Plate 6 – Section 5 with post-medieval pit (019), looking northwest





Plate 7 – Section 6 showing post-medieval pit (022), looking west



Plate 8 – Section 8, looking southeast



Plate 9 – Section 10 with brick surface (043), looking north



Plate 10 – Section 13, looking northwest



## Appendix 1

### CONTEXT DESCRIPTIONS

No.	Description	Interpretation
001	Firm mid yellowish brown silty clay 0.1m thick	Natural deposit
002	Friable light yellowish brown clayey silt 0.67m thick	Natural deposit
003	Firm mid yellowish brown silty clay and black charcoal with marine mollusc shell inclusions 0.12m-0.03m thick	Dumped deposit
004	Firm mid yellowish brown sandy clay with frequent shell fragments (including marine mollusca) 0.23m thick	Subsoil
005	Firm to friable mid yellowish brown sandy clay with frequent fine gravel inclusions 0.22m thick	Surface deposit
006	Feature, 5.83m long by >3.37m wide and >1.1m deep, steep stepped sides, not fully excavated	Possible pond
007	Firm mid greyish brown clay with scarce brick/tile, bone, gravel and fossilised marine mollusc inclusions	Fill of (006)
008	Friable mid greyish brown sandy clay with frequent gravel and moderate bone fragments, 0.21m thick	Overburden
009	Linear feature, aligned east-west, >12.6m long by 0.4m wide and 0.70m deep, vertical sides and flattish base	Drain
010	Friable mid yellowish brown sandy clay with a 75mm diameter ceramic drain	Fill of (009)
011	Sandston and limestone structure, aligned northwest-southeast, >2.5m long by 1m wide, roughly hewn in regular coursing	Foundation wall
012	Linear feature, aligned northwest-southeast, >3.2m long by 1m wide, not fully excavated	Foundation trench for (011)
013	Friable mid yellowish brown slightly silty clay	Natural deposit
014	Compact mid yellowish brown sandy clay	Overburden?
015	Friable dark greyish brown sandy clay with frequent fossilised marine molluscs, frequent angular gravel, scarce charcoal, bone, slate, brick/tile, pot and bone	Fill of (006)
016	Firm mid yellowish brown mix of clay and fossilised marine molluscs, 0.1m thick	Natural deposit
017	Friable mid yellowish brown slightly sandy clay 0.3m thick	Natural deposit
018	Unstratified finds retrieval	
019	Feature, 0.9m wide by 0.65m deep, steep sides and flattish base	Pit
020	Loose dark brownish grey clayey sand with frequent gravel and scarce small brick/tile fragments	Fill of (019)
021	Friable mid yellowish brown silty clay with mortar, brick/tile and gravel fragments	Fill of (019)
022	Sub-rectangular feature, 2m long by 1.02m wide and 0.59m deep, steep sides and rounded base	Pit cut
023	Loose dark brownish grey ashy sand with clinker and rubble fragments, 0.59m deep	Fill of (022)
024	Loose mid light yellowish brown clayey silt, 0.19m thick	Natural deposit
025	Plastic mid yellowish brown slightly silty clay, 0.21m thick	Natural deposit
026	Plastic light grey with mid yellowish brown mottle silty clay 0.2m thick	Natural deposit
027	Loose mid yellowish brown sandy silt with frequent fossilised marine molluscs, 0.15m thick	Natural deposit
028	Firm mid yellowish brown clayey silt 0.25m thick	Natural deposit

<b>No.</b>	<b>Description</b>	<b>Interpretation</b>
029	Friable mid yellowish brown clayey silt and limestone brash with frequent fossilised marine molluscs, 0.2m thick	Natural deposit
030	Friable mid greyish brown clayey silt with scarce charcoal flecks, fired clay flecks and limestone brash inclusions, 0.25m thick	Subsoil
031	Modern hardcore layer	Levelling deposit
032	Firm mid greyish brown silty clay with occasional charcoal and gravel inclusions approximately 0.3m thick	Topsoil layer
033	Firm mid yellowish brown silty clay with occasional charcoal inclusions, 0.12m thick	Subsoil layer
034	Firm mid brownish red silty clay with occasional pebbles, 0.25m thick	Natural deposit
035	Firm light yellowish brown silty clay with occasional pebbles, 0.4m thick	Natural deposit
036	Firm light yellowish grey clay 0.2m thick	Natural deposit
037	Firm light brownish grey clayey silt up to 0.25m thick	Natural deposit
038	Firm light grey with yellow mottle clay, 0.25m thick	Natural deposit
039	Unstratified finds retrieval	
040	Metal pipe, 70mm diameter, aligned east-west	Old nursery utilities pipe
041	Firm light yellow crushed limestone, 0.4m thick	Levelling deposit
042	Firm mixed light grey and yellow silty clay with occasional gravel and rare small brick/tile fragments, 0.4m thick.	Redeposited natural
043	Single course of unbound 10mm wide x 70 mm high bricks	Brick surface
044	Firm light grey and yellow silty clay with occasional pebbles of which 1m could be seen in section	Natural deposit
045	60mm thick tarmac	Modern tarmac layer
046	Pink roadstone base	Base layer for tarmac
047	Loose yellow crushed limestone, 0.25m thick	Levelling and base of road layer
048	Friable mid greyish brown clayey silt with occasional charcoal flecks and small stones, 0.25m thick	Former garden soil
049	Friable mid yellowish grey silty clay, 0.55m thick	Natural deposit
050	Friable dark greyish brown clayey silt with occasional brick rubble, 0.2m thick	Topsoil remains
051	Friable mid yellowish brown silty clay, 0.4m thick	Subsoil layer
052	Firm light yellowish brown silty clay with occasional small pebbles 0.6m thick	Natural deposit

## **Appendix 2**

THE POTTERY AND CERAMIC BUILDING MATERIAL ARCHIVE

*By Anne Boyle*



# ALBR07 POST ROMAN POTTERY ARCHIVE

ANNE BOYLE

trench	context	cname	full name	sub fabric	form type	sherds	vessels	weight	part	description	date
	039	BL	Black-glazed wares	coarse orange	jar ?	1	1	5	BS	internal vitrified glaze; fe slipped	late 18th to 19th
	039	ENGS	Unspecified English Stoneware		jar	1	1	374	base	rilled body; brown/black deposit including over break	19th
5	033	LERTH	Late earthenwares		garden pot	1	1	6	base		
8	015	ENGS	Unspecified English Stoneware		?	1	1	33	base	cracked during firing?	
8	023	ENGS	Unspecified English Stoneware		jar	1	1	89	rim	early	



# ALBR06 CERAMIC BUILDING MATERIAL ARCHIVE

ANNE BOYLE

trench	context	cname	full name	fabric	frags	weight	description
8	007	PNR	Peg, nib or ridge tile	hard fine red	1	41	mortar; ? ID or PANT
8	015	CBM	Ceramic building material	fine oxidised + fe	1	11	flake; salt surfaces; patchy soot; tile or brick; vitrified glassy deposit on surface
8	020	CBM	Ceramic building material		1	1	
8	021	BRK	Brick	oxidised + shale + fe	1	229	sanded sides; mortar; vitrified glassy deposit on surface; handmade

# ALBR07 DATING ARCHIVE

ANNE BOYLE

trench	context	date	comments
	038	unstratified	
5	033	18th to 20th	date on a single sherd
8	007	16th to 18th	date on single fragment of CBM
8	015	16th to 18th	date on single fragment of CBM
8	020	medieval to modern	only contains a scrap of CBM
8	021	16th to 18th	date on single brick
8	023	19th	date on a single sherd



## Appendix 3

### THE FINDS

*by Jennifer Kitch and Gary Taylor*

A quantity of mixed artefacts, mortar/plaster, slate, glass, clay pipe and metal, comprising 32 items weighing a total of 1014g, was retrieved. Faunal remains were also recovered.

The excavated animal bone assemblage comprises 4 stratified fragments of bone weighing 53g. The animal bone was identified by reference to published catalogues. No attempt is made to sex or age animals represented within the assemblage, although where this is readily apparent is noted in the comments column.

#### Provenance

The material was recovered from overburden (008), pond fills (007 and 015), pit fills (021 and 023) and as unstratified material (018 and 039).

One of the glass bottles is marked as bearing a product of a merchant in Scarborough in Yorkshire.

#### Range

The range of material is detailed in the tables.

*Table 1: Other Artefacts*

Context	Material	Description	No.	Wt (g)	Context Date
008	Mortar	Mortar/plaster	1	2	
015	Slate	Roofing slate	1	12	Post-medieval
018	Glass	Complete, pale green Hamilton type mineral water bottle, machine mould produced, 19 <sup>th</sup> century	1	463	19 <sup>th</sup> century
	Glass	Incomplete (neck and rim missing), pale green Hamilton type bottle, machine mould produced embossed with 'SCARBOROUGH; J.A.COULSON; CHEMIST', 19 <sup>th</sup> century	1	469	
021	Plaster	Plaster, painted white	1	10	
023	Fire residue	Cinders	2	4	19 <sup>th</sup> -early 20 <sup>th</sup> century
	Iron	Sheet cans, 19 <sup>th</sup> -early 20 <sup>th</sup> century	24	48	
039	Clay pipe	Stem, bore 5/64"	1	6	18 <sup>th</sup> century

*Table 2: The Faunal Remains*

Context	Species	Bone	No.	Wt (g)	Comments
007	Cattle	Humerus	1	9	Broken into three pieces, juvenile
008	Large Mammal Size	Rib	1	6	
	Large Mammal Size	Long Bone	1	2	
015	Cattle	Metatarsal	1	36	Carnivore gnawing on the distal end

#### Condition

All the material is in good condition and presents no long-term storage problems. Archive storage of the collection is by material class.

#### Documentation

Details of archaeological sites and discoveries in the area are maintained in the files of the South Kesteven Planning Archaeologist and the Lincolnshire County Council Sites and Monuments Record.

**Potential**

The artefact assemblage is of late post-medieval to early modern date. Consequently, the collection is of limited local potential and significance and seems to indicate the discard of refuse.

The lack of any material earlier than the 18<sup>th</sup> century is informative and suggests that archaeological deposits dating from prior to this period are absent from the area, or were not disturbed by the development, or were of a nature that did not involve artefact deposition.

## Appendix 4

### GLOSSARY

<b>Context</b>	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).
<b>Cut</b>	A cut refers to the physical action of digging a posthole, pit, ditch, foundation trench, <i>etc.</i> Once the fills of these features are removed during an archaeological investigation the original 'cut' is therefore exposed and subsequently recorded.
<b>Dumped deposits</b>	These are deposits, often laid down intentionally, that raise a land surface. They may be the result of casual waste disposal or may be deliberate attempts to raise the ground surface.
<b>Fill</b>	Once a feature has been dug it begins to silt up (either slowly or rapidly) or it can be back-filled manually. The soil(s) which become contained by the 'cut' are referred to as its fill(s).
<b>Layer</b>	A layer is a term to describe an accumulation of soil or other material that is not contained within a cut.
<b>Medieval</b>	The Middle Ages, dating from approximately AD 1066-1500.
<b>Natural</b>	Undisturbed deposit(s) of soil or rock which have accumulated without the influence of human activity.
<b>Neolithic</b>	The 'New Stone Age' period, part of the prehistoric era, dating from approximately 4500-2250 BC.
<b>Post-medieval</b>	The period following the Middle Ages, dating from approximately AD 1500-1800.
<b>Prehistoric</b>	The period of human history prior to the introduction of writing. In Britain the prehistoric period lasts from the first evidence of human occupation about 500,000 BC, until the Roman invasion in the middle of the 1 <sup>st</sup> century AD.
<b>Romano-British</b>	Pertaining to the period dating from AD 43-410 when the Romans occupied Britain.
<b>Saxon</b>	Pertaining to the period dating from AD 410-1066 when England was largely settled by tribes from northern Germany.

## Appendix 5

### THE ARCHIVE

The archive consists of:

52	Context records
15	Daily Record Sheets
3	Photographic record sheets
18	Sheets of scale drawings
1	Stratigraphic matrix
1	Box of finds

All primary records and finds are currently kept at:

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

The ultimate destination of the project archive is:

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

Accession Number: 2006.110

Archaeological Project Services Site Code: ALBR 06

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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