

**ARCHAEOLOGICAL WATCHING BRIEF
AT APPLE-JACK LODGE,
CHAPEL DROVE,
HOLBEACH DROVE,
LINCOLNSHIRE
(HDC 03)**

**Work Undertaken For
Mr L Bristowe**

September 2007

Report Compiled by
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Planning Application No: H09/0936/02
National Grid Reference: TF 3259 1227
City and County Museum Accession No: 2003.230
OASIS Record No: archaeo11-30853

ARCHAEOLOGICAL PROJECT SERVICES



APS Report No. **117/07**

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1. SUMMARY

A watching brief was undertaken during groundworks at Apple-Jack Lodge, Chapel Drove, Holbeach Drove, Lincolnshire. The watching brief monitored the excavation of foundation trenches for a new detached dwelling and swimming pool.

Holbeach Drove lies in an area of Romano-British (AD 43-410) cropmarks of tracks, fields and enclosures with associated settlements. The area was not occupied again until the medieval period (AD 1066-1540) when a fen-bank was constructed and Crowland Abbey established a grange in the vicinity.

The watching brief identified a sequence of natural, undated and recent deposits. Undated features comprise a pond and a ditch. Finds from the investigation include two sherds of recent pottery and a fragment of fire residue.

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 Mr L Bristowe to undertake an archaeological watching brief during groundworks associated with new residential developments at Apple-Jack Lodge, Chapel Drove, Holbeach Drove, Lincolnshire. Approval for the development was sought through the

submission of planning application H09/0936/02. The watching brief was carried out on the 9th June 2003 and 28th August 2007 in accordance with a specification prepared by Archaeological Project Services (Appendix 1) and approved by the Archaeology Section, Lincolnshire County Council.

2.3 Topography and Geology

Holbeach Drove is located 12km southeast of Spalding and 9km east of Crowland in the administrative district of South Holland, Lincolnshire (Fig. 1).

The site is located at the centre of Holbeach Drove at National Grid Reference TF 3259 1227 (Fig. 2). Situated on the southeast side of Chapel Drove, the site lies at a height of c. 3.2m OD on generally level ground of the fens.

Local soils are of the Wisbech Series, typically coarse silty calcareous alluvial gley soils (Robson 1990, 36). These are developed on a drift geology of silt-filled creeks in marine alluvium which in turn seals a solid geology of Jurassic Oxford Clay (BGS 1984).

2.4 Archaeological Setting

Holbeach Drove lies in an area of known archaeological remains dating from the Romano-British period to the present day. Aerial photographs of the vicinity show a dense cluster of cropmarks including tracks, field boundaries and enclosures, focused to the south and east of the village (Phillips 1970, 301). Furthermore, some of the linear cropmarks are aligned on the site.

The area was not settled until after 1241 when the first fen-bank in the region was constructed (Hallam 1965, 31). Soon after, Crowland Abbey established a grange in Holbeach Drove, the site of which was located to the north of the village, and once comprised an earthwork moated

enclosure recorded in the 18th century (*ibid.* 36).

3. AIMS

The requirements of the watching brief, as detailed in the specification (Appendix 1), were to locate and record archaeological deposits and, if present, to determine their date, function and origin.

4. METHODS

Foundation trenches were excavated by machine to depths of *c.* 0.8m below the present ground surface. Following excavation the sides of the trenches were then cleaned and rendered vertical. Selected deposits were excavated further to retrieve artefactual material and to determine their function. Each deposit was allocated a unique reference number (context number) with an individual written description. A list of all contexts and their descriptions appears as Appendix 2. A photographic record was compiled and sections were drawn at a scale of 1:10. Recording was undertaken according to standard Archaeological Project Services practice.

Following excavation finds were examined and a period date assigned where possible (Appendix 3). 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 three phases were identified;

Phase 1	Natural deposits
Phase 2	Undated deposits
Phase 3	Recent deposits

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

Phase 1 Natural deposits

The earliest deposits encountered in the base of the foundation trenches comprised brown laminated silt (010) and yellowish brown silt (014). These measured over 0.8m thick.

Phase 2 Undated deposits

Cut into the natural silts was a northwest-southeast aligned ditch (001 and 017). A combined length of 17m was recorded (Fig. 3), with widths of between 2.25m and 1.38m and a depth of 0.65m (Fig. 4, Sections 1 and 3). Where the ditch was excavated, four fills were recorded and comprised initial fills of grey clay and silt (009) with yellowish brown silt (018) identified to the southeast. Other fills include brownish grey clayey silt (006), brown clayey organic silt (007) and grey sandy silt (008).

Also cut into natural at the southeastern foundation trenches was a large cut feature (012) identified as a pond. This was over 12.5m long, wider than 5.1m and over 0.53m deep (Fig. 4, Section 2). A single fill of dark yellowish brown silt (013) was recorded.

Phase 3 Recent deposits

Sealing both of the undated features was a subsoil comprising brown sandy silt (005) and greyish brown silt (016). This measured between 0.15m and 0.42m thick, though was absent from the central part of the foundation trenches. Pottery of 19th – 20th century date was retrieved from (016).

Overlying the subsoil towards the front of the property was a former topsoil of brown sandy silt (004), measuring 0.3m thick. Towards the rear, the subsoil was sealed

by the current topsoil of greyish brown silt (015) that was 0.2m thick.

Above the former topsoil (004) was the remnants of a black asphalt surface (003) which had in turn been sealed by brown silt with frequent brick/tile and charcoal (002).

6. DISCUSSION

Natural deposits (Phase 1) comprise silts of the underlying drift geology of marine alluvium.

A ditch and pond remain undated (Phase 2) due to a lack of artefactual material. The ditch may be a part of the extensive Romano-British field system recorded from aerial photographs, as no ditch appears in this position on 19th century Ordnance Survey maps of the area, despite being on the same alignment as modern field boundaries in the vicinity. The continuation of the ditch to the southeast was not identified, due in part to the pond which is probably later in date.

Finds from the investigation are limited to two sherds of 19th – 20th century pottery and a small fragment of fire residue.

7. CONCLUSION

An archaeological watching brief was undertaken at Chapel Drove, Holbeach Drove, as the site lay in an area of known Romano-British and medieval remains.

However, only two undated features, a pond and a ditch were identified during the investigation. Natural, subsoil and recent deposits were also encountered.

Finds from the investigation comprised recent pottery and fire residue.

8. ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

Archaeological Project Services wish to acknowledge the assistance of Mr L Bristowe for commissioning the fieldwork and post-excavation analysis. The work was coordinated by Denise Drury who edited this report along with Tom Lane. Dave Start kindly allowed access to the parish files and library maintained by Heritage Lincolnshire.

9. PERSONNEL

Project Coordinator: Denise Drury
 Site Supervisors: Michael Bamforth, Tom Bradley-Lovekin
 Finds processing: Denise Buckley
 Photographic reproduction: Sue Unsworth
 Illustration: Paul Cope-Faulkner
 Post-excavation analysis: Paul Cope-Faulkner

10. BIBLIOGRAPHY

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- IFA, 1999, *Standard and Guidance for Archaeological Watching Briefs*
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- Robson, JD, 1990 *Soils of the Boston and Spalding District [Sheet 131]*, Memoirs of the Soil Survey of Great Britain

11. ABBREVIATIONS

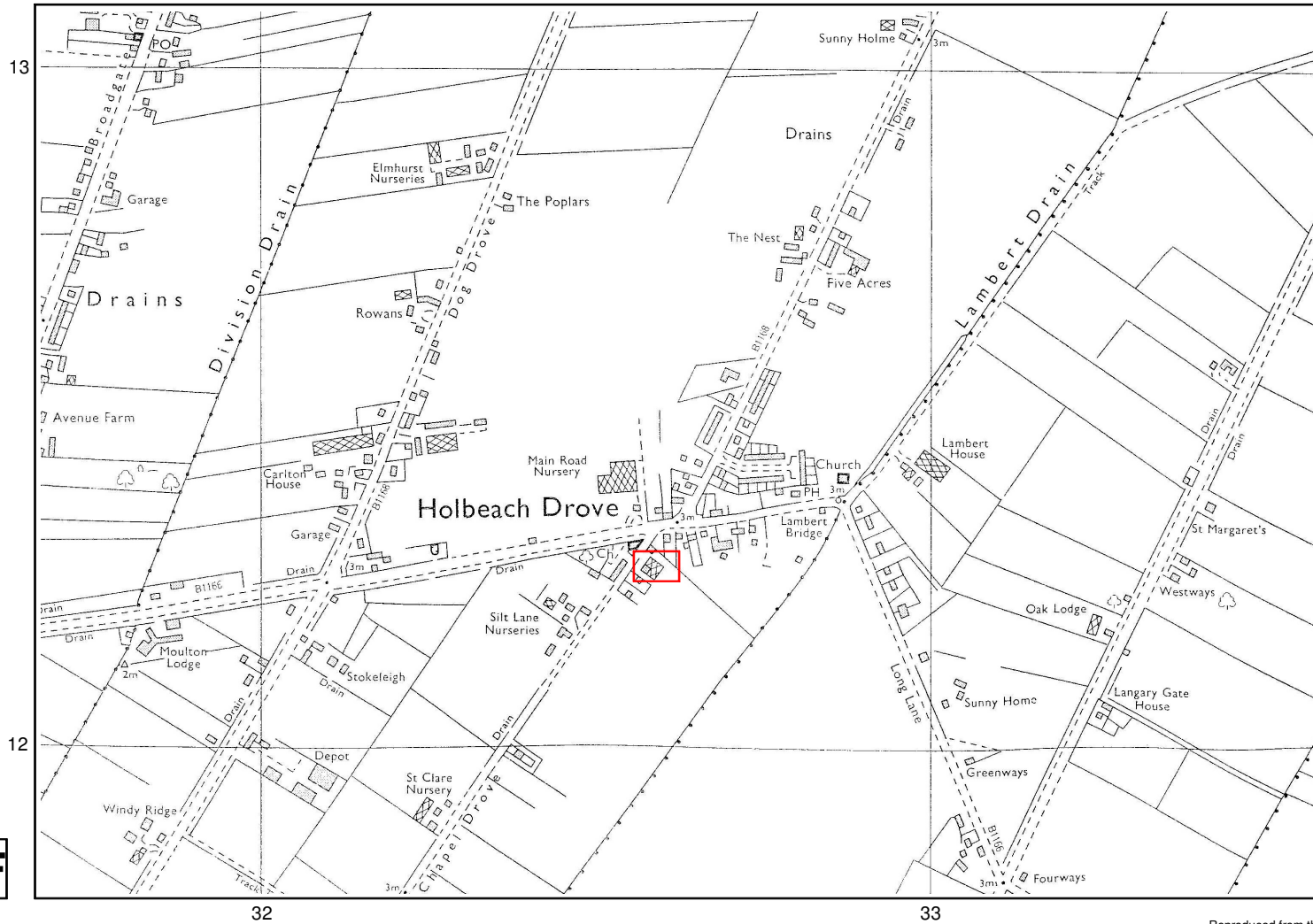
- APS Archaeological Project Services
 BGS British Geological Survey

IFA Institute of Field Archaeologists




Figure 1 - General location plan

TF



Reproduced from the Ordnance Survey 1:10,000 map with the permission of The Controller of Her Majesty's Stationery Office (C) Crown Copyright. HTL Ltd Licence No. AL5041A0001

 Area detailed in Figure 3




	Archaeological Project Services	
Project Name: Chapel Drive, Holbeach Drive HDC03		
Scale 1:10000	Drawn by: PCF	Report No: 117/07

Figure 2 - Site location plan

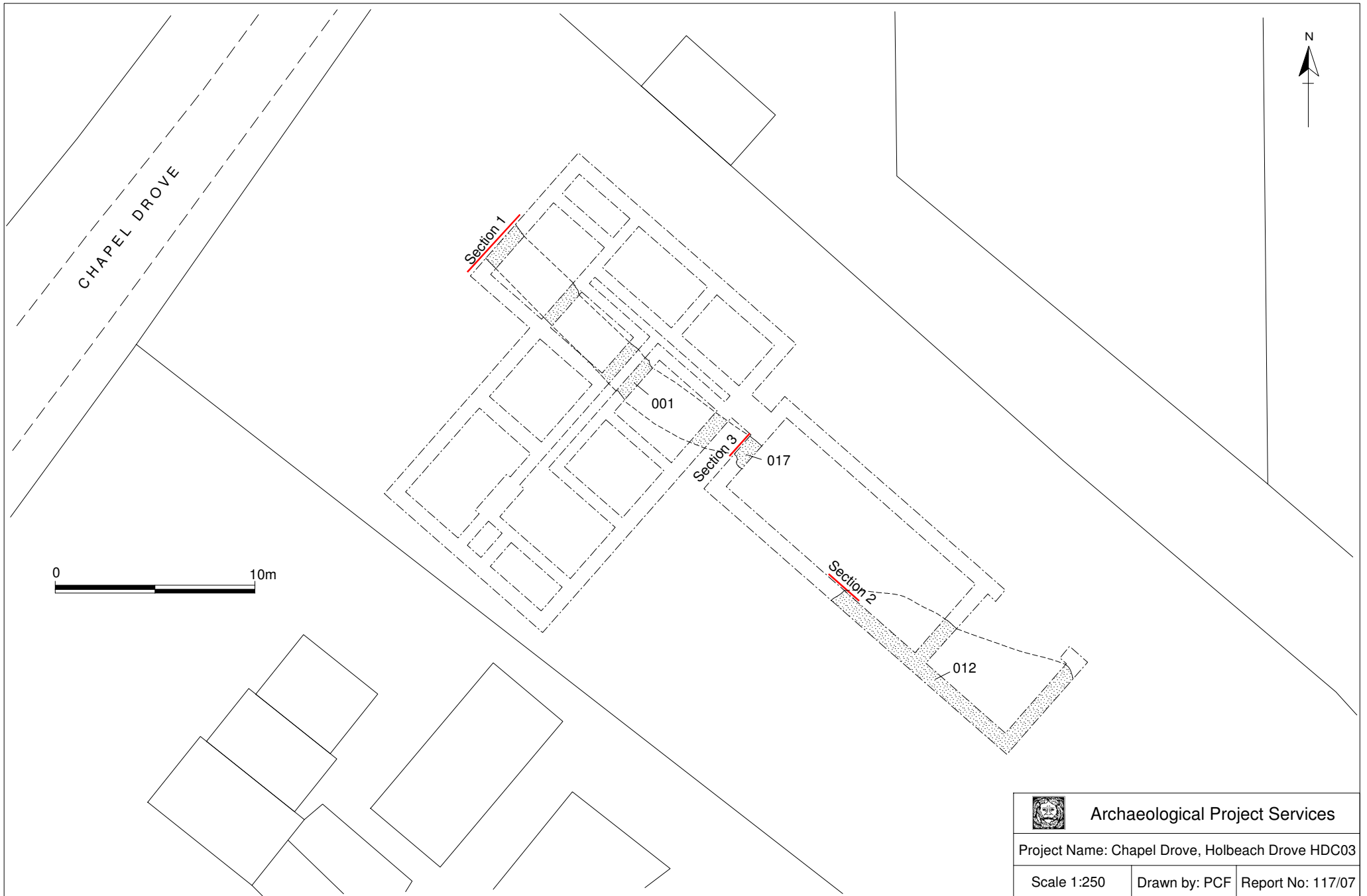
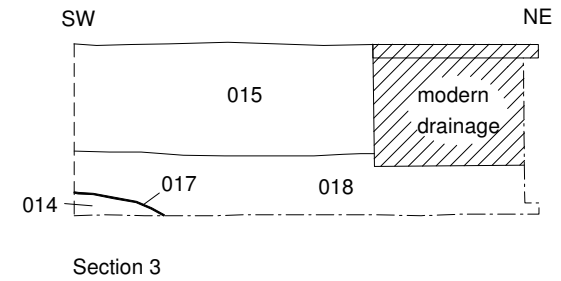
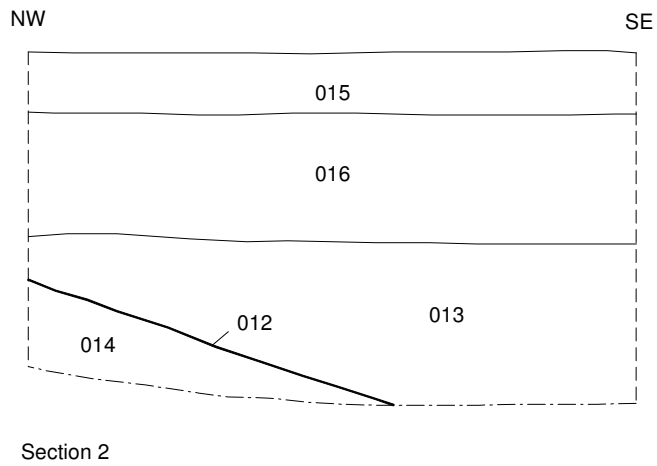
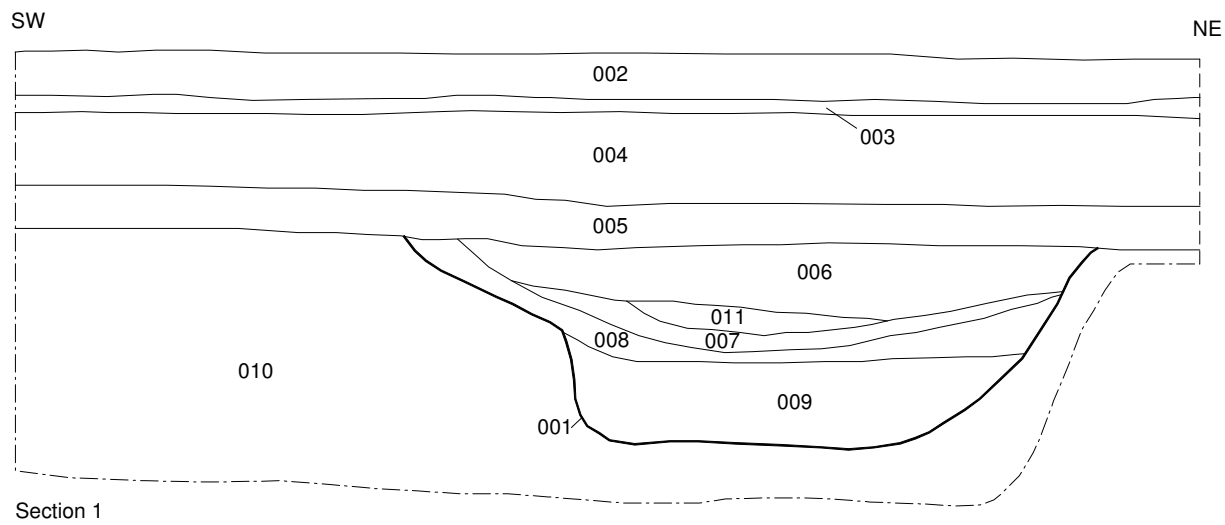


Figure 3 - Plan of the development showing location of principal features and drawn sections



Archaeological Project Services

Project Name: Chapel Drove, Holbeach Drove HDC03

Scale 1:25

Drawn by: PCF

Report No: 117/07

Figure 4 - Sections 1 to 3



Plate 1 – General view of the development area, looking southeast



Plate 2 – Section 1 showing the undated ditch (001), looking northwest



Plate 3 – Section 2 showing the pond (012), looking north



Plate 4 – Section 3 showing ditch (017), looking west

Appendix 1

LAND AT APPLE-JACK LODGE, CHAPEL DROVE, HOLBEACH DROVE, LINCOLNSHIRE - SPECIFICATION FOR ARCHAEOLOGICAL WATCHING BRIEF

1 SUMMARY

- 1.1 *A watching brief is required during the construction of a bungalow, swimming pool and garage at Apple-Jack Lodge, Chapel Drive, Holbeach Drive, Lincolnshire.*
- 1.2 *The site lies in an area of archaeological significance. A large number of cropmarks have been recorded around Holbeach Drive and Romano-British settlements have been identified in the area.*
- 1.3 *The archaeological work will consist of a watching brief during groundworks on the site.*
- 1.4 *On completion of the fieldwork a report will be prepared detailing the results of the watching brief. The report will consist of a narrative supported by illustrations and photographs.*

2 INTRODUCTION

- 2.1 This document comprises a specification for archaeological watching brief during construction of a bungalow, swimming pool and garage at Apple-Jack Lodge, Chapel Drive, Holbeach Drive, Lincolnshire.
- 2.2 This document contains the following parts:
 - 2.2.1 Overview.
 - 2.2.2 Stages of work and methodologies.
 - 2.2.3 List of specialists.
 - 2.2.4 Programme of works and staffing structure of the project

3 SITE LOCATION

- 3.1 Holbeach Drive is located approximately 11km southeast of Spalding in the South Holland district of Lincolnshire. The development site lies on the east side of Chapel Drive, centred on National Grid Reference TF 3259 1227 (Figs 1 and 2).

4 PLANNING BACKGROUND

- 4.1 A planning application (H09/0936/02) was submitted to South Holland District Council for erection of a bungalow including swimming pool and garaging (Fig 3). Permission is subject to a condition requiring the undertaking of a watching-brief during groundworks associated with the development.

5 SOILS AND TOPOGRAPHY

- 5.1 The site is on flat, low-lying ground at approximately 3m O.D. Local soils are the Wisbech Association, calcareous alluvial gley soils on stoneless marine alluvium (Hodge *et al.* 1984, 361).

6 ARCHAEOLOGICAL OVERVIEW

- 6.1 Romano-British remains are known in the area and a large number of cropmarks have been recorded in the immediate vicinity of Holbeach Drive. Field systems, enclosures, trackways and settlement sites have been identified and Romano-British settlements are known to the north of Holbeach Drive. Sites with briquetage (fired clay from salt making) are also known in the area. Marine incursions after

the Romano-British period meant that the area remained uninhabited until fen banks were built in the medieval period and the area was re-occupied.

7 AIMS AND OBJECTIVES

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

8 SITE OPERATIONS

- 8.1 General considerations
- 8.1.1 All work will be undertaken following statutory Health and Safety requirements in operation at the time of the watching brief.
- 8.1.2 The work will be undertaken according to the relevant codes of practise issued by the Institute of Field Archaeologists (IFA), under the management of a Member of the institute (MIFA). Archaeological Project Services is IFA registered organisation no. 21.
- 8.1.3 Any and all artefacts found during the investigation and thought to be 'treasure', as defined by the Treasure Act 1996, will be removed from site to a secure store and promptly reported to the appropriate coroner's office.
- 8.2 Methodology
- 8.2.1 The watching brief will be undertaken during the ground works phase of development, and includes the archaeological monitoring of all phases of soil movement.
- 8.2.2 Stripped areas and trench sections will be observed regularly to identify and record archaeological features that are exposed and to record changes in the geological conditions. The section drawings of the trenches will be recorded at a scale of 1:10. Should features be recorded in plan these will be drawn at a scale of 1:20. Written descriptions detailing the nature of the deposits, features and fills encountered will be compiled on Archaeological Project Services pro-forma record sheets.
- 8.2.3 Any finds recovered will be bagged and labelled for later analysis.
- 8.2.4 Throughout the watching brief a photographic record will be compiled. The photographic record will consist of:
- the site during work to show specific stages, and the layout of the archaeology within the trench.
 - groups of features where their relationship is important
- 8.2.5 Should human remains be located the appropriate Home Office licence will be obtained before their removal. In addition, the Local Environmental Health Department and the police will be informed.

9 POST-EXCAVATION

9.1 Stage 1

- 9.1.1 On completion of site operations, the records and schedules produced during the watching brief will be checked and ordered to ensure that they form a uniform sequence forming a level II archive. A stratigraphic matrix of the archaeological deposits and features present on the site will be prepared. All photographic material will be catalogued and labelled, the labelling referring to schedules identifying the subject/s photographed.
- 9.1.2 All finds recovered during the field work will be washed, marked and packaged according to the deposit from which they were recovered. Any finds requiring specialist treatment and conservation will be sent to the Conservation Laboratory at the City and County Museum, Lincoln.

9.2 Stage 2

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

9.3 Stage 3

- 9.3.1 On completion of stage 2, a report detailing the findings of the watching brief will be prepared.
- 9.3.2 This will consist of:
- A non-technical summary of the results of the investigation.
 - A description of the archaeological setting of the watching brief.
 - Description of the topography of the site.
 - Description of the methodologies used during the watching brief.
 - A text describing the findings of the watching brief.
 - A consideration of the local, regional and national context of the watching brief findings.
 - Plans of the archaeological features exposed. If a sequence of archaeological deposits is encountered, separate plans for each phase will be produced.
 - Sections of the archaeological features.
 - Interpretation of the archaeological features exposed, and their chronology and setting within the surrounding landscape.
 - Specialist reports on the finds from the site.
 - Appropriate photographs of the site and specific archaeological features.

10 REPORT DEPOSITION

- 10.1 Copies of the report will be sent to the Client; the Lincolnshire County Council Archaeology Section; South Holland District Council Planning Department; and to the County Council Archaeological Sites and Monuments Record.

11 ARCHIVE

- 11.1 The documentation and records generated during the watching brief will be sorted and ordered into the format acceptable to the City and County Museum, Lincoln. This will be undertaken following the requirements of the document titled Conditions for the Acceptance of Project Archives for long term storage and curation.

12 PUBLICATION

- 12.1 A report of the findings of the watching brief will be presented as a condensed article to the editor of the journal *Lincolnshire History and Archaeology*. If appropriate, notes on the findings will be submitted to the appropriate national journals: *Britannia* for discoveries of Roman date, and *Medieval Archaeology* and the *Journal of the Medieval Settlement Research Group* for findings of medieval or later date.

13 CURATORIAL RESPONSIBILITY

- 13.1 Curatorial responsibility for the archaeological work undertaken on the site lies with the Lincolnshire County Council Archaeology Section. They will be given seven days notice in writing before the commencement of the project.

14 VARIATIONS AND CONTINGENCIES

- 14.1 Variations to the proposed scheme of works will only be made following written confirmation of acceptance from the archaeological curator.
- 14.2 In the event of the discovery of any unexpected remains of archaeological importance, or of any changed circumstances, it is the responsibility of the archaeological contractor to inform the archaeological curator (*Lincolnshire Archaeological Handbook* 1998, Sections 5.7 and 18).
- 14.3 Where important archaeological remains are discovered and deemed to merit further investigation additional resources may be required to provide an appropriate level of investigation, recording and analysis.
- 14.4 Any contingency requirement for additional fieldwork or post-excavation analysis outside the scope of the proposed scheme of works will only be activated following full consultation with the archaeological curator and the client.

15 PROGRAMME OF WORKS AND STAFFING LEVELS

- 15.1 The watching brief will be integrated with the programme of construction and is dependent on the developers' work programme. It is therefore not possible to specify the person-hours for the archaeological site work.
- 15.2 An archaeological supervisor with experience of watching briefs will undertake the work.
- 15.3 Post-excavation analysis and report production will be undertaken by the archaeological supervisor, or a post-excavation analyst as appropriate, with assistance from a finds supervisor, illustrator and external specialists. It is expected that each fieldwork day (equal to one person-day) will require a post-excavation day (equal to one-and-a-half person-days) for completion of the analysis and report. If the fieldwork lasts longer than about four days then there will be an economy of scale with the post-excavation analysis.

16 SPECIALISTS TO BE USED DURING THE PROJECT

- 16.1 The following organisations/persons will, in principle and if necessary, be used as subcontractors to provide the relevant specialist work and reports in respect of any objects or material recovered during the investigation that require their expert knowledge and input. Engagement of any particular specialist subcontractor is also dependent on their availability and ability to meet

programming requirements.

<u>Task</u>	<u>Body to be undertaking the work</u>
Conservation	Conservation Laboratory, City and County Museum, Lincoln
Pottery Analysis	Prehistoric - Trent & Peak Archaeological Trust Roman - B Precious, Independent Specialist Anglo-Saxon - J Young, Independent Specialist Medieval and later - G Taylor, APS in consultation with H Healey, Independent Archaeologist
Non-pottery Artefacts	J Cowgill, Independent Specialist
Animal Bones	Environmental Archaeology Consultancy
Environmental Analysis	J Rackham, Independent Specialist
Human Remains Analysis	R Gowland, Independent Specialist

17 INSURANCES

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

18 COPYRIGHT

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

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

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

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

19 BIBLIOGRAPHY

Hodge, CAH, Burton, RGO, Corbett, WM, Evans, R, and Seale, RS, 1984 *Soils and their use in Eastern England*, Soil Survey of England and Wales **13**

Phillips, CW, (ed) 1970 *The Fenland in Roman times*, Royal Geographical Society Research Series **5**

Appendix 2

CONTEXT DESCRIPTIONS

No.	Description	Interpretation
001	Linear feature, aligned northwest-southeast, >10m long by 2.25m wide and 0.65m deep, stepped sides and flat base	Ditch
002	Loose mid brown silt with frequent brick/tile and charcoal, 0.15m thick	Topsoil
003	Indurated black asphalt, 50mm thick	Buried surface
004	Loose mid brown sandy silt, 0.3m thick	Former topsoil
005	Loose mid brown sandy silt, 0.15m thick	Subsoil
006	Soft mid brownish grey clayey silt	Fill of (001)
007	Soft dark brown clayey organic silt	Fill of (001)
008	Loose light grey sandy silt	Fill of (001)
009	Stiff light grey clay and silt	Fill of (001)
010	Loose light brown laminated silt, >0.8m thick	Natural deposit
011	Soft mid grey clayey silt	Fill of (001)
012	Feature, >12.5m long by >5.1m wide by >0.53m deep, gradual sides, not fully excavated	Pond
013	Friable dark yellowish brown silt	Fill of (017)
014	Loose mid yellowish brown silt, >0.5m thick	Natural deposits
015	Firm dark greyish brown silt, 0.2m thick	Topsoil
016	Firm mid greyish brown silt, 0.42m thick	Subsoil
017	Linear feature, aligned northwest-southeast, 1.38m wide by >70mm deep, not fully excavated <i>Continuation of (001)</i>	Ditch
018	Friable mid yellowish brown silt	Fill of (017)

Appendix 3

THE FINDS by Gary Taylor

Recording of the pottery was undertaken with reference to guidelines prepared by the Medieval Pottery Research Group (Slowikowski *et al.* 2001) and the pottery was quantified using the chronology and coding system of the Lincolnshire ceramic type series. Two fragments of pottery weighing a total of 5g and representing 2 individual vessels were recovered from a single context. In addition to the pottery, one piece of cinder weighing 1g was retrieved. No faunal remains were recovered.

Provenance

The material was recovered from a ditch fill (013) and the subsoil (016).

Range

The range of material is detailed in the tables.

Table 1: Pottery

Context	Fabric Code	Description	No.	Wt (g)	Context Date
016	UGRE	Unglazed red earthenware, plant pot, separate vessels	2	5	19 th -20 th century

Table 2: Other Artefacts

Context	Material	Description	No.	Wt (g)	Context Date
013	Fire residue	Clinker/cinder	1	1	

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 Lincolnshire County Council Sites and Monuments Record.

Potential

The small collection of artefacts is of early modern date and of very limited local potential and significance, though the presence of the plant pot may reflect gardening activities at the site in the 19th-20th centuries.

The lack of any material earlier than the 19th 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.

References

Slowikowski, A., Nenk, B. and Pearce, J., 2001 *Minimum Standards for the Processing, Recording, Analysis and Publication of Post-Roman Ceramics*, Medieval Pottery Research Group Occasional Paper 2

Appendix 4

GLOSSARY

Alluvium	A deposit (usually clay, silts or sands) laid down in water. Marine alluvium is deposited by the sea and freshwater alluvium by streams, rivers or within lakes.
Context	An archaeological context represents a distinct archaeological event or process. For example, the action of digging a pit creates a context (the cut) as does the process of its subsequent backfill (the fill). Each context encountered during an archaeological investigation is allocated a unique number by the archaeologist and a record sheet detailing the description and interpretations of the context (the context sheet) is created and placed in the site archive. Context numbers are identified within the report text by brackets, <i>e.g.</i> (004).
Cropmark	A mark that is produced by the effect of underlying archaeological features influencing the growth of a particular crop.
Cut	A cut refers to the physical action of digging a posthole, pit, ditch, foundation trench, <i>etc.</i> Once the fills of these features are removed during an archaeological investigation the original 'cut' is therefore exposed and subsequently recorded.
Dumped deposits	These are deposits, often laid down intentionally, that raise a land surface. They may be the result of casual waste disposal or may be deliberate attempts to raise the ground surface.
Fill	Once a feature has been dug it begins to silt up (either slowly or rapidly) or it can be back-filled manually. The soil(s) which become contained by the 'cut' are referred to as its fill(s).
Layer	A layer is a term 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 1 st century AD.
Romano-British	Pertaining to the period dating from AD 43-410 when the Romans occupied Britain.

Appendix 5

THE ARCHIVE

The archive consists of:

18	Context records
1	Photographic record sheet
6	Sheets of scale drawings
1	Stratigraphic matrix
1	Bag of finds

All primary records and finds are currently kept at:

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

The ultimate destination of the project archive is:

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

Accession Number: 2003.230

Archaeological Project Services Site Code: HDC 03

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.

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