

**ARCHAEOLOGICAL INVESTIGATION
AT HORSEPLAY EQUESTRIAN CENTRE,
NORTHGATE,
PINCHBECK,
LINCOLNSHIRE
(PING07)**

**Work Undertaken For
CW Booth Holdings Ltd**

December 2007

Report Compiled by
Mary Nugent H.N.D., BA (Hons)

Planning Application No: H14/0847/05
National Grid Reference: TF 2200 2625
OASIS Record No: archaeolo1-35555
City and County Museum Accession No: 2007.242

ARCHAEOLOGICAL PROJECT SERVICES



APS Report No. **156/07**

Table of Contents

List of Figures

List of Plates

1.	SUMMARY	1
2.	INTRODUCTION.....	1
2.1	DEFINITION OF A WATCHING BRIEF.....	1
2.2	PLANNING BACKGROUND.....	1
2.3	TOPOGRAPHY AND GEOLOGY.....	1
2.4	ARCHAEOLOGICAL SETTING	1
3.	AIMS	2
4.	METHODS	2
5.	RESULTS	2
6.	DISCUSSION	3
7.	CONCLUSION	3
8.	ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS	3
9.	PERSONNEL	4
10.	BIBLIOGRAPHY	4
11.	ABBREVIATIONS	4

Appendices

1. Specification for archaeological investigation
2. Context descriptions
3. Glossary
4. The Archive

List of Figures

- Figure 1 General Location Plan
- Figure 2 Site Location Map
- Figure 3 Plan of development showing trench location
- Figure 4 Plan of trench showing section locations
- Figure 5 Sections 1 and 3
- Figure 6 Section 2

List of Plates

- Plate 1 General view of site looking north
- Plate 2 Section 1 looking south
- Plate 3 Section 2 looking southeast

1. SUMMARY

An archaeological investigation was undertaken on land at Horseplay Equestrian Centre, Northgate, Pinchbeck, Lincolnshire.

The investigation site lay in an archaeologically-sensitive area lying close to extensive cropmarks thought to be of Roman settlements and field systems. One such cropmark extends into the northern part of the development area.

The investigation revealed that the cropmark probably represents a former water channel, although this was undated. There were also indications that the upper parts of the channel had been eroded by ploughing.

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

A planning application (H14/0847/05) was submitted to South Holland District Council for development at Horseplay Equestrian Centre, Northgate, Pinchbeck, Lincolnshire. Permission was granted subject to a condition for a watching brief during groundworks associated with the development. However, the watching brief was not carried out and, consequently, the County Council Historic Environment Team, as advisors to the local planning authority, recommended that a 30m trench

be excavated at the site and archaeologically investigated.

As a result, Archaeological Project Services was commissioned by CW Booth Holdings Ltd. to undertake the investigation. The fieldwork was carried out on the 29th November in accordance with a specification prepared by Archaeological Project Services (Appendix 1) and approved by the Historic Environment Officer, Lincolnshire County Council.

2.3 Topography and Geology

Pinchbeck is located 3km north of Spalding and 20km southwest of Boston in the administrative district of South Holland, Lincolnshire (Fig. 1).

The site is located 2.4 km northwest of the village centre as defined by the parish church of St. Mary, on the north side of Northgate, at National Grid Reference TF 2200 2625 (Fig. 2). The site lies immediately north of the Graft Drain, at a height of c. 3m OD on generally level ground.

Local soils are of the Romney Series, brown silts and sandy silt loams which are usually developed on roddons (infilled creeks) and may indicate a former course of the River Glen (Robson 1990, 26). Immediately to the south and east are soils of the Wisbech Series, typically coarse silty calcareous alluvial gley soils (*ibid.* 36). These soils are developed on young marine or estuarine alluvium which in turn overlies a solid geology of Jurassic Oxford Clay (BGS 1992).

2.4 Archaeological Setting

Pinchbeck lies in an area of known archaeological remains dating from the Romano-British period to the present day. Extensive survey has indicated that Romano-British settlement was confined to the slightly higher levees of ancient

watercourses. Specifically, several sites have been identified following the line of a roddon west of Pinchbeck and it is possible that this line continues through the village (Hayes and Lane 1992).

Extensive complexes of cropmarks of Romano-British settlements, routes and field systems have been identified near to Pinchbeck. The density of these cropmarks diminishes about 1km west and south of the site (Phillips 1970). This, however, is not particularly due to a reduction in the amount of archaeological remains but, rather their burial by later alluvium. This masking overburden inhibits the production of cropmarks and, consequently, archaeological remains are not evident, though may be present beneath the alluvium. One such cropmark has been observed entering the northern part of the current development site (Louise Jennings, pers comm).

A suspected Romano-British settlement was identified during the construction of the railway through the village, immediately south of the station. An occupation layer was found which produced pottery, bone and shell (Phillips 1970).

Pinchbeck is first mentioned in 1051 and again in the Domesday Survey of c. 1086. Referred to as *Pincebec*, the name is derived from the Old English *pinc* and Old Norse *bekkr* and means a minnow stream (Cameron 1998). The Domesday Survey records that the land was sokeland of Ivo Taillebois' manor of Spalding and Guy of Craon's manor of Holbeach and contained four fisheries that produced 1500 eels yearly (Foster and Longley 1976).

Medieval remains include the extant church of St. Mary which dates from the 12th century and replaced an earlier Norman church (Sutton 1901). Earthworks representing moats and fishponds are visible at several locations around Pinchbeck. Ridge and furrow, part of the

medieval field system, has also been identified at the northern end of the village (Cope-Faulkner 2002, 6).

3. AIMS

The requirements of the investigation, 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

One trench measuring 30m by 1.6m was excavated by mechanical digger using a toothless ditching bucket under archaeological supervision (Fig. 3).

The sides of the trench were cleaned and rendered vertical. Each deposit was allocated a unique reference number (context number) with an individual written description. A list of all contexts and their descriptions appears as Appendix 2. A photographic record was compiled and sections were drawn at a scale of 1:10. Recording was undertaken according to standard Archaeological Project Services' practice.

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

5. RESULTS (Figs. 4-6)

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

The earliest deposit encountered within the Trench was (005), a stiff mid to dark blue-grey clay. This was overlain by dark blue clay with rusty brown mottles

(004=018=024). Above this were light brown silts (003=017) that were laminated with clayey silts. Overlying this in turn were light yellow-brown silts (002=023).

These alluvial deposits were cut by [022], a north to south aligned linear feature 8m wide and over 0.8m deep. Probably representing the course of a former water channel, this was filled by a sequence of deposits varying in thickness from 0.12m to 0.45m. These included grey-brown and yellow-brown silts or sandy silts (008, 009, 010, 013, 014, 015, 016, 020, 021), blue-grey clayey silt (012), dark grey slightly organic silts (011, 019).

In the top of the infilled channel was a dark brown silt (007) with a topsoil-like appearance. Above this was the dark brown silt topsoil of the field surface (001=006).

6. DISCUSSION

The earliest deposits encountered were blue clay, the upper parts mottled brown. These are marine alluvium and the orange mottling indicates they periodically dried out and were oxidised. Above this were laminated silts and clayey silts that were probably lain down in an estuarine environment. These were overlain by further alluvial deposits of yellowish silts.

These alluvial deposits were cut by an undated linear feature [022] that probably represents a former natural water channel. In the lower parts of the channel were natural alluvial silts. These were overlain by a dark, slightly organic deposit that would have been formed by plant growth, or the deposition of vegetation, in the channel while it held water.

Above this organic layer were further alluvial silts, though at the very top of the sequence of infilling deposits was a former topsoil (007). This had developed in a hollow caused by the sinking of the

underlying channel fills. Above this and sealing all deposits within the trench, was the modern topsoil. The distinction between the modern and the buried topsoil suggests the site has been subject to ploughing, and that these agricultural activities have eroded the original upper parts of the channel.

No artefacts were recovered and, hence, the channel remains undated. However, research in the region, and in moderate proximity to the investigation site, has shown that many such infilled and buried channels were open watercourses in the Roman period (eg, Hayes and Lane 1992, fig 66).

7. CONCLUSION

An archaeological investigation was undertaken at Horseplay Equestrian Centre, Northgate, Pinchbeck, Lincolnshire because the site lay in an archaeologically-sensitive area. Close by are extensive cropmarks of Roman settlements and field systems, and one such cropmark extends into the northern part of the development area.

A 30m trench was excavated in the northwest corner of the development area to investigate the cropmark. This investigation revealed that the cropmark probably represents a former natural water channel. A dark, slightly organic deposit indicated there was a period of plant growth in the channel while it held water. There were also indications that the upper part of the channel had been eroded by ploughing.

No artefacts were retrieved during the investigation.

8. ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

Archaeological Project Services wishes to acknowledge the assistance of CW Booth

Holdings Ltd. for commissioning the fieldwork and post-excavation analysis. The work was coordinated by Gary Taylor 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: Gary Taylor
 Site Supervisors: Chris Moulis
 Photographic reproduction: Mary Nugent
 Illustration: Mary Nugent
 Post-excavation analysis: Mary Nugent

10. BIBLIOGRAPHY

BGS, 1992, *Spalding: Solid and drift edition*, 1:50 000 map sheet **144**

Cameron, K., 1998, *A Dictionary of Lincolnshire Place Names*, English Place-Name Society Popular Series **1**

Cope-Faulkner, P., 2002, *Archaeological Implications of the Reappraisal of Pinchbeck Conservation Area, Pinchbeck, Lincolnshire (PCA 02)*, unpublished APS report **148/02**

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

Hayes, P.P. and Lane, T.W., 1992, *The Fenland Survey Number 5: Lincolnshire Survey, the southwest Fens*, East Anglian Archaeology **55**

IFA, 1999 *Standard and Guidance for Archaeological Watching Briefs*

Phillips, C. W., 1970 *The Fenland in Roman Times*, Royal Geographical Society Research Series **5**

Robson, J.D., 1990 *Soils of the Boston and Spalding District*

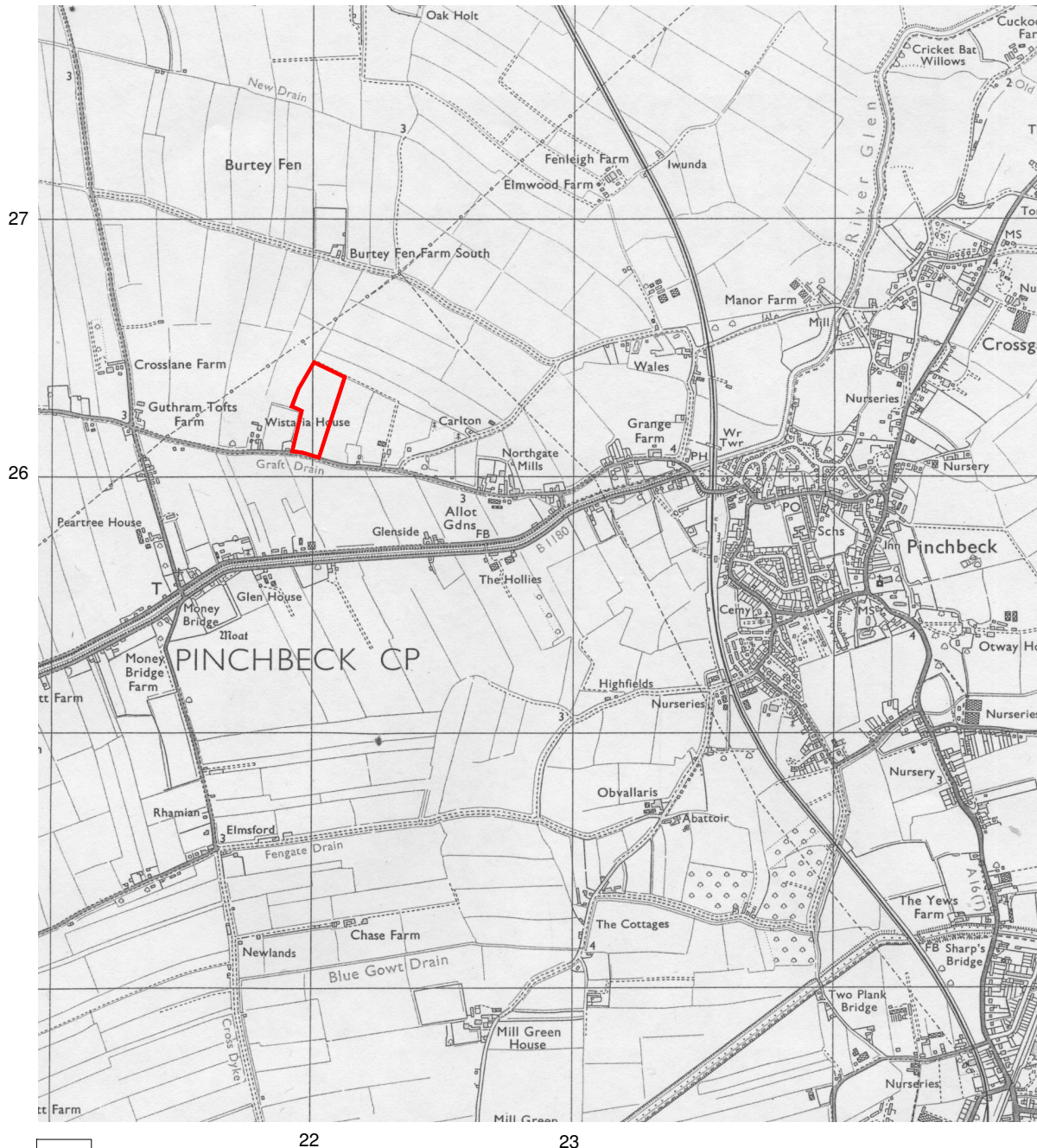
Sutton, A.F., 1901, 'A Description of the Churches visited in the excursion from Boston', *Association of Architectural Societies, Reports and Papers XXVI*

11. ABBREVIATIONS

APS Archaeological Project Services
 BGS British Geological Survey
 IFA Institute of Field Archaeologists
 OD Ordnance Datum (height above sea level)



Figure 1 General Location Plan



TF

Reproduced from the Ordnance Survey 1:10000 map with the Permission of the Controller of Her Majesty's Stationery Office, (c) Crown Copyright. HTL Ltd Licence Number AL50412A0001




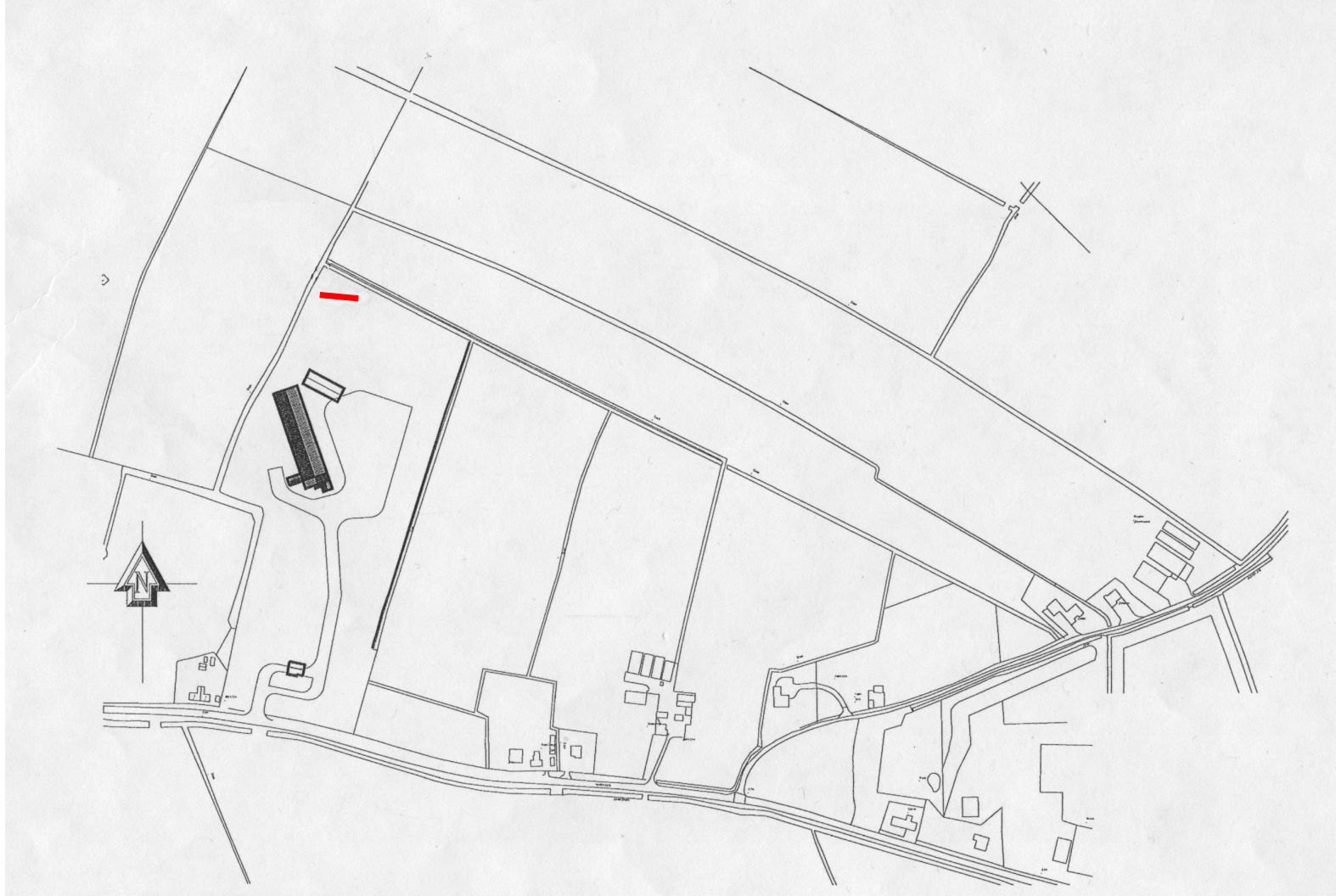
	Archaeological Project Services	
Project Name: Northgate, Pinchbeck PING07		
Scale 1:25000	Drawn by:SU	Report No: 156/07

Figure 2 Site Location Map



0 200m


	Archaeological Project Services	
Project Name: Northgate, Pinchbeck PING07		
Scale 1:5000	Drawn by: SU	Report No: 156/07

Figure 3 Plan of development showing trench location

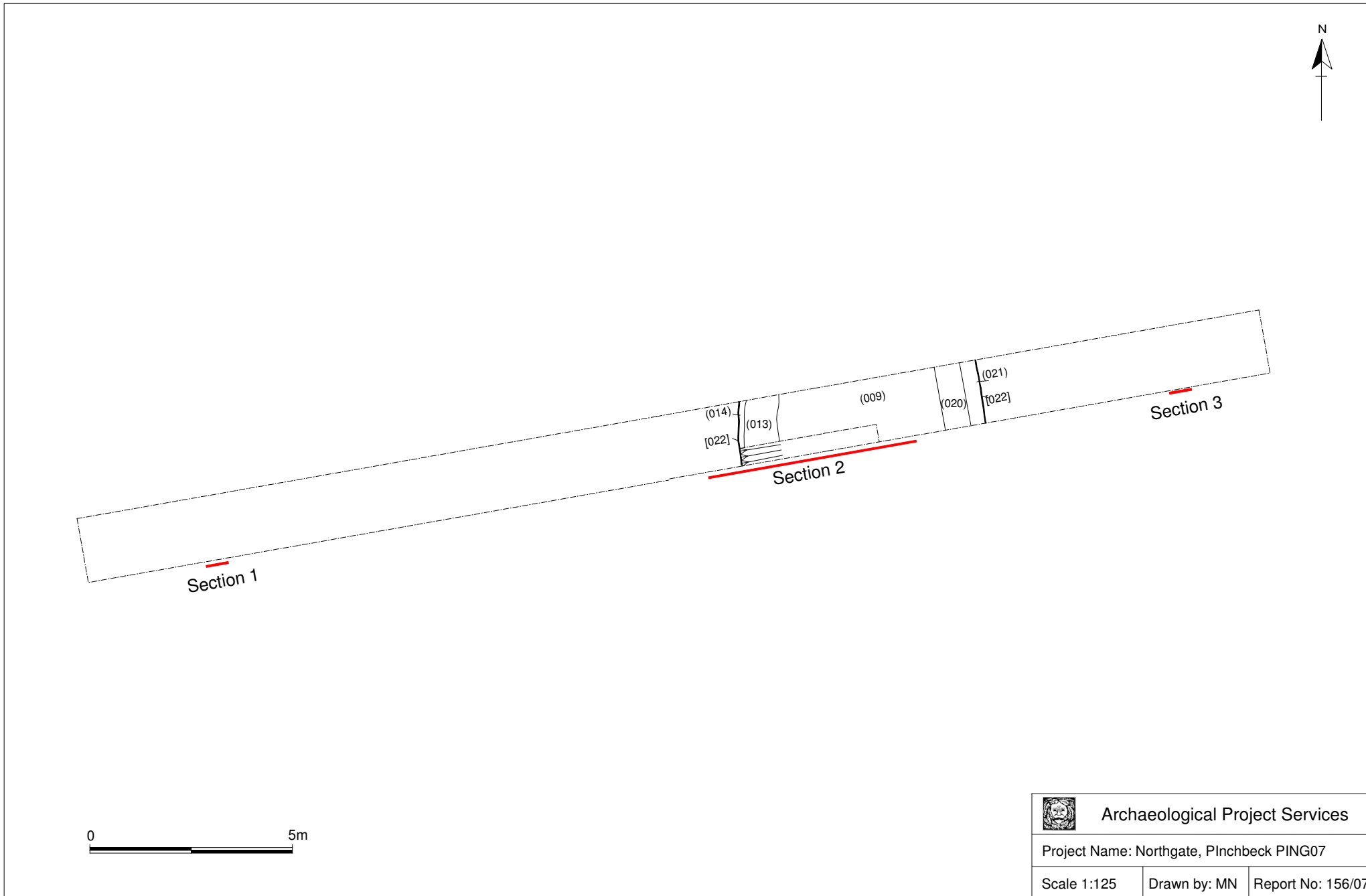

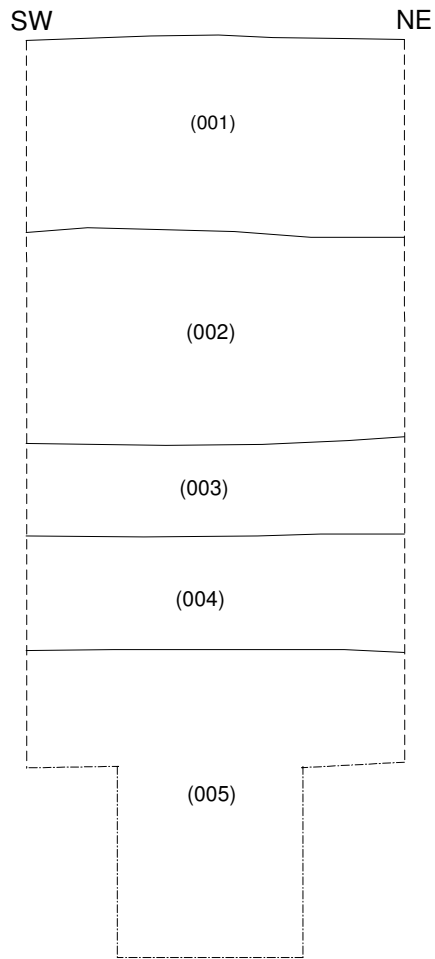
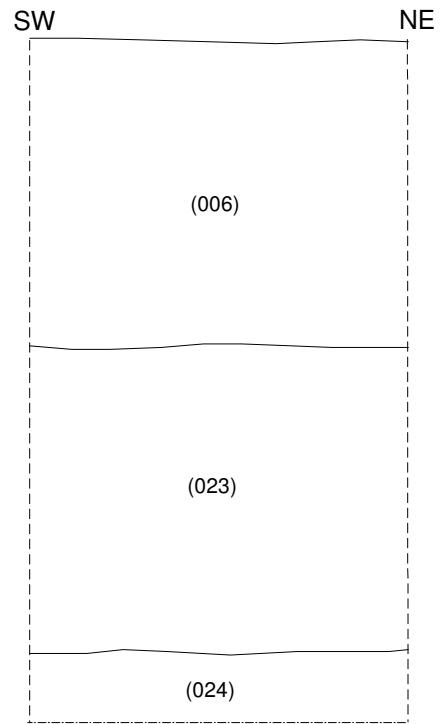


Figure 4 Plan of trench showing section locations

	Archaeological Project Services	
Project Name: Northgate, Pinchbeck PING07		
Scale 1:125	Drawn by: MN	Report No: 156/07



SECTION 1



SECTION 3



Archaeological Project Services

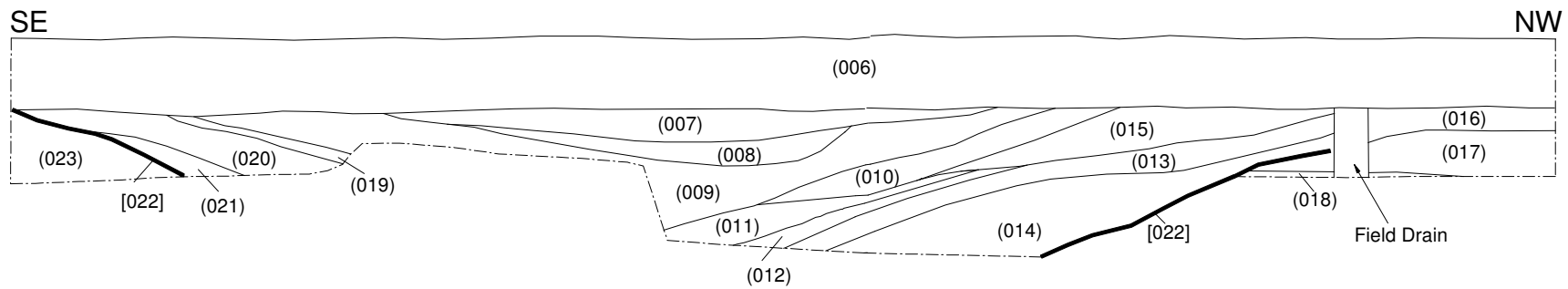
Project Name: Pinchbeck, Northgate PING07

Scale 1:10

Drawn by:MN

Report No: 156/07

Figure 5 Sections 1 and 3




 Archaeological Project Services		
Project Name: Pinchbeck Northgate, PING07		
Scale 1:40	Drawn by:MN	Report No: 156/07

Figure 6 Section 2



Plate 1
General view of
site looking east



Plate 2
Section 1 looking
south



Plate 3
Section 2 looking
southeast



A P S
ARCHAEOLOGICAL
PROJECT
SERVICES

Project Designs

Desk-top Assessments

Evaluations

Excavations

Watching Briefs

Project Management

Building Surveys

Presentation

Interpretation

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

Tel. 01529 461618
Fax 01529 469444

Email:
info@apsarchaeology.co.uk

www.apsarchaeology.co.uk



Appendix 1

**LAND AT
HORSEPLAY EQUESTRIAN CENTRE,
NORTHGATE,
PINCHBECK,
LINCOLNSHIRE**

**SPECIFICATION FOR
ARCHAEOLOGICAL INVESTIGATION**

**PREPARED FOR
C W BOOTH HOLDINGS LTD**

**BY
ARCHAEOLOGICAL PROJECT SERVICES
Institute of Field Archaeologists'
Registered Archaeological Organisation No. 21**

NOVEMBER 2007

1 SUMMARY

- 1.1 *An archaeological investigation is required on land at Horseplay Equestrian Centre, Northgate, Pinchbeck, Lincolnshire.*
- 1.2 *The area is archaeologically sensitive, lying close to extensive areas of cropmarks of Roman settlements and field systems. One such cropmark appears to extend into the northern part of the development area.*
- 1.3 *Planning permission was granted for the development subject to a condition for a watching brief. This was not carried out and therefore a trench will be excavated and archaeologically investigated.*
- 1.4 *On completion of the fieldwork a report will be prepared detailing the findings of the investigation. The report will consist of a text describing the nature of the archaeological deposits located and will be supported by illustrations and photographs.*

2 INTRODUCTION

- 2.1 This document comprises a specification for the archaeological investigation of land at Horseplay Equestrian Centre, Northgate, Pinchbeck, Lincolnshire.
- 2.2 The document contains the following parts:
- 2.2.1 Overview
 - 2.2.2 The archaeological and natural setting
 - 2.2.3 Stages of work and methodologies to be used
 - 2.2.4 List of specialists
 - 2.2.5 Programme of works and staffing structure of the project

3 SITE LOCATION

- 3.1 Pinchbeck is about 3km north of the centre of Spalding in the South Holland district of Lincolnshire. The site is about 2km west of Pinchbeck, on the north side of Northgate at TF 2200 2625.

4 PLANNING BACKGROUND

- 4.1 Planning Permission (H14/0847/05) for the development was granted subject to a condition for a watching brief. This was not carried out and, therefore, the County Council Historic Environment Team, as advisors to the local planning authority, have recommended that a 30m trench be excavated at the site and archaeologically investigated.

5 SOILS AND TOPOGRAPHY

- 5.1 The site is on level ground at 3m OD. Soils at the site are Wisbech Association calcareous alluvial gleys developed on marine alluvium (Hodge et al., 1984).

6 ARCHAEOLOGICAL OVERVIEW

- 6.1 Extensive cropmark complexes of probable Roman settlements and field systems are located in the general area, particularly just to the west. These fade out closer to and east of the

development site due to be being buried by post-Roman silting. However, a possible cropmark appears to extend into the northern part of the development area.

7 AIMS AND OBJECTIVES

- 7.1 The aims of the investigation will be to record and interpret the archaeological remains revealed.
- 7.2 The objectives of the work will be to:
 - 7.2.1 Establish the type of archaeological activity that may be present within the site.
 - 7.2.2 Determine the likely extent of archaeological activity present within the site.
 - 7.2.3 Determine the date and function of the archaeological features present on the site.
 - 7.2.4 Determine the state of preservation of the archaeological features present on the site.
 - 7.2.5 Determine the spatial arrangement of the archaeological features present within the site.
 - 7.2.6 Determine the extent to which the surrounding archaeological features extend into the application area.
 - 7.2.7 Establish the way in which the archaeological features identified fit into the pattern of occupation and land-use in the surrounding landscape.

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 investigation.
- 8.1.2 The work will be undertaken according to the relevant codes of practice issued by the Institute of Field Archaeologists (IFA). *Archaeological Project Services* is an IFA Registered Archaeological 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.
- 8.1.4 Excavation of the archaeological features exposed will only be undertaken as far as is required to determine their date, sequence, density and nature. Not all archaeological features exposed will necessarily be excavated. However, the investigation will, as far as is reasonably practicable, determine the level of the natural deposits to ensure that the depth of the archaeological sequence present on the site is established.

8.2 Methodology

- 8.2.1 Removal of the topsoil and any other overburden will be undertaken by mechanical excavator using a toothless ditching bucket. To ensure that the correct amount of material is removed and that no archaeological deposits are damaged, this work will be supervised by Archaeological Project Services. On completion of the removal of the overburden, the nature of the underlying deposits will be assessed by hand excavation before any further mechanical excavation that may be required.

Thereafter, the trench will be cleaned by hand to enable the identification and analysis of the archaeological features exposed.

- 8.2.2 Investigation of the features will be undertaken only as far as required to determine their date, form and function. The work will consist of half- or quarter-sectioning of features as required and, where appropriate, the removal of layers. Should features be located which may be worthy of preservation *in situ*, excavation will be limited to the absolute minimum, (*ie* the minimum disturbance) necessary to interpret the form, function and date of the features.
- 8.2.3 The archaeological features encountered will be recorded on Archaeological Project Services pro-forma context record sheets. The system used is the single context method by which individual archaeological units of stratigraphy are assigned a unique record number and are individually described and drawn.
- 8.2.4 Plans of features will be drawn at a scale of 1:20 and sections at a scale of 1:10. Should individual features merit it, they will be drawn at more appropriate scale.
- 8.2.5 Throughout the duration of the investigation, a photographic record will be compiled. The photographic record will consist of:
 - 8.2.5.1 the site before the commencement of field operations.
 - 8.2.5.2 the site during work to show specific stages of work, and the layout of the archaeology within the trench.
 - 8.2.5.3 individual features and, where appropriate, their sections.
 - 8.2.5.4 groups of features where their relationship is important.
 - 8.2.5.5 the site on completion of fieldwork
- 8.2.6 Should human remains be encountered, they will be left *in situ* with excavation being limited to the identification and recording of such remains. If removal of the remains is necessary the appropriate Home Office licences will be obtained and the local environmental health department informed. If relevant, the coroner and the police will be notified.
- 8.2.7 Finds collected during the fieldwork will be bagged and labelled according to the individual deposit from which they were recovered ready for later washing and analysis.
- 8.2.8 The spoil generated during the investigation will be mounded along the edges of the trial trench for subsequent backfilling.
- 8.2.9 The precise location of the trench within the site and the location of site recording grid will be established by tape survey.

9 POST-EXCAVATION AND REPORT

9.1 Stage 1

- 9.1.1 On completion of site operations, the records and schedules produced during the trial trenching will be checked and ordered to ensure that they form a uniform sequence constituting a level II archive. A stratigraphic matrix of the archaeological deposits and features present on the site will be prepared. All photographic material will be

catalogued: the colour slides will be labelled and mounted on appropriate hangers and the black and white contact prints will be labelled, in both cases the labelling will refer to schedules identifying the subject/s photographed.

- 9.1.2 All finds recovered during the investigation will be washed, marked, bagged and labelled according to the individual deposit from which they were recovered. Any finds requiring specialist treatment and conservation will be sent to the Conservation Laboratory 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 investigation will be prepared. This will consist of:

9.3.1.1 A non-technical summary of the results of the investigation.

9.3.1.2 A description of the archaeological setting of the site.

9.3.1.3 Description of the topography and geology of the investigation area.

9.3.1.4 Description of the methodologies used during the investigation and discussion of their effectiveness in the light of the results.

9.3.1.5 A text describing the findings of the investigation.

9.3.1.6 Plans of the investigation area showing the archaeological features exposed. If a sequence of archaeological deposits is encountered, separate plans for each phase will be produced.

9.3.1.7 Sections of the trench and archaeological features.

9.3.1.8 Interpretation of the archaeological features exposed and their context within the surrounding landscape.

9.3.1.9 Specialist reports on the finds from the site.

9.3.1.10 Appropriate photographs of the site and specific archaeological features or groups of features.

10 **ARCHIVE**

- 10.1 The documentation, finds, photographs and other records and materials generated during the investigation will be sorted and ordered into the format acceptable to the appropriate local museum. This sorting will be undertaken according to the guidelines and conditions stipulated by the museum, and appropriate national guidelines, for long-term storage and curation.

11 **REPORT DEPOSITION**

- 11.1 Copies of the investigation report will be sent to: the client; Lincolnshire County Council Historic Environment Team; and South Holland District Council.

8 **PUBLICATION**

- 8.1 Details of the investigation will be input to the Online Access to the Index of Archaeological Investigations (OASIS).
- 12.2 Notes or articles describing the results of the investigation will also be submitted for publication in the appropriate national journals: *Medieval Archaeology* and *Journal of the Medieval Settlement Research Group* for medieval and later remains, and *Britannia* for discoveries of Roman date.

93 **CURATORIAL MONITORING**

- 93.1 Curatorial responsibility for the archaeological work undertaken on the site lies with Lincolnshire County Council Historic Environment Team. They will be given written notice of the commencement of the project to enable them to make monitoring arrangements.

10 **VARIATIONS TO THE PROPOSED SCHEME OF WORKS**

- 104.1 Variations to the scheme of works will only be made following written confirmation from the archaeological curator, the client and their consultant.
- 104.2 Should the archaeological curator require any additional investigation beyond the scope of the brief for works, or this specification, then the cost and duration of those supplementary examinations will be negotiated between the client and the contractor.

11 **STAFF TO BE USED DURING THE PROJECT**

- 11.1 The work will be directed by Tom Lane MIFA, Senior Archaeologist, Archaeological Project Services. The on-site works will be supervised by an Archaeological Supervisor with knowledge of archaeological investigations of this type.
- 115.2 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: Dr D Knight, Trent and Peak Archaeological Trust Roman: B Precious, independent specialist/M Wood, APS Post-Roman: J Young, independent specialist/A Boyle, APS
Other Artefacts	J Cowgill, independent specialist/G Taylor, APS
Human Remains Analysis	J Kitch, APS
Animal Remains Analysis	J Kitch, APS
Environmental Analysis	Environmental Archaeology Consultancy, or Val Fryer, independent specialist

Radiocarbon dating Beta Analytic Inc., Florida, USA

Dendrochronology dating University of Sheffield Dendrochronology Laboratory

126 **PROGRAMME OF WORKS AND STAFFING LEVELS**

126.1 Fieldwork will be undertaken by an experienced supervisor and is expected to take one day.

126.2 Post-excavation analysis and report production will be undertaken by a project officer or supervisor, with assistance from the finds supervisor, CAD illustrator and specialists.

137 **INSURANCES**

137.1 Archaeological Project Services, as part of the Heritage Trust of Lincolnshire, maintains Employers Liability insurance to £10,000,000. Additionally, the company maintains Public and Products Liability insurances, each with indemnity of £5,000,000. Copies of insurance documentation are enclosed.

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

Specification: Version 1, 28/11/07

Appendix 2

Context Summary

Context	Description	Interpretation
001	Moderately firm dark brown silt up to 0.4m thick	Topsoil
002	Soft light yellow brown silt up to 0.28m thick	Alluvial silt
003	Moderately firm mid greyish brown laminated silt and clay silt	Laminated marine alluvium
004	Stiff dark blue grey and rusty brown clay up to 0.15m thick	Alluvial clay
005	Stiff mid to dark bluish grey clay at least 0.4m thick	Alluvial clay
006	Firm dark brown silt 0.4m thick	Topsoil
007	Firm dark brown silt 0.2m thick and 3.5m wide	Topsoil
008	Firm dark brownish grey silt 0.14m thick and 2.2m wide	Fill of [022]
009	Soft mid brownish grey silt with frequent rusty mottles up to 0.4m thick	Fill of [022]
010	Soft mid dark greyish brown silt up to 0.15m thick and 1.9m wide	Fill of [022]
011	Soft dark grey silt with some organic content 0.2m thick and 2.3m wide	Fill of [022]
012	Firm light blue grey clay silt 0.12m thick and 1.2m wide	Fill of [022]
013	Soft light yellow brown sandy silt with light grey patches 0.18m thick and 3.1m wide	Fill of [022]
014	Soft light greyish brown sandy silt up to 0.45m thick	Fill of [022]
015	Soft mid to light brownish grey silt 0.22m thick and 2.2m wide	Fill of [022]
016	Soft light whitish brown sandy silt 0.12m thick	Alluvial deposit
017	Moderately firm mid to light brown laminated silt and clay silt	Alluvial deposit
018	Stiff mid to dark blue grey clay with rust brown mottle 0.02m thick	Alluvial deposit
019	Firm dark grey silt 0.08m thick and 1.0m wide	Alluvial deposit
020	Soft light yellow brown silt with light grey patches 0.24m thick	Fill of [022]
021	Soft light greyish brown silt 0.15m thick	Fill of [022]

Context	Description	Interpretation
022	Cut of linear feature 0.8m wide at least 0.75m deep with gently sloping sides	Possible palaeochannel
023	Soft light brown silt 0.42m thick	Alluvial deposit
024	Firm dark blue grey clay at least 0.1m thick	Alluvial deposit

Appendix 3

GLOSSARY

Alluvium	Deposits laid down by water. Marine alluvium is deposited by the sea, and fresh water alluvium is laid down by rivers and in 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 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].
Cropmark	A mark that is produced by the effect of underlying archaeological or geological features influencing the growth of a particular crop.
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.
Domesday Survey	A survey of property ownership in England compiled on the instruction of William I for taxation purposes in 1086 AD.
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.
Romano-British	Pertaining to the period dating from AD 43-410 when the Romans occupied Britain.

Appendix 4

THE ARCHIVE

The archive consists of:

2	Context register sheets
24	Context record sheets
1	Daily record sheet
1	Photographic record sheet
1	Plan record sheet
1	Section record sheet
4	Sheets of scale drawings
1	Stratigraphic matrix

All primary records are currently kept at:

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

The ultimate destination of the project archive is:

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

Museum Accession Number:	2007.242
OASIS Record Number:	archaeo11-35555
Archaeological Project Services Site Code:	PING07

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.