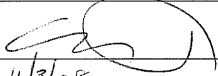
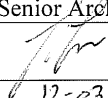


Quality Control
 Former Primary School,
 Main Street, North Kyme
 NKMS 08

Project Coordinator	Gary Taylor
Supervisor	Paul Cope-Faulkner
Site Staff	Bob Garland, Jim Robertson
Surveying	Mary Nugent, Neil Parker
Finds Processing	Denise Buckley
Illustration	Paul Cope-Faulkner
Photographic Reproduction	Sue Unsworth
Post-excavation Analyst	Paul Cope-Faulkner

Checked by Project Manager	Approved by Senior Archaeologist
 Gary Taylor	 Tom Lane
Date: 11/3/08	Date: 12-03-08

**ARCHAEOLOGICAL EVALUATION OF LAND
AT THE FORMER PRIMARY SCHOOL,
MAIN STREET,
NORTH KYME,
LINCOLNSHIRE
(NKMS 08)**

Work Undertaken For
HPC Homes Limited

March 2008

Report Compiled by
Paul Cope-Faulkner BA(Hons) AIFA

National Grid Reference: TF 1512 5270
City and County Museum Accession No: 2008.15
OASIS Record No: archaeo11-38983

A.P.S. Report No. **30/08**

**ARCHAEOLOGICAL
PROJECT
SERVICES**



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1. SUMMARY

An archaeological evaluation was undertaken on land at the former primary school, Main Street, North Kyme, Lincolnshire. The evaluation was undertaken in advance of proposed residential development of the site.

The site lies close to the medieval (AD 1066-1540) core of the village, best represented by a standing cross of 14th century date. A Bronze Age (AD 2200-800 BC) barrow lies south of the village and finds of the period are known from the vicinity. Romano-British (AD 43-410) remains in the vicinity include the Car Dyke, a watercourse that once connected Lincoln to Peterborough, and the site of a possible temporary fort.

The evaluation identified a sequence of natural, undated, medieval, post-medieval and recent deposits. Undated features include a ditch, gully and a pit and remain undated due to a lack of artefactual material. A single medieval pit and a post-medieval quarry pit were also identified along with a 19th – 20th century boundary ditch.

Finds retrieved from the investigation include regionally produced medieval and later pottery along with brick, tile, glass, a ferrous concretion and animal bone.

2. INTRODUCTION

2.1 Definition of an Evaluation

An archaeological evaluation is defined as, >a limited programme of non-intrusive and/or intrusive fieldwork which determines the presence or absence of archaeological features, structures, deposits, artefacts or ecofacts within a specified area or site. If such archaeological remains are present Field

Evaluation defines their character and extent, quality and preservation, and it enables an assessment of their worth in a local, regional, national or international context as appropriate= (IFA 1997).

2.2 Planning Background

Archaeological Project Services was commissioned by HPC Homes Limited to undertake an archaeological evaluation of the former Primary School, Main Street, North Kyme, Lincolnshire, in advance of proposed residential development of the site. The work was undertaken between the 11th and 18th February 2008 in accordance with a specification prepared by Archaeological Project Services (Appendix 1) and approved by the North Kesteven Heritage Officer.

2.3 Topography and Geology

North Kyme is located 10km northeast of Sleaford and 18km northwest of Boston in the administrative district of North Kesteven, Lincolnshire

The primary school is located towards the centre of the village at National Grid Reference TF 1512 5270 (Fig. 2). The site lies on the west side of Main Street along a slight ridge of higher ground that slopes down to the east and west. Heights within the proposed development area range between 8.3m and 7.5m OD. The site encompasses some 4800 square metres.

Local soils are of the Beccles 2 Association, typically fine loamy topsoils over slowly permeable clay subsoils (Hodge *et al.* 1984, 119). These soils overlie a drift geology of river and glaciofluvial sands and gravels which in turn are above a solid geology of Jurassic Amphill Clay (BGS 1995).

2.4 Archaeological Setting

North Kyme is located in an area of known archaeological remains dating from the Bronze Age and later. To the south of the village was a Bronze Age round barrow which produced two bronze rapiers when excavated in 1820 (Trollope 1872, 78), and a socketed axe was found close to St Luke's church.

The site lies east of the Car Dyke, a former Romano-British watercourse that once connected the Witham near Lincoln to the River Nene at Peterborough. This was originally thought to be a canal, but recent opinion is that it served as a catchwater drain to divert water away from the low lying fens (Simmons and Cope-Faulkner 2004, 164).

Aerial photographs depict a rectangular enclosure some 1.5km to the south of the village associated with which was a series of roads heading south and west towards Sleaford and a road north aligned on Main Street, North Kyme. The enclosure survived as earthworks until recently, and it has been suggested that this was a Roman fort (Trollope 1872, 77).

North Kyme is first mentioned in the Domesday Survey of c. 1086. Referred to as *Nortchime*, the name is derived from the Old English *cymbe*, meaning a depression or hollow, perhaps referring to the lower lying land to the east and west (Cameron 1998, 76).

The Domesday Survey records that the village was held by Robert de Toden and Colsuain and contained 76 acres of meadow, 35 acres of woodland and a single fishery (Foster and Longley 1976).

The only extant remains of the medieval period is the former Market Cross of 14th century date, located southeast of the development site. Although described as a

Market Cross, there are no records of a medieval market being established in Kyme.

A medieval church was once located in the village but was destroyed during the Reformation in the 16th century. St Luke's church was built in 1877 (Pevsner and Harris 1989, 584).

Nineteenth century maps indicate the site was once occupied by a smithy. These appear on maps up to 1905 but are absent from the 1947 edition.

A watching brief undertaken in 1998 some 200m south of the site identified an undated pit (Cope-Faulkner 1998, 3).

3. AIMS

The aim of the evaluation, as detailed in the specification (Appendix 1), was to gather information to establish the presence or absence, extent, condition, character, quality and date of any archaeological deposits in order to enable the North Kesteven Heritage Officer to formulate a policy for the management of archaeological resources present on the site.

4. METHODS

Four trenches were placed to provide sample coverage within the proposed development area (Fig. 3). These were excavated by machine to the upper surface of natural deposits. Following excavation, the base and sides of the trenches were cleaned and rendered vertical. Due to the high water table, Trench 4 was abandoned with the consent of the North Kesteven Heritage Officer. Archaeological deposits were then examined by hand to determine their nature and to retrieve artefactual material. Each deposit exposed during the

evaluation was allocated a unique reference number (context number) with an individual written description. A list of all contexts and interpretations appears as Appendix 2. Sections were drawn at a scale of 1:10 and plans at 1:20. A photographic record was also compiled. Recording of the deposits encountered was undertaken based on the single context approach developed by the Museum of London (MoLAS 1994) with minor modifications by Archaeological Project Services.

The location of the excavated trenches were surveyed by using a Thales Global Positioning System (GPS). A base receiver was established over a temporary survey station which logged satellite data while a roving receiver was used to record points of detail. This was processed using N4ce (version 1.11) software to produce CAD drawings.

Following excavation, all records were checked and ordered to ensure that they constituted a complete MAP II (English Heritage 1991) archive and a stratigraphic matrix of all identified deposits was produced. Phasing was based on the nature of the deposits and recognisable relationships between them and supplemented by artefact dating.

5. RESULTS

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

Trench 1

The earliest deposit encountered in this trench was a layer of yellowish brown sand and gravel (1007). This was sealed by a subsoil comprising a 0.3m thick layer of greyish brown sandy silt with frequent gravel (1006).

Cutting the subsoil was an east-west aligned ditch (1005). This measured over 5m long by 1.5m wide and over 0.25m deep (Fig. 4). A single fill of greyish brown sandy silt (1004) was recorded from which pottery of 19th century date was retrieved along with a 20th century glass phial.

Sealing the ditch was a levelling deposit comprising a 0.23m thick layer of greyish brown sandy silt (1003) upon which was a dumped layer of mixed sand with rubbish (1002). This measured 0.3m thick.

Topsoil was recorded as a grey sandy silt (1001) that was 0.2m thick.

Trench 2

Natural was identified as a layer of yellow silty sand with gravel (2017).

Cut into natural at the southern end of the trench was a north-south aligned undated ditch (2001). This measured over 7m long, although the northern extent was unclear, by 0.9m wide and 0.13m deep (Fig. 5, Fig. 6, Section 1) and contained a single fill of greyish brown silt with frequent gravel (2002).

Perhaps truncating the north end of the ditch was a pit (2007) that was 2.24m long and 0.4m deep (Fig. 6, Section 4). Two fills were recorded, a lower of grey/black silt (2008) and an upper of greyish brown silt with frequent gravel (2009). Pottery of medieval date was retrieved from both fills.

Located 2m to the north of this pit were two postholes. The larger (2005) was 0.65m in diameter and 0.14m deep with a fill of greyish brown silt with gravel (2006). The second posthole (2003) had a diameter of 0.26m, was 60mm deep with a fill of greyish brown silt with gravel (2004).

Situated at the north end of the trench was a large feature (2015) identified as a possible quarry pit. This measured over 2m long, wider than 1.7m and 0.3m deep. The principal fill comprised a greyish brown silt with frequent gravel (2016) with another fill of yellow silty sand and gravel (2018). Pottery, brick, tile and clay pipe retrieved from (2016) were dated to the 17th century.

Along the eastern edge of the trench was a series of levelling deposits (Fig. 6, Section 4) associated with the road or pavement to the east. The lowest, which sealed the medieval pit, was a layer of reddish brown sandy silt with charcoal and brick/tile fragments (2014). This was overlain by greyish brown sandy silt (2013), then greyish brown sandy silt with gravel and brick/tile fragments (2012) followed by dark brown silt (2011).

Sealing all deposits was a topsoil comprising greyish brown silt (2010). This was up to 0.5m thick.

Trench 3

Natural was recorded as a yellow to brownish yellow sand and gravel (3007).

Towards the centre of the trench was a small pit (3002). This measured 0.9m long by 0.54m wide and 0.2m deep (Fig. 7). A single fill of grey silty sand and gravel (3001) was identified.

Immediately south of the pit was an east-west gully (3004) that terminated within the trench. This was over 0.8m long, 0.38m wide and 50mm deep with a single fill of grey silty sand (3003).

Additional features, including a pit and a posthole, were noted towards the southern end of the trench although were not recorded due to the high water table.

Sealing all features in this trench was a

subsoil comprising a 0.4m thick layer of grey sand (3006). This was in turn sealed by the current topsoil of grey/black sand (3005) that was 0.31m thick.

6. DISCUSSION

Natural deposits comprise sands and gravels of the underlying drift geology of Fen sand and gravel.

A ditch and two postholes in Trench 2 and a pit and gully in Trench 3 remain undated due to a lack of artefactual material. However, the features within Trench 2 may be associated with the former smithy that once lay in this vicinity and therefore could be of 19th century date. The ditch in Trench 2 may be of some antiquity as it appears to have been truncated by a medieval pit.

The medieval pit in Trench 2 contained a small assemblage of pottery dating to the 13th – 14th centuries and included examples, principally jugs, produced in Lincoln, Potterhanworth, Nottingham and Scarborough. The pit is clearly associated with domestic activity in close proximity to the site.

Also located within Trench 2 was a possible quarry pit, presumably to extract the underlying sand and gravel. Finds indicate a 17th century date with this feature.

A ditch in Trench 1 appears to have been a boundary ditch and is shown as such on early Ordnance Survey maps. This marked the boundary between the school and the smithy and was presumably infilled when the school expanded northwards.

Archaeological remains are spread thinly across the site and few are of medieval or early post-medieval date. Therefore, the impact of the proposed development is

likely to be limited.

Finds comprise a range of medieval and later pottery with brick, tile, glass, metal and a single animal bone also retrieved during the investigation.

7. CONCLUSIONS

Archaeological evaluation was undertaken at the former primary school, Main Street, North Kyme, in order to determine the range of archaeological deposits prior to development of the site and as the site lies in an area of known archaeological remains of prehistoric, Romano-British and medieval date.

However, no remains securely dated as prehistoric or Romano-British in date were encountered. A number of undated features were identified including a ditch, postholes, a pit and a gully. A medieval pit was encountered along with a post-medieval quarry pit and a boundary ditch.

Artefacts retrieved from the investigation include pottery of 13th – 14th century date with later examples also recorded. Brick, tile, a glass phial, a ferrous concretion were also recovered along with a single animal bone.

8. ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

Archaeological Project Services wishes to acknowledge the assistance of Mr S Atkinson of HPC Homes Limited for commissioning the fieldwork and post-excavation analysis, following initial enquiries from Clive Wicks Associates. The work was coordinated by Gary Taylor who edited this report along with Tom Lane. Jo Hambly, the North Kesteven Heritage Officer, kindly allowed access to the parish files and library maintained by Heritage Lincolnshire.

9. PERSONNEL

Project Coordinator: Gary Taylor
 Site Supervisor: Paul Cope-Faulkner
 Site Staff: Bob Garland, Jim Robertson
 Surveying: Mary Nugent
 Photographic reproduction: Sue Unsworth
 Illustration: Paul Cope-Faulkner
 Post-excavation Analyst: Paul Cope-Faulkner

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*The Car Dyke. Past Work, Current State
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No. 8

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Wapentakes of Flaxwell and Aswardhun in
the County of Lincoln* (reprinted 1999)

11. ABBREVIATIONS

APS Archaeological Project Services

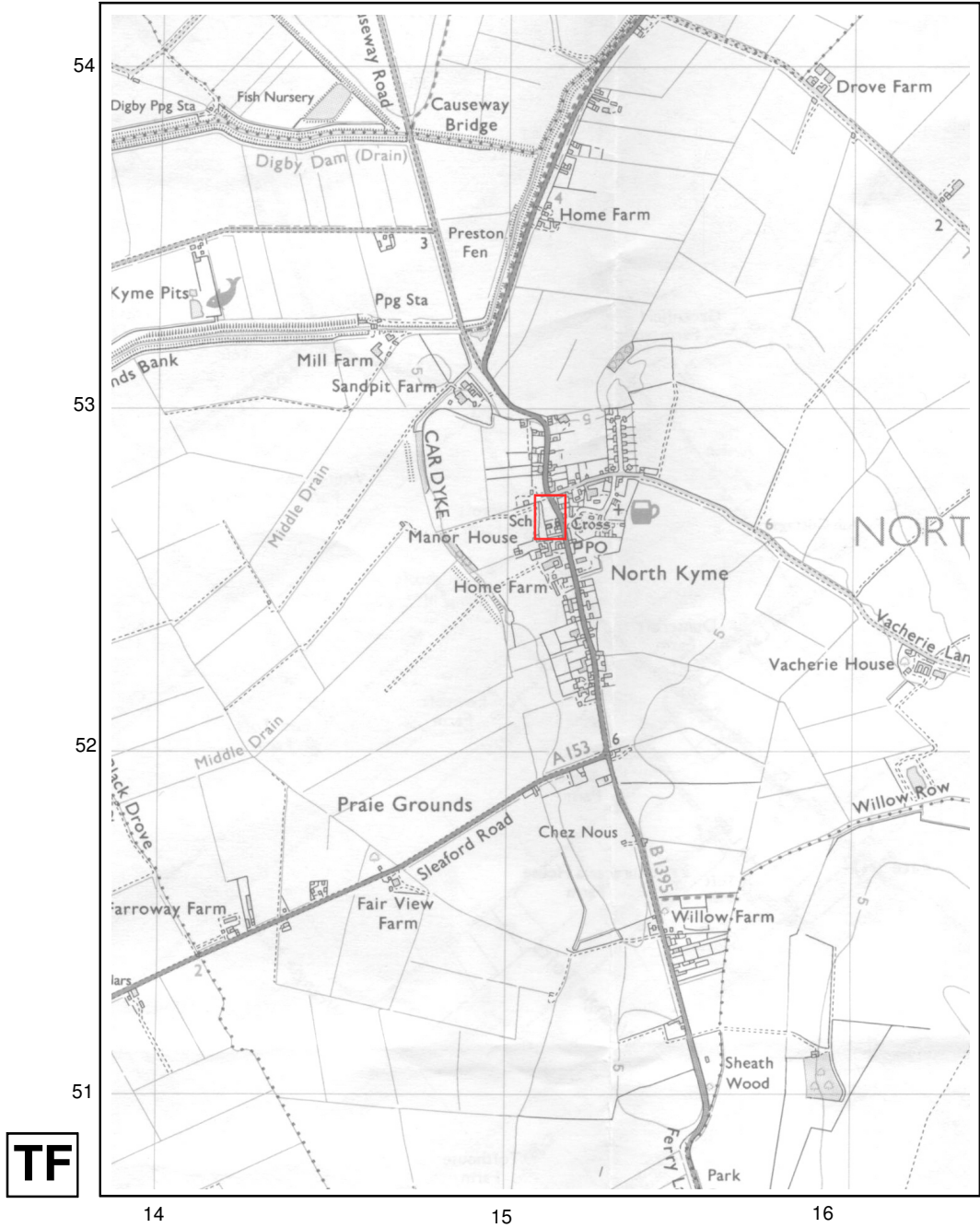
BGS British Geological Survey


IFA Institute of Field Archaeologists

MoLAS Museum of London Archaeology
Service



Figure 1 - General location plan



 Area detailed in Figure 3

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Archaeological Project Services

Project Name: Main Street, North Kyme NKMS08

Scale 1:20000 | Drawn by: PCF | Report No: 30/08

Figure 2 - Site location plan

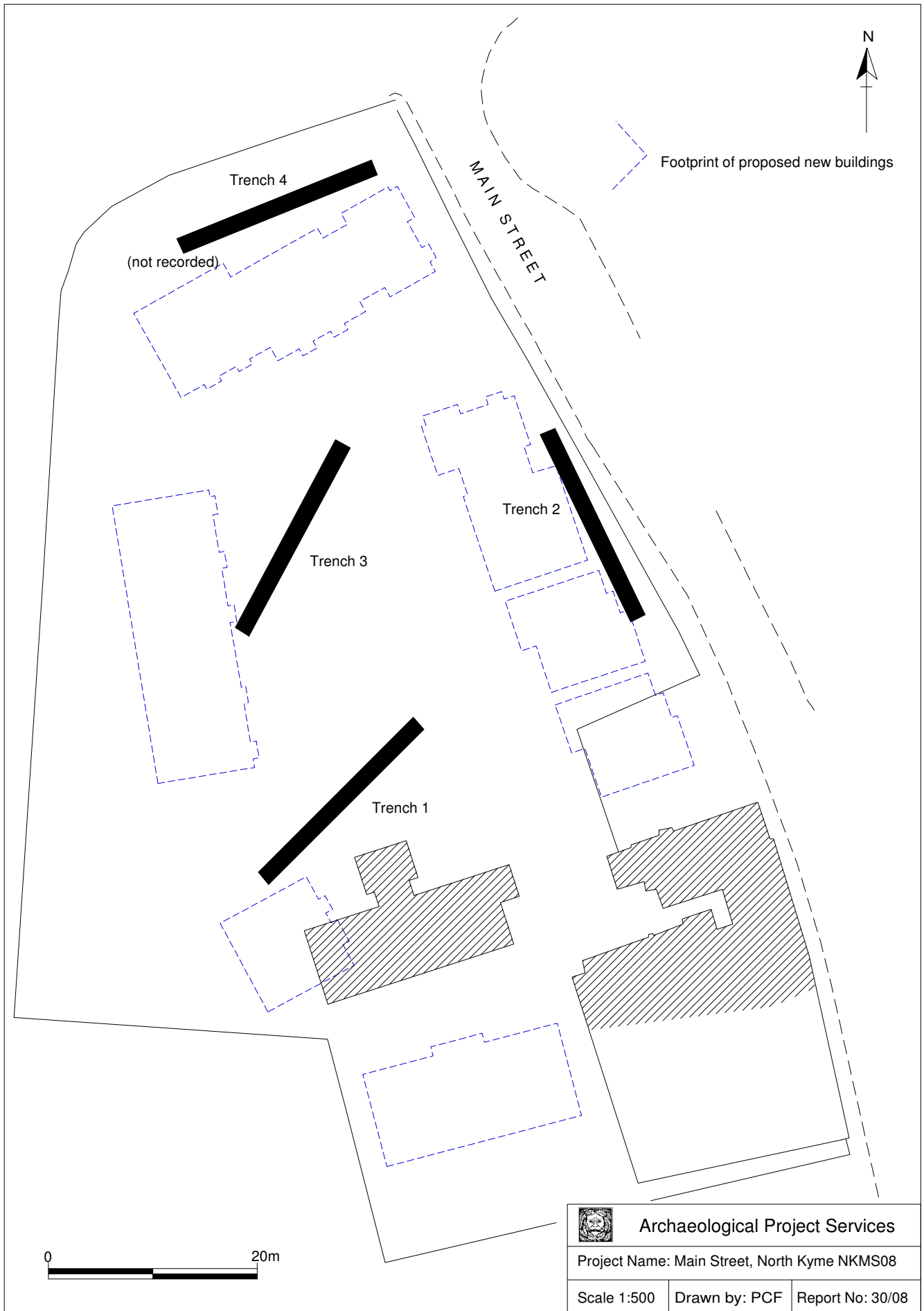


Figure 3 - Trench location plan

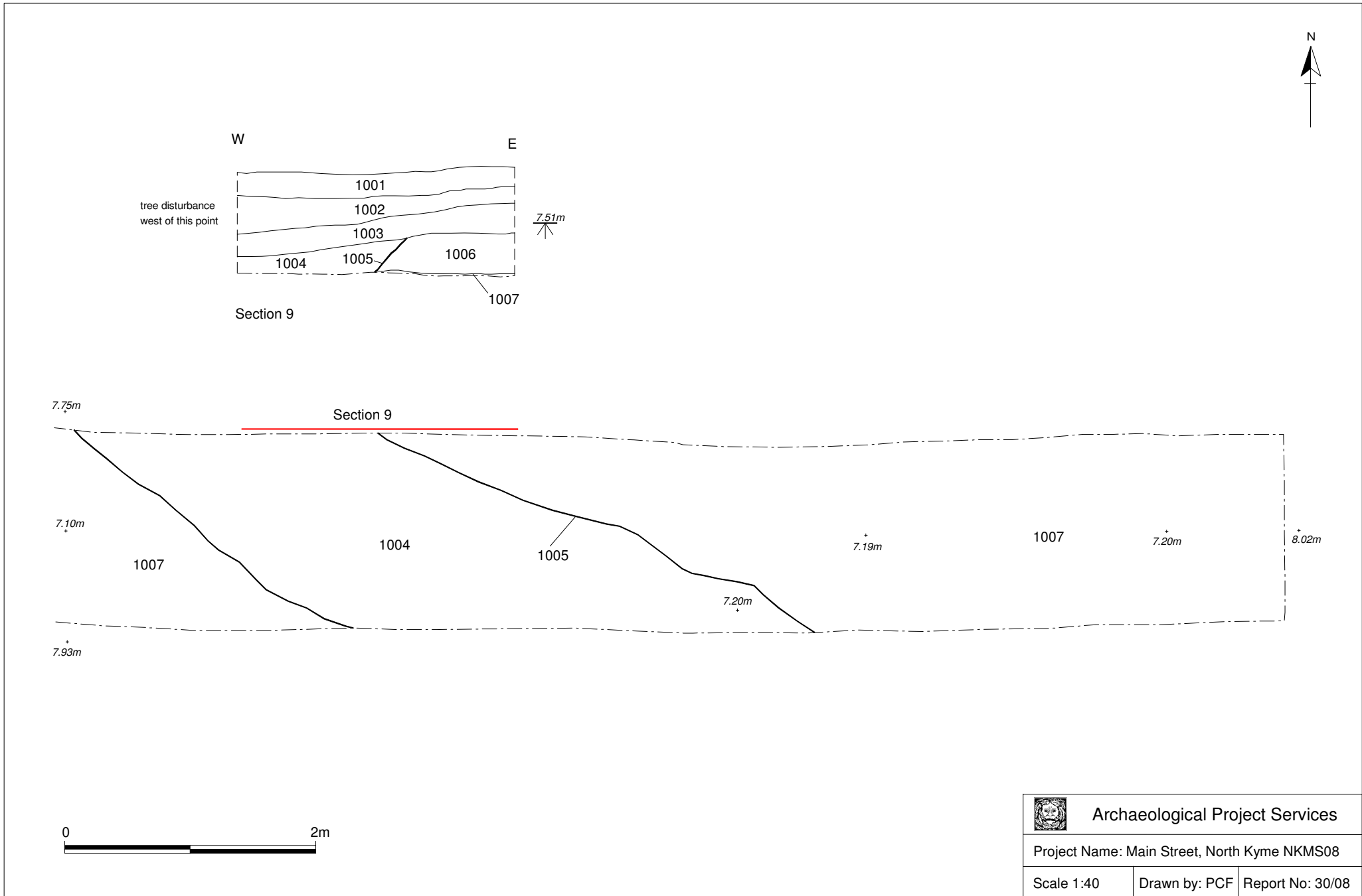


Figure 4 - Trench 1 Plan and section

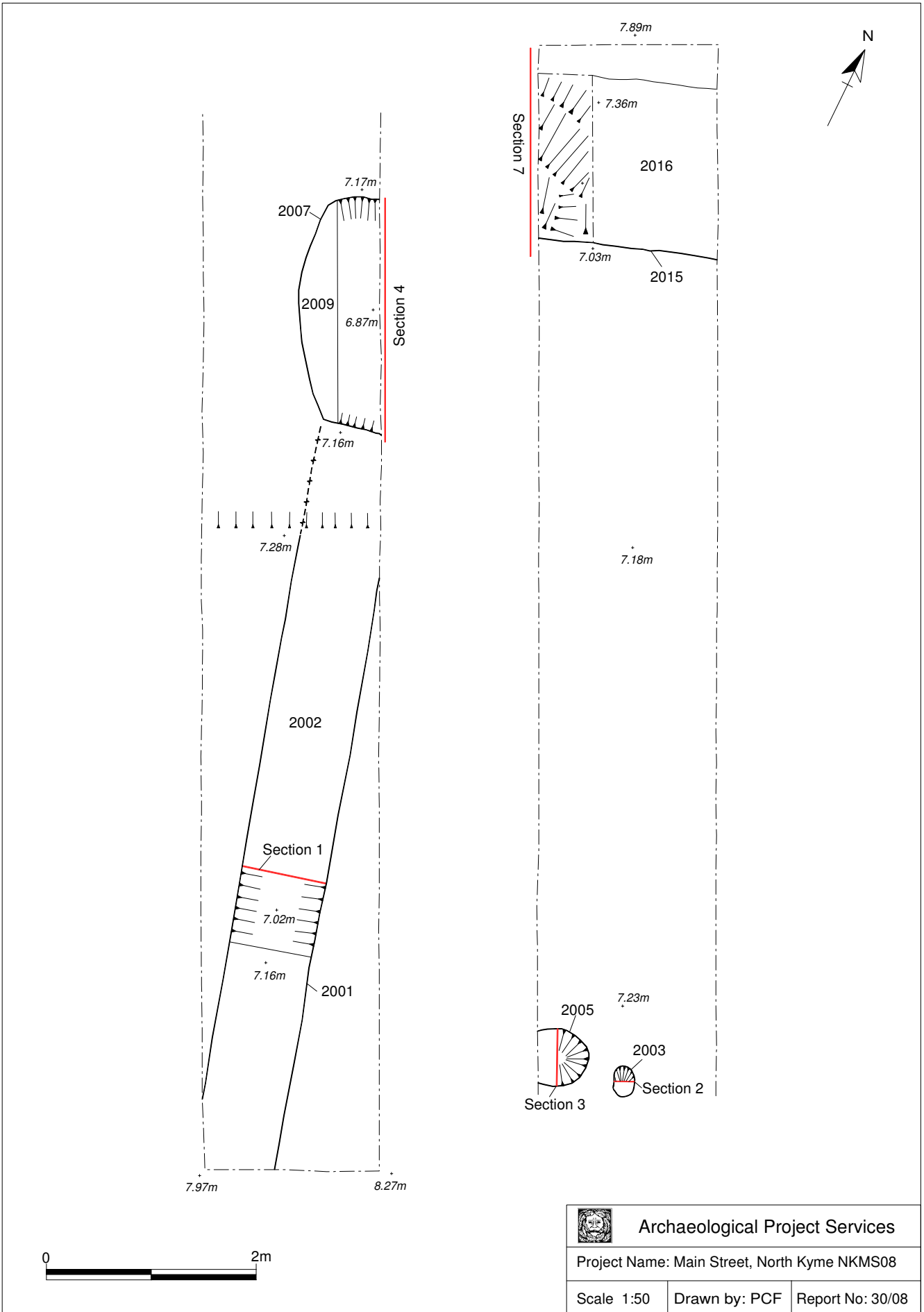

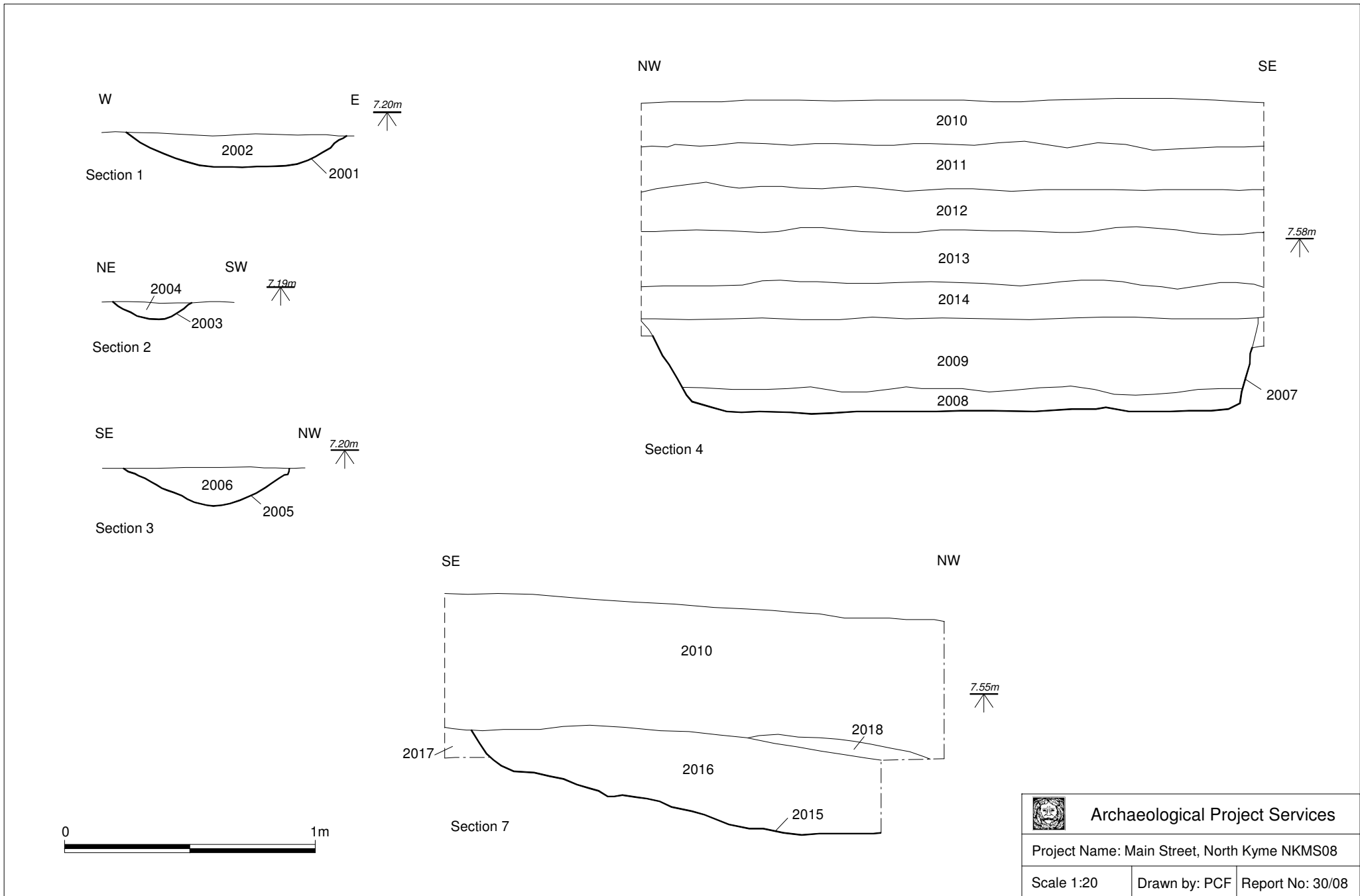


Figure 5 - Trench 2: Plan

 Archaeological Project Services		
Project Name: Main Street, North Kyme NKMS08		
Scale 1:50	Drawn by: PCF	Report No: 30/08




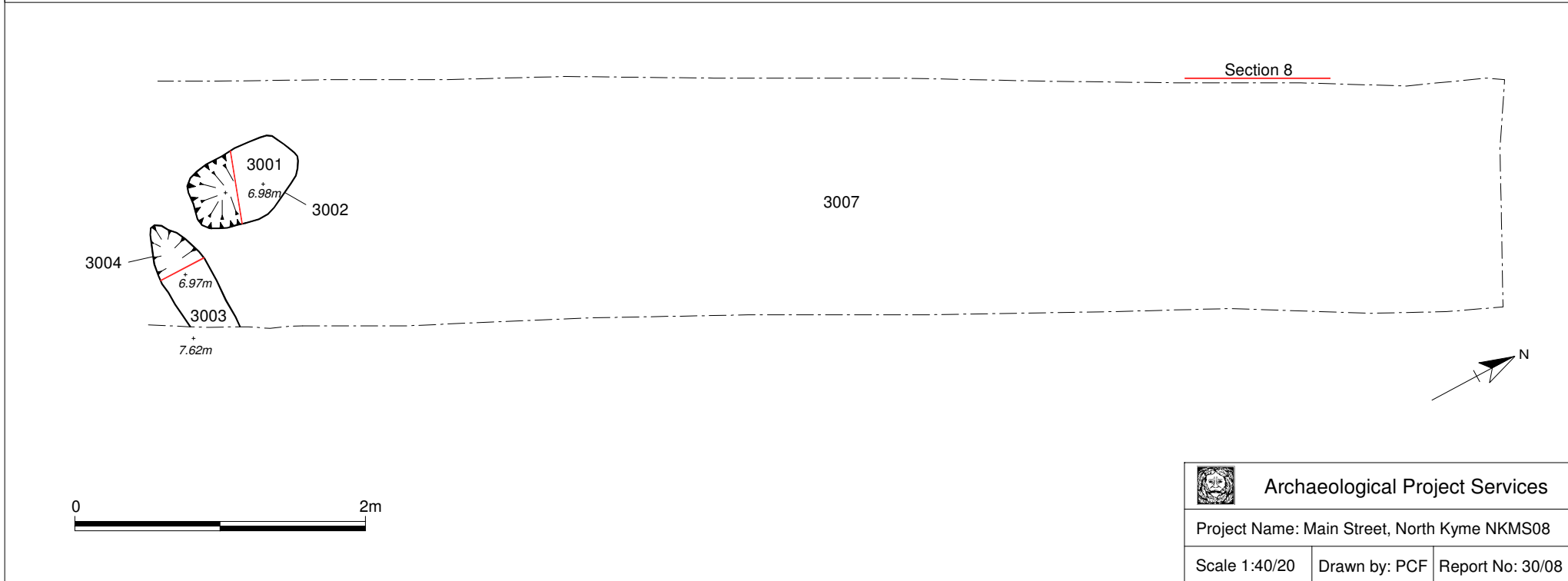
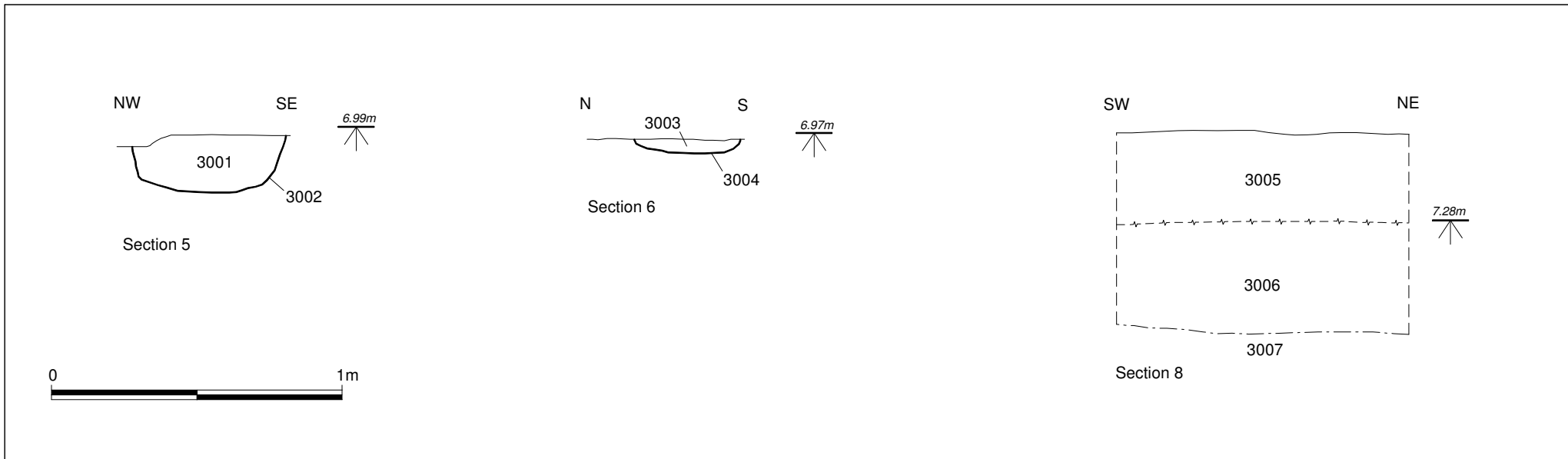
 Archaeological Project Services		
Project Name: Main Street, North Kyme NKMS08		
Scale 1:20	Drawn by: PCF	Report No: 30/08

Figure 6 - Trench 2: Sections




 Archaeological Project Services		
Project Name: Main Street, North Kyme NKMS08		
Scale 1:40/20	Drawn by: PCF	Report No: 30/08

Figure 7 - Trench 3: Plan and sections



Plate 1 – View showing the proposed development area, looking north



Plate 2 – Trench 1, Section 9 showing ditch (1005), looking northwest



Plate 3 – Trench 2 after cleaning, looking south



Plate 4 – Trench 2, undated ditch (2001), looking north



Plate 5 – Trench 2, Section 4 showing medieval pit (2007), looking east



Plate 6 – Trench 2, Section 7 showing post-medieval quarry pit (2015), looking west



Plate 7 – Trench 3, undated pit (3002), looking northeast

Appendix 1

LAND AT THE FORMER PRIMARY SCHOOL SITE, MAIN STREET, NORTH KYME, LINCOLNSHIRE - SPECIFICATION FOR ARCHAEOLOGICAL EVALUATION

1 SUMMARY

- 1.1 This document comprises a specification for the archaeological field evaluation of land at the former Primary School site, Main Street, North Kyme, Lincolnshire.*
- 1.2 The area is archaeologically sensitive, lying in the historic core of the village alongside the medieval Market Cross, a scheduled ancient monument. A medieval church, pulled down in the 16th century, was also located nearby. Prehistoric and Roman remains have also been identified in the proximity.*
- 1.3 A programme of archaeological evaluation by trial trenching is required at the site.*
- 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. The investigation will assess the impact of the development on archaeological remains and consider measures to mitigate that impact if necessary.*

2 INTRODUCTION

- 2.1 This document comprises a specification for the archaeological field evaluation of land at the former Primary School site, Main Street, North Kyme, 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 North Kyme is located 12km northeast of Sleaford in the North Kesteven district of Lincolnshire. The former Primary School site is in the centre of the village, on the west side of Main Street, immediately southwest of its junction with Vacherie Lane, at national grid reference TF 1512 5270.

4 PLANNING BACKGROUND

- 4.1 The site is the subject of a pre-planning enquiry for residential development of the site comprising 23 dwellings and associated infrastructure. The North Kesteven Heritage Officer has advised that an archaeological evaluation by trial trenching is required to inform decisions on any planning application that might be submitted, and provided a brief for investigations.

5 SOILS AND TOPOGRAPHY

- 5.1 North Kyme is on a slight north-south ridge to the west of the Car Dyke. The investigation site

is by the crest of this ridge, on a slight slope down to the north at 7m OD. Soils at the site are Beccles 2 Association stagnogleys developed on chalky till (Hodge *et al.* 1984, 119).

6 ARCHAEOLOGICAL OVERVIEW

- 6.1 Bronze Age remains have been found in and near North Kyme and include a socketed axe found by St Luke's church. A little to the west of the site is the Car Dyke Roman waterway. North Kyme is first mentioned in the Domesday Book of 1086 when it comprised 2 manors with a fishery. The site is in the historic core of the village, adjacent to the medieval Market Cross, a scheduled ancient monument. Previously there was a medieval church to the north, though this was pulled down in the 16th century, and later replaced in 1877 by the parish church of St Luke. The road layout in this part of the village has remained unchanged since at least the early 19th century and the site has been mostly undeveloped since then, except for a smithy recorded in the southern part of the area in the late 19th century.

7 AIMS AND OBJECTIVES

- 7.1 The aim of the work will be to gather sufficient information for the archaeological curator to be able to formulate a policy for the management of the archaeological resources present on the site.
- 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.
 - 7.2.8 Assess the impact of the development on archaeological deposits.
 - 7.2.9 Consider measures to mitigate the impact of the development on archaeological remains, if necessary.

8 LIAISON WITH THE ARCHAEOLOGICAL CURATOR

- 8.1 Close contact will be maintained with the archaeological curator throughout the investigation to ensure that the scheme of works fulfils their requirements.

9 TRIAL TRENCHING

- 9.1 Reasoning for this technique
- 9.1.1 Trial trenching enables the *in situ* determination of the sequence, date, nature, depth, environmental potential and density of archaeological features present on the site.
 - 9.1.2 The trial trenching arrangement has been specified as four trenches each 20m x 1.6m.

9.2 General Considerations

- 9.2.1 All work will be undertaken following statutory Health and Safety requirements in operation at the time of the investigation.
- 9.2.2 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).
- 9.2.3 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.
- 9.2.4 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.
- 9.2.5 Open trenches will be marked by orange mesh fencing attached to road irons or similar poles. Subject to the consent of the archaeological curator, and following the appropriate recording, the trenches, particularly those of excessive depth, will be backfilled as soon as possible to minimise any health and safety risks.

9.3 Methodology

- 9.3.1 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 trenches will be cleaned by hand to enable the identification and analysis of the archaeological features exposed.
- 9.3.2 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.
- 9.3.3 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.
- 9.3.4 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 a larger scale.
- 9.3.5 Throughout the duration of the trial trenching a photographic record consisting of black and white prints (reproduced as contact sheets) and colour slides will be compiled. The photographic record will consist of:
 - 9.3.5.1 the site before the commencement of field operations.
 - 9.3.5.2 the site during work to show specific stages of work, and the layout of the archaeology within individual trenches.
 - 9.3.5.3 individual features and, where appropriate, their sections.

9.3.5.4 groups of features where their relationship is important.

9.3.5.5 the site on completion of fieldwork

9.3.6 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.

9.3.7 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.

9.3.8 The spoil generated during the investigation will be mounded along the edges of the trial trenches with the topsoil being kept separate from the other material excavated for subsequent backfilling.

9.3.9 The precise location of the trenches within the site and the location of site recording grid will be established by a GPS and/or EDM survey.

10 ENVIRONMENTAL ASSESSMENT

10.1 If appropriate, during the investigation specialist advice will be obtained from an environmental archaeologist. The specialist will visit the site and will prepare a report detailing the nature of the environmental material present on the site and its potential for additional analysis should further stages of archaeological work be required. The results of the specialist's assessment will be incorporated into the final report

11 POST-EXCAVATION AND REPORT

11.1 Stage 1

11.1.1 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.

11.1.2 All finds recovered during the trial trenching 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.

11.2 Stage 2

11.2.1 Detailed examination of the stratigraphic matrix to enable the determination of the various phases of activity on the site.

11.2.2 Finds will be sent to specialists for identification and dating.

11.3 Stage 3

11.3.1 On completion of stage 2, a report detailing the findings of the investigation will be prepared. This will consist of:

- 11.3.1.1 A non-technical summary of the results of the investigation.
- 11.3.1.2 A description of the archaeological setting of the site.
- 11.3.1.3 Description of the topography and geology of the investigation area.
- 11.3.1.4 Description of the methodologies used during the investigation and discussion of their effectiveness in the light of the results.
- 11.3.1.5 A text describing the findings of the investigation.
- 11.3.1.6 Plans of the trenches showing the archaeological features exposed. If a sequence of archaeological deposits is encountered, separate plans for each phase will be produced.
- 11.3.1.7 Sections of the trenches and archaeological features.
- 11.3.1.8 Interpretation of the archaeological features exposed and their context within the surrounding landscape.
- 11.3.1.9 Specialist reports on the finds from the site.
- 11.3.1.10 Appropriate photographs of the site and specific archaeological features or groups of features.
- 11.3.1.11 A consideration of the significance of the remains found, in local, regional, national and international terms, using recognised evaluation criteria.
- 11.3.1.12 A consideration of the potential impact of the development on archaeological remains, and measures to mitigate that impact, if necessary.

12 **ARCHIVE**

- 12.1 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.

13 **REPORT DEPOSITION**

- 13.1 Copies of the investigation report will be sent to: the client; the North Kesteven Heritage Officer; and the Lincolnshire County Council Historic Environment Record.

14 **PUBLICATION**

- 14.1 Details of the investigation will be input to the Online Access to the Index of Archaeological Investigations (OASIS).
- 14.2 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.

15 **CURATORIAL MONITORING**

- 15.1 Curatorial responsibility for the archaeological work undertaken on the site lies with the North Kesteven Heritage Officer. They will be given written notice of the commencement of the

project to enable them to make monitoring arrangements.

16 VARIATIONS TO THE PROPOSED SCHEME OF WORKS

- 16.1 Variations to the scheme of works will only be made following written confirmation from the archaeological curator, the client and their consultant.
- 16.2 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.

17 STAFF TO BE USED DURING THE PROJECT

- 17.1 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 evaluations of this type. Archaeological excavation will be carried out by Archaeological Technicians, experienced in projects of this type.
- 17.2 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: D Trimble, APS Roman: A Boyle, APS Post-Roman: A Boyle, APS
Other Artefacts	J Cowgill, independent specialist/G Taylor, APS
Human Remains Analysis	J Kitch, APS
Animal Remains Analysis	P Cope-Faulkner/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

18 PROGRAMME OF WORKS AND STAFFING LEVELS

- 18.1 Fieldwork is expected to be undertaken by appropriate staff, including supervisors and assistants, and to take about a week.
- 18.2 Post-excavation analysis and report production will take about 10 days. A project officer or supervisor will undertake most of the analysis, with assistance from the finds supervisor, CAD illustrator and external specialists.

19 INSURANCES

- 19.1 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.

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- 20.2 Licence will also be given to the archaeological curators to use the documentary archive for educational, public and research purposes.
- 20.3 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.
- 20.4 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.

21 **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 2, 29/01/08

Appendix 2

CONTEXT DESCRIPTION

Trench 1

No.	Description	Interpretation
1001	Friable dark grey sandy silt, 0.2m thick	Topsoil
1002	Friable dark grey mixed sand with dumped material (tile, glass, ash, charcoal etc), 0.3m thick	Dumped deposit
1003	Friable mid greyish brown sandy silt, 0.23m thick	
1004	Friable mid greyish brown sandy silt with moderate gravel	Fill of (1005)
1005	Linear feature, aligned east-west, >5m long by 1.5m wide and >0.25m deep, steep sides not fully excavated	Ditch
1006	Friable light greyish brown sandy silt with frequent gravel, 0.3m thick	Subsoil
1007	Friable dark yellowish brown sand and gravel	Natural deposit

Trench 2

No.	Description	Interpretation
2001	Linear feature, aligned northeast-southwest, >7m long by 0.9m wide and 0.13m deep, gradual sides and slightly rounded base	Ditch
2002	Loose dark greyish brown silt with frequent gravel	Fill of (2001)
2003	Circular feature, 0.26m diameter by 60mm deep, gradual sides and rounded base	Posthole
2004	Loose dark greyish brown silt with frequent gravel	Fill of (2003)
2005	Circular feature, 0.65m diameter by 0.14m deep, steep sides and rounded base	Posthole
2006	Loose dark greyish brown silt with frequent gravel	Fill of (2005)
2007	Possible circular feature, 2.24m long by >1.7m wide and 0.4m deep, near vertical sides and flat base	Pit
2008	Soft dark grey/black silt	Fill of (2007)
2009	Firm dark greyish brown silt with frequent gravel	Fill of (2007)
2010	Loose dark greyish brown silt, 0.15m thick	Topsoil
2011	Friable mid to dark brown silt, 0.2m thick	Subsoil
2012	Friable dark greyish brown sandy silt with frequent small brick/tile fragments and gravel, 0.16m thick	Levelling deposit
2013	Friable light greyish brown sandy silt, 0.18m thick	
2014	Firm dark reddish brown sandy silt with frequent charcoal and small brick/tile fragments, 0.7m thick	
2015	Feature, >2m long by >1.7m wide and 0.3m deep, gradual sides, irregular base	?Quarry pit
2016	Soft dark greyish brown silt with frequent gravel	Fill of (2015)
2017	Firm dark yellow silty sand with gravel	Natural deposit

Trench 3

No.	Description	Interpretation
3001	Soft dark grey silty sand and gravel	Fill of (3002)
3002	Sub-rectangular feature, 0.9m long by 0.54m wide and 0.2m deep, near vertical sides and flattish base	Pit

No.	Description	Interpretation
3003	Soft dark grey silty sand	Fill of (3004)
3004	Linear feature, aligned east-west, >0.8m long by 0.38m wide and 50mm deep, gradual sides and flattish base	Gully
3005	Soft to firm dark grey/black sand, 0.31m thick	Topsoil
3006	Firm mid to dark grey sand, 0.4m thick	Subsoil
3007	Firm dark yellow to mid brownish yellow sand and gravel	Natural deposit

Trench 4 was abandoned due to high water table levels.

Appendix 3

THE FINDS

INTRODUCTION

A mixed assemblage of artefacts, mostly ceramic material, was recovered and was of medieval to early modern date. In particular, post-medieval artefacts are most common and suggest that activity at or near the site was predominantly of this date.

POST ROMAN POTTERY

By Anne Boyle

Introduction

All the material was recorded at archive level in accordance with the guidelines laid out in Slowikowski *et al.* 2001 and to conform to Lincolnshire County Council's *Archaeology Handbook*. The pottery codenames (Cname) are in accordance with the Post Roman pottery type series for Lincolnshire, as published in Young *et al.* 2005. Twenty-two sherds from twenty-one vessels, weighing 1,658 grams were recovered from the site.

Methodology

The material was laid out and viewed in context order. Sherds were counted and weighed by individual vessel within each context. The pottery was examined visually and using x20 magnification. These data were then added to an Access database. An archive list of the pottery is included in Archive Catalogue 1, a summary of the pottery is included in Table 1 below. The pottery ranges in date from the medieval to the early modern period.

Condition

The pottery is in fairly fresh condition, as indicated by the average sherd weight of 75 grams. It is notable that large, fresh sherds of medieval material are present in the assemblage.

Results

Table 1, Post Roman Pottery Archive

Cname	Full name	Earliest date	Latest date	NoS	NoV	W(g)
BERTH	Brown glazed earthenware	1550	1800	2	2	67
ENGS	Unspecified English Stoneware	1680	1900	3	3	886
ENPO	English Porcelain	1750	1900	2	1	46
GRE	Glazed Red Earthenware	1500	1650	2	2	228
LERTH	Late Earthenwares	1600	1900	1	1	61
LSW1	12th century Lincoln Glazed ware	1100	1200	1	1	13
LSW2	13th to 14th century Lincoln Glazed Ware	1200	1320	2	2	34
LSW2/3	13 th to 15 th century Lincoln Glazed Ware	1200	1450	1	1	10
NSP	Nottingham Splashed ware	1100	1250	2	2	97
PEARL	Pearlware	1770	1900	2	2	126
POTT	Potterhanworth-type Ware	1250	1500	2	2	56
SCAR	Scarborough ware	1150	1350	1	1	12
WHITE	Modern whiteware	1850	1900	1	1	22
TOTAL:				22	21	1658

Provenance

The pottery was recovered from a range of deposits. The early modern material came from dumped deposit (1002) and fill of ditch (1004), both in Trench 1. Trench two produced earlier material, with the fills of pit (2007) containing an assemblage of 13th and 14th century date. Possible quarry pit (2016) revealed a group of early post medieval material.

Range

Of most interest are the medieval and early post medieval vessels. The medieval pottery is of types well known in the county, coming from production sites located in Lincoln, Nottingham and Potterhanworth. Slightly less common is the

single sherd of Scarborough ware, although this is known to be a regional import into the county.

Jugs dominate the medieval assemblage, with an example of an LSW1 inturned rim occurring in (2009). This form dates to the late 12th to early/mid 13th century.

The early post medieval assemblage contains early examples of Brown glazed earthenware, alongside Glazed Red Earthenware. The Late Earthenware ware sherd could well be a spalled GRE. The common bowl and jar forms are present as is an example of a lid.

The assemblage is probably associated with domestic activity occurring in proximity to the site during the medieval, post medieval and early modern periods.

Potential

The assemblage presents no problems for long term storage and should be retained. The condition of the pottery suggests further excavations in this area have the potential to recover a medieval assemblage of some significance. This group of material may require reassessment in light of further work at the site.

Summary

A small but significant assemblage of medieval to early modern pottery was recovered from the site. The pottery should be retained.

CERAMIC BUILDING MATERIAL

By Anne Boyle

Introduction

All the material was recorded at archive level in accordance with the guidelines laid out in the ACBMG guidelines (2001) and to conform to Lincolnshire County Council's *Archaeology Handbook*. Five fragments of ceramic building material, weighing 1,046 grams were recovered from the site. The material dates to the Post Medieval period.

Methodology

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

Condition

The tile is in fairly fresh condition, although it is worn. The sooting patterns on the tile indicate they may once have been set in a hearth. The fragments of brick and ridge tile are more abraded. The average fragment weight is high at 209 grams.

Results

Table 2, Ceramic Building Material Archive

Tr	Cxt	Cname	Full Name	Fabric	NoF	W (g)	Description	Date
1	1002	RID	Ridge tile	Oxidised; fine sandy	1	129	Cut edge; spalled; ?ID or RFURN; fe concretion	Post medieval
2	2016	BRK	Brick	Marbled red and light firing	1	139	50mm+depth; handmade	Post medieval
2	2016	FLOOR	Floor tile	Oxidised; fine sandy + shale/fe	1	122	17mm depth; handmade; bedded on sand; sunken margin; strike marks; soot; ?ID	Post medieval
2	2016	FLOOR	Floor tile	Oxidised; fine sandy + shale/fe	1	276	20mm depth; handmade; bedded on sand and cloth; soot; worn; cut to shape post firing?	Post medieval
2	2016	FLOOR	Floor tile	Oxidised; fine sandy + clay pellets	1	380	20mm depth; handmade; bedded on sand; soot pattern on flat and edge; cut to shape post firing?	Post medieval

Provenance

The brick and floor tiles came from context (2016), the fill of quarry pit (2015), and a single ridge tile from dumped deposit (1002).

Range

The pattern of wear and sooting on the tiles suggests their use in a floor or hearth. The ridge tile and brick are in poor condition. The brick and tiles are probably post-medieval in date.

Potential

The assemblage is stable for long-term storage. The floor tiles are suitable for inclusion into a fabric type-series or programme of ICPS and TS analysis.

Summary

A small assemblage of brick and tile was recovered from the site. The assemblage should be retained.

FAUNAL REMAINS

By Paul Cope-Faulkner

Introduction

One fragment (45g) of animal bone was recovered from a stratified context.

Provenance

The bone was retrieved from the fill of a possible quarry pit.

Condition

The overall condition of the remains was good.

Results

Table 3, Fragments Identified to Taxa

Cxt	Taxon	Element	Number	W (g)	Comments
2016	cattle	metacarpus	1	45	Small beast

Summary

No further comment needs to be made.

GLASS

By Gary Taylor

Introduction

One virtually complete small bottle or phial was recovered.

Condition

The glass is in good condition.

Results

Table 4, Glass Archive

Cxt	Description	NoF	W (g)	Date
1004	Mould-produced colourless phial/small bottle with applied rim	1	92	Early 20 th century

Provenance

The bottle was recovered from a ditch fill.

Potential

Dating evidence is provided by the glass, but otherwise its potential is limited.

CLAY PIPE

By Gary Taylor

Introduction

Analysis of the clay pipes followed the guidance published by Davey (1981) and the material is detailed in the accompanying table. Ten fragments of pipe weighing a total of 37g were recovered from 2 separate contexts.

Condition

All of the clay pipe is in good condition.

Results

Table 5. Clay pipe

Context no.	Bore diameter /64"					NoF	W(g)	Comments	Date
	8	7	6	5	4				
1002					1	1	1		19 th cent
2016	6	3				9	36	Includes 1 mouthpiece; coherent group	17 th cent
Totals	6	3			1	10	37		

Provenance

The clay pipes were recovered from a dumped deposit (1002) and a pit fill (2016). It is likely that all the clay pipes were made in relative proximity to North Kyme, perhaps in Lincoln or Boston.

Range

Only stems were recovered, with no bowls present. One of the contexts has a coherent 17th century group.

Potential

Other than providing dating evidence the clay pipe is of limited potential and significance.

OTHER FINDS

By Gary Taylor

Introduction

A lump of ferrous concretion and two burnt stones, one of them worked after burning, together weighing a total of 1760g, were recovered.

Condition

By definition, the item is corroded, but otherwise appears to be stable.

Results

Table 6. Other Materials

Cxt	Material	Description	NoF	W (g)	Date
1002	Iron?	Ferrous concretion, amorphous	1	25	
2008	Stone	Shelly oolitic limestone, burnt, cut/smoothed along burnt edge	1	1703	
	Stone	Shelly oolitic limestone, burnt	1	32	

Provenance

The ferrous concretion was recovered from a dumped deposit, while the burnt stones were retrieved from a pit fill.

Potential

As an unidentified object the ferrous concretion has negligible potential.

SPOT DATING

The dating in table 7 is based on the evidence provided by the finds detailed above.

Table 7, Spot dates

Tr	Cxt	Date	Comments
1	1002	19 th	Date on a single sherd
1	1004	Early to mid 19 th	
2	2008	Mid 13 th to mid 14 th	
2	2009	13 th to early 14 th	
2	2016	Late 16 th to mid 17 th	

ABBREVIATIONS

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

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- Young, J, Vince, AG and Nailor, V, 2005 *A Corpus of Saxon and Medieval Pottery from Lincoln* (Oxford)

ARCHIVE CATALOGUES

Archive catalogue 1: Post Roman Pottery

Tr	Cxt	Cname	Fabric	Form	NoS	NoV	W (g)	Decoration	Part	Comment	Date
1	1002	ENGS		Straight sided jar	1	1	45		Rim	Fe concretion	
1	1004	ENGS		Jar	1	1	760		Base	Fresh breaks	
1	1004	ENGS		Straight sided jar	1	1	81		Rim	Early	18th
1	1004	ENPO		Plate	2	1	46	Guided horizontal bands	Base		
1	1004	PEARL		Plate	1	1	70		Profile	Late; fe concretion	
1	1004	PEARL		Bowl	1	1	56	Moulded beading and brown floral transfer print	Rim	Abraded	
1	1004	WHITE		Dish/ bowl	1	1	22	Internal blue transfer print	Rim		
2	2008	LSW2		Jug/ jar	1	1	24		BS	CU mottled glaze	
2	2008	NSP	Sandy	Jug	1	1	95		BS		
2	2008	POTT		Bowl	1	1	43		Base	Spalled base; soot	
2	2008	POTT		Jar/ bowl	1	1	13		BS	Internal deposit; leached	
2	2008	SCAR		Jug	1	1	12		Neck		
2	2009	LSW1		Jug	1	1	13		Rim	Inturned rim	Late 12 th -early/ mid 13th
2	2009	LSW2		Jug	1	1	10		BS	CU mottled glaze	
2	2009	NOTGL		Jug	1	1	10		Neck	?ID or LSW variant; cu glaze	
2	2009	NSP	Sandy	Jug?	1	1	2		BS		
2	2016	BERTH	MP type	Jar?	1	1	19		BS	Internal glaze; concretion	Late 16 th to mid 17th
2	2016	BERTH	MP type	Bowl	1	1	48		BS	Internal glaze; concretion	Late 16 th to mid 17th
2	2016	GRE		Jar	1	1	189		Base	Internal glaze; concretion	
2	2016	GRE		Jar/ bowl	1	1	39		BS	Internal glaze	
2	2016	LERTH		Lid	1	1	61		BS with knop	Abraded; possible spots of glaze	

Appendix 4

GLOSSARY

Bronze Age	A period characterised by the introduction of bronze into the country for tools, between 2250 and 800 BC.
Context	An archaeological context represents a distinct archaeological event or process. For example, the action of digging a pit creates a context (the cut) as does the process of its subsequent backfill (the fill). Each context encountered during an archaeological investigation is allocated a unique number by the archaeologist and a record sheet detailing the description and 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).
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:

31	Context records
1	Photographic record sheet
11	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: 2008.15

Archaeological Project Services Site Code: NKMS 08

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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Archaeological Project Services

The Old School - Cameron Street -
Heckington - Sleaford - Lincs - NG34 9RW
Tel (01529) 461618 Fax (01529) 469444
Email info@apsarchaeology.co.uk

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