
**ARCHAEOLOGICAL WATCHING BRIEF
OF WATER SEEPAGE TEST PITS AT
ST. PETER'S CLOSE,
GREAT LIMBER,
LINCOLNSHIRE
(GLSP 08)**

**Work Undertaken For
Focus Consultants UK Ltd**

November 2008

Report Compiled by
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Report No: 125/08

**ARCHAEOLOGICAL
PROJECT
SERVICES**



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 |
| 2.3 | ARCHAEOLOGICAL SETTING | 1 |
| 3. | AIMS | 2 |
| 4. | METHODS | 2 |
| 5. | RESULTS | 2 |
| 6. | DISCUSSION | 3 |
| 7. | CONCLUSION | 3 |
| 8. | ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS | 4 |
| 9. | PERSONNEL | 4 |
| 10. | BIBLIOGRAPHY | 4 |
| 11. | ABBREVIATIONS | 4 |

Appendices

1. Context descriptions
2. Archaeological Specification
3. Glossary
4. The Archive

List of Figures

- Figure 1 General location plan
- Figure 2 Site location plan within archaeological setting
- Figure 3 Copy of 'Map of Great Limber Belonging to the worshipful Charles Pelham esquire' (1676) showing site location
- Figure 4 Locations of test pits and sections
- Figure 5 Sections 1, 2 and 3

List of Plates

- Plate 1 General view of site looking northeast
- Plate 2 General view of site looking southeast
- Plate 3 Test Pit 1, Section 1
- Plate 4 Test Pit 2, Section 2
- Plate 5 Test Pit 3, Section 3

1. SUMMARY

A watching brief was undertaken during the excavation of water seepage test pits at St. Peter's Close, Great Limber, Lincolnshire.

The site is archaeologically-sensitive, lying close to the historic core of this shrunken medieval village, and alongside earthworks of medieval settlement closes. An earthwork runs through the northern part of the site and may relate to a trackway shown on a map of 1676. Romano-British artefacts have also been found within the vicinity.

The excavation revealed a sequence of natural and undated deposits. The undated deposits are likely colluvial in nature with those nearest the surface possibly representing agricultural subsoils.

No archaeological finds or features were identified during the investigation.

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 for residential development of the site comprising social housing has been submitted. A previous desk-based archaeological study has been undertaken and identified the potential for medieval remains at the site. The Lincolnshire County Council Historic

Environment Team 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. Permission has been granted for the development, subject to the evaluation, though this investigation can not take place at present. However, in advance of the development and archaeological evaluation, test pits needed to be excavated to test water seepage. An archaeological watching brief was required during the excavation of these pits. The watching brief was carried on the 22nd of October 2008.

2.3 Topography and Geology

Great Limber is located in the northern part of the administrative county of Lincolnshire, within the district of West Lindsey, 14 km west of Grimsby and 19 km north of Market Rasen (Fig. 1). The proposed housing provision is located at the southern end of the village, on land to the south of St Peter's Close, which is presently rough ground with partial tree cover (Fig. 2). It is centred on Ordnance Survey National Grid Reference TA1353 0840 and lies at approximately 42m OD.

Soils at the site are of the Swaffham Prior Association, well-drained calcareous coarse and fine loamy soils developed over chalky drift and Burnham Chalk. To the north permeable calcareous coarse loamy soils of the Landbeach Association, over glaciofluvial sand and gravel are mapped (SSEW 1983 and BGS 1985). A small area of glacial silt and clay is mapped immediately east of, and extending onto, the site, and it is possible that the pond present on this site represents water accumulation above this clay (BGS 1985).

2.4 Archaeological Setting

Romano-British artefacts, including a cremation urn, known from separate sites are located approximately 230m north of

the site (Fig. 2).

Although the origins of Great Limber are unknown, a late Saxon or earlier date can be inferred as the parish is first referred to in Anglo-Saxon wills from the conquest period of 1066-8 (Cameron 1991, 219) and the settlement was well established at the time of the Domesday Survey of 1086 (Foster and Longley 1976). The place-name 'Great Limber', is of Old English origin and means '*the hill where lime-trees grow*' (Cameron 1991, 222).

Located north of the investigation site is the medieval parish church of St. Peter.

The Scheduled earthwork remains of a *camera* of the Knights Hospitallers, elements of the shrunken medieval settlement, medieval cultivation remains and later post-medieval house and gardens survive 105m northeast of the site (SAM 22688) (Fig 2). The site was possibly held, since 1185, by the Knights Templar.

Extensive earthworks, characteristic of shrunken medieval settlement were largely levelled for arable cultivation. These earthworks formerly extended onto the investigation site (Fig. 2). An earthwork extends onto the northern boundary of the site before continuing into the gardens of St. Peter's Close. This earthwork is recorded as a road or trackway on an estate map of 1676 (Fig. 3) and may have medieval antecedents.

Traces of 'ridge and furrow' cultivation have also been identified in the area.

An archaeological reconnaissance survey undertaken in the field immediately north of the site, within an area of former earthworks ploughed since 1967, recorded evidence of earthworks, chalk building rubble and concentrations of tile fragments. Although sherds of medieval pottery were recovered, post-medieval pottery was more common. (Fig. 2) (Cope-Faulkner and Lane 1999, 19).

3. AIMS

The aim of the archaeological investigation was to ensure that any archaeological features exposed during the groundworks were recorded and, if possible, their date, function and origin determined.

4. METHODS

Test pits to monitor water seepage were excavated by machine on selected areas of the site (Fig 4). On arrival at the site 4 of these pits had already been dug and backfilled. As two backfilled test pits were located extremely close to Test Pit 1 it was deemed that these need not be re-opened as their results would likely be the same as those of Test Pit 1. Test Pit 2 was monitored while it was re-dug adjacent to its original position, while Test Pit 3 had its backfill removed in order for it to be recorded. Where possible test pit sides 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 1:20. Recording was undertaken according to standard Archaeological Project Services' practice.

Following excavation 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

Following post-excavation analysis two phases were identified;

| | |
|---------|------------------|
| Phase 1 | Natural deposits |
| Phase 2 | Undated 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 deposit encountered during the investigation was a friable mid yellowish red sand (010). At least 0.24m thick, this was revealed c. 0.82m below the surface and occurred only in Test Pit 3 in the eastern part of the site (Fig 5, Section 3) (Plate 5).

Phase 2 Undated Deposits

In the southern part of the site at the base of Test Pit 2, lay a soft dark grey sandy clay mixed with fine gravel (007), at least 0.44m thick (Fig 5, Section 2) (Plate 4). This deposit was also seen in the base of Test Pit 1 where it was recorded as (004) (Figure 1, Section 1) (Plate 3).

Overlying (004) was a firm dark brown slightly silty clayey sand (003) with occasional fine gravel at least 0.60m thick (Figure 5, Section 1) (Plate 3).

A firm dark brown silty clayey sand (006) with occasional fine gravel, 0.50m thick, lay above deposit (007) in Test Pit 2 (Figure 5, Section 2) (Plate 4). This was probably the same deposit as (003) extending to the east of the site.

In Test Pit 3 a comparable deposit occurred above sand layer (010) where it was recorded as (009), with a thickness of 0.40m in this instance (Figure 5, Section 3) (Plate 5).

Sealing deposit (009) was a firm but friable dark greyish brown silty sand (008) with occasional fine gravel inclusions, 0.29m thick (Figure 5, Section 3) (Plate 5).

A firm but friable dark greyish silty sand (005) with occasional fine gravel also occurred in Test Pit 2 overlying deposit

(006). This deposit is likely to be the same as (008) but with a thickness of 0.60m (Figure 5, Section 2) (Plate 4).

In Test Pit 1 silty clayey sand deposit (003) was overlain by a dark brown silty sand (002) with moderate sand and gravel inclusions and occasional flints, 0.27m thick (Figure 5, Section 1) (Plate 3).

A friable mid brown silty sandy topsoil (001) with occasional patches of fine gravel occurred across the site sealing layers (002), (005) and (008) (Figure 5, Sections 1 to 3) (Plate 3 to 5).

6. DISCUSSION

The sand layer in the base of Test Pit 3 is the earliest deposit revealed during the investigation and represents natural glacio-fluvial processes.

Due to the location of all the Test Pits on a slope, with Test Pits 2 and 1 being located nearer the bottom of this gradient, it is likely that the loamy soil deposits seen across the site are the result of colluvial processes. This is illustrated well in Test Pits 2 and 3 where the thickness of deposits is greater in Test Pit 2 because of its location nearer to the base of the slope.

Those deposits nearest to the surface may also represent agricultural subsoils.

7. CONCLUSION

An archaeological watching brief was carried out on land just south of St. Peter's Close, Great Limber, Lincolnshire.

The area is archaeologically sensitive as Great Limber is a 'shrunk medieval village', with the site lying close to its historic core. An earthwork of at least post-medieval date runs through the northern part of the site and may relate to a trackway shown on a map of 1676

The excavation revealed a sequence of natural and undated deposits. The undated deposits are likely colluvial in nature with those nearest the surface possibly representing agricultural subsoils.

No finds or features were uncovered during the investigation.

8. ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

Archaeological Project Services wishes to acknowledge the assistance of David Leonard of Focus Consulting (UK) Ltd who commissioned 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 library maintained by Heritage Lincolnshire.

9. PERSONNEL

Project Coordinator: Gary Taylor
Site Supervisors: Andrew Failes
Finds processing: Denise Buckley
Photographic reproduction: Sue Unsworth
Illustration: Andrew Failes
Post-excavation analysis: Andrew Failes

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11. ABBREVIATIONS

APS Archaeological Project Services

IFA Institute of Field Archaeologists

BGS British Geographical Society

SSEW Soil Survey of England and Wales



Figure 1: General Location Plan

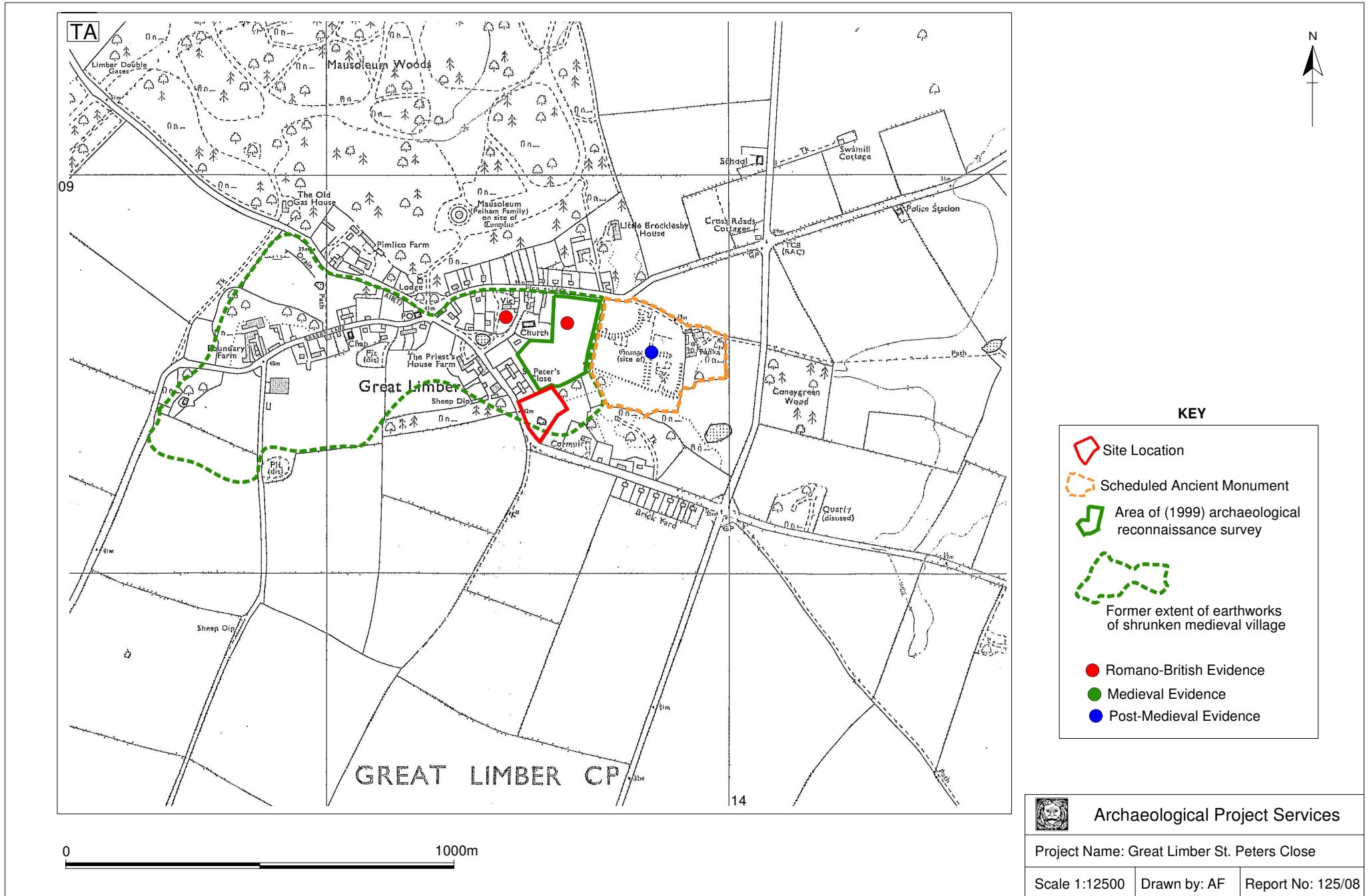


Figure 2 - Site location within archaeological setting

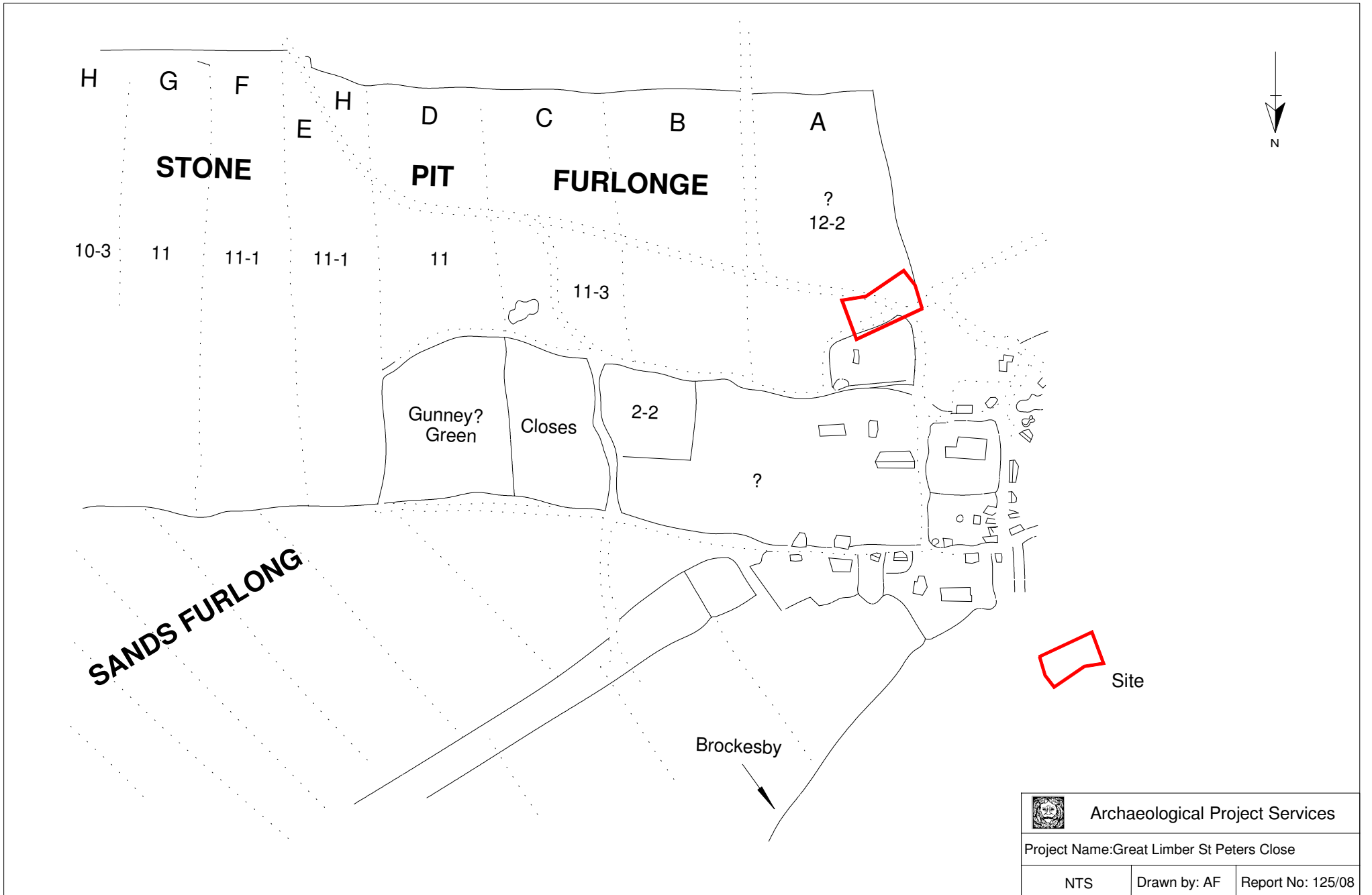


Figure 3 - Copy of 'Map of Great Limber Belonging to the worshipful Charles Pelham esquire' (1676) showing site location

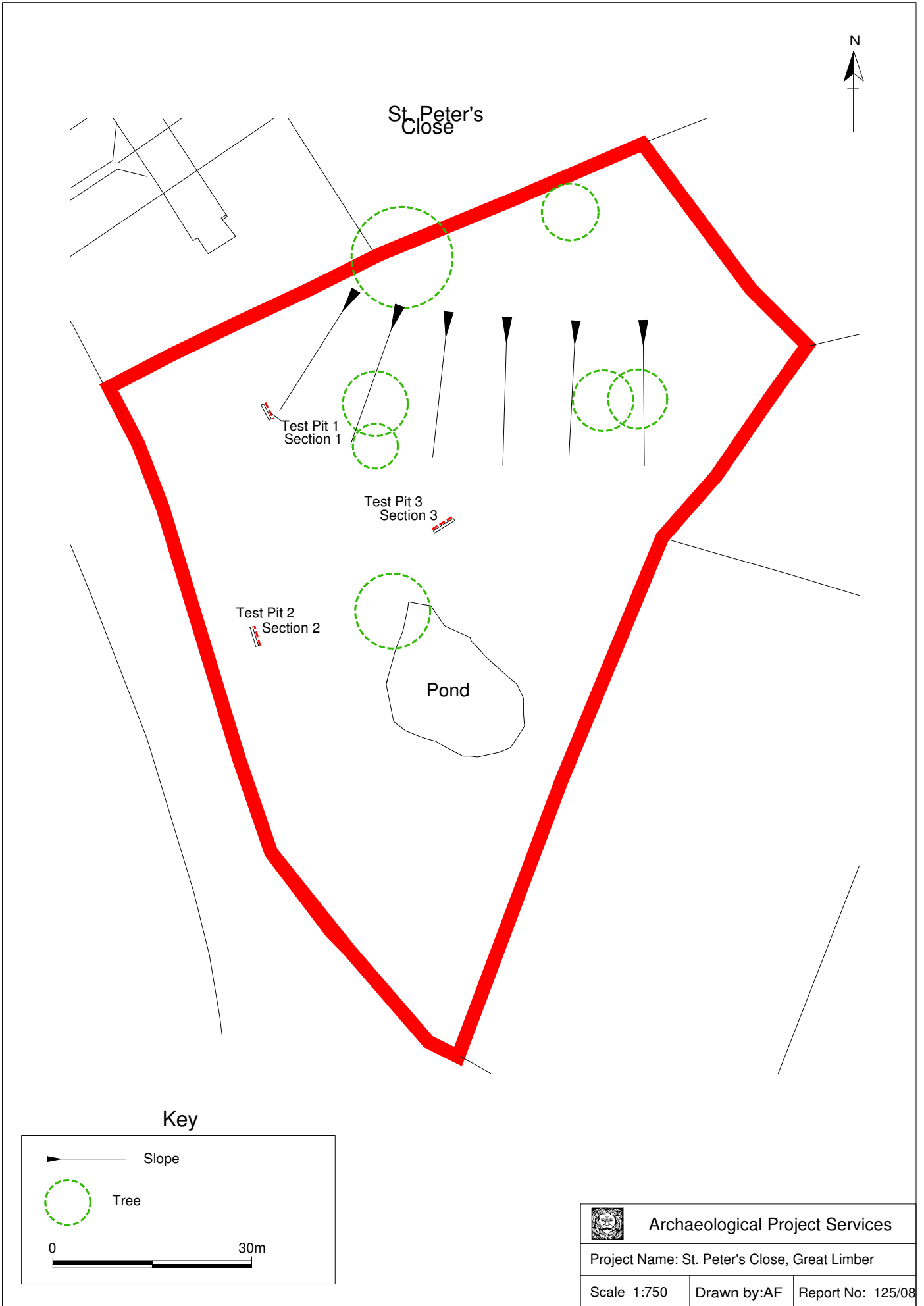
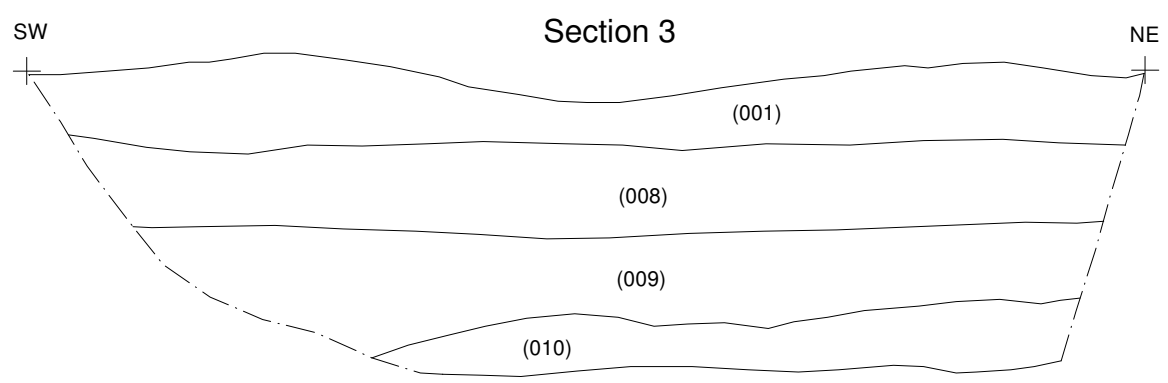
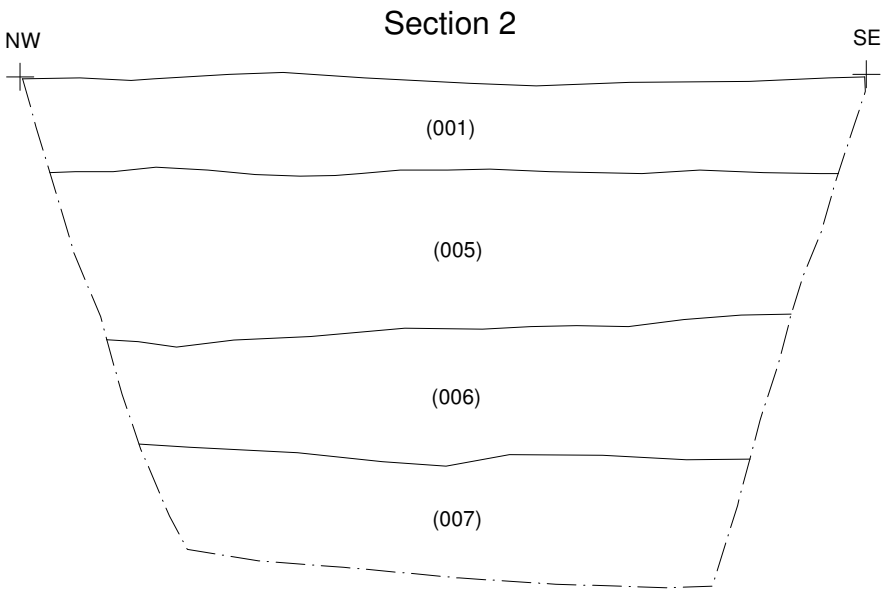
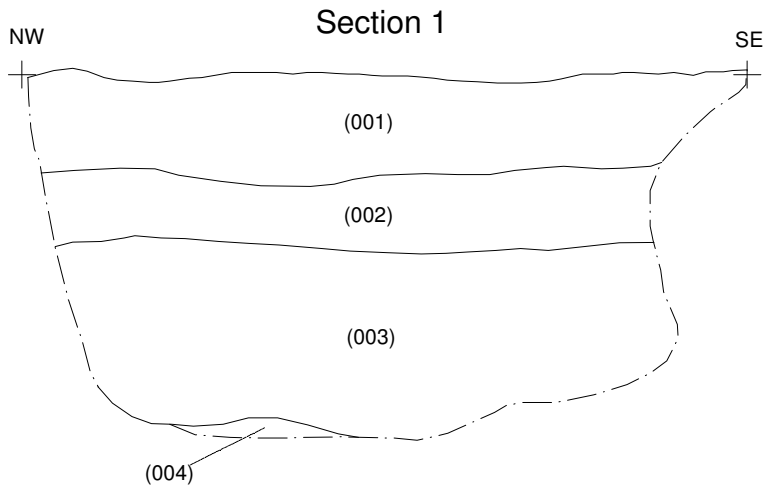


Figure 4 - Test Pit and section location plan



| | | |
|--|-------------|-------------------|
| Archaeological Project Services | | |
| Project Name: Great Limber St. Peter's Close | | |
| Scale 1:25 | Drawn by:AF | Report No: 125/08 |

Figure 5 - Section 1, 2 and 3



Plate 1 – General view of site looking northeast



Plate 2 – General view of site looking southeast



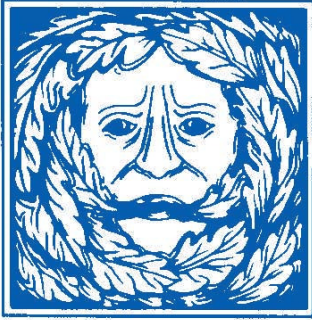
Plate 3 – Test Pit 1, Section 1



Plate 4 – Test Pit 2, Section 2



Plate 5 – Test Pit 3, Section 3



A P S
ARCHAEOLOGICAL
P R O J E C T
S E R V I C E S

Project Designs

Desk-top Assessments

Evaluations

Excavations

Watching Briefs

Project Management

Building Surveys

Presentation

Interpretation

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Appendix 1

**SPECIFICATION FOR
ARCHAEOLOGICAL WATCHING BRIEF
AT
ST. PETER'S CLOSE
GREAT LIMBER
LINCOLNSHIRE**

**PREPARED FOR
FOCUS DEVELOPMENTS (UK) LTD AND
KEYSTONE DEVELOPMENTS (LG) LTD**

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

OCTOBER 2008

TABLE OF CONTENTS

| | | |
|----|--|---|
| 1 | SUMMARY | 1 |
| 2 | INTRODUCTION | 1 |
| 3 | SITE LOCATION | 1 |
| 4 | PLANNING BACKGROUND | 1 |
| 5 | SOILS AND TOPOGRAPHY | 2 |
| 6 | ARCHAEOLOGICAL OVERVIEW | 2 |
| 7 | AIMS AND OBJECTIVES | 2 |
| 8 | SITE OPERATIONS | 3 |
| 9 | POST-EXCAVATION | 4 |
| 10 | REPORT DEPOSITION | 5 |
| 11 | ARCHIVE | 5 |
| 12 | PUBLICATION | 5 |
| 13 | CURATORIAL RESPONSIBILITY | 6 |
| 14 | VARIATIONS AND CONTINGENCIES | 6 |
| 15 | PROGRAMME OF WORKS AND STAFFING LEVELS | 6 |
| 16 | SPECIALISTS TO BE USED DURING THE PROJECT | 6 |
| 17 | INSURANCES | 7 |
| 18 | COPYRIGHT | 7 |
| 19 | BIBLIOGRAPHY | 8 |

1 SUMMARY

- 1.1 *An archaeological watching brief is required during the excavation of water seepage test pits at St Peter's Close, Great Limber, Lincolnshire.*
- 1.2 *The site is archaeologically-sensitive, lying close to the historic core of the village alongside earthworks of medieval settlement closes. An apparent boundary earthwork to one of these closes runs through the northern part of the site. Roman remains have also been identified in the proximity.*
- 1.3 *The investigation will involve monitoring of development groundwork and investigation and recording of archaeological remains. Features exposed will be recorded in writing, graphically and photographically.*
- 1.4 *On completion of the fieldwork a report will be prepared detailing the results of the investigation. The report will consist of a narrative supported by illustrations and photographs.*

2 INTRODUCTION

- 2.1 This document comprises a specification for an archaeological watching brief during the excavation of water seepage pits at St Peter's Close, Great Limber, 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 Great Limber is located 7km north of Caister in the West Lindsey district of Lincolnshire. The site is in the southern part of the village, on the north side of High Street and immediately south of St Peter's Close, at national grid reference TA 1353 0840.

4 PLANNING BACKGROUND

- 4.1 A Planning Application for residential development of the site comprising social housing has been submitted. A previous desk-based archaeological study has been undertaken and identified the potential for medieval remains at the site. The Lincolnshire County Council Historic Environment Team 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. Permission has been granted for the development, subject to the evaluation, though this investigation can not take place at present. However, test pits need to be excavated to test water seepage. An archaeological watching brief is required during the excavation of these pits.

5 SOILS AND TOPOGRAPHY

- 5.1 Soils at the site are mostly Swaffham Prior calcareous loams developed on chalky drift and Burnham chalk (Hodge *et al.* 1984, 119). Glacial silt and clay also extends into the eastern part of the site. The investigation site is on the south side of a slight ridge at about 42m OD.

6 ARCHAEOLOGICAL OVERVIEW

6.1 Great Limber is a shrunken medieval village and earthworks of abandoned settlement closes have been recorded immediately north of the development site. Moreover, the boundary of a range of these closes passes through the northern part of the site. The site is close to the historic core of the village, about 200m south of the church. In the eastern part of the village, about 200m NE of the investigation area, is the site of monastic grange, preserved as extensive earthworks, and a Scheduled Ancient Monument. A map of 1676 shows a probable trackway passing through the site. In addition to these medieval remains, Roman artefacts have been found at various locations around the village, including either side of the church, about 200m to the north. These finds include a cinerary urn, implying the presence of a cremation cemetery, while another assemblage of pottery suggests occupation of the period (Archaeological Project Services 2007).

7 AIMS AND OBJECTIVES

7.1 The aim of the work will be to record and interpret the deposits and any archaeological features exposed during the development groundwork.

7.2 The objectives of the investigation will be to:

- Determine the form and function of the archaeological features encountered;
- Determine the spatial arrangement of the archaeological features encountered;
- As far as practicable, recover dating evidence from the archaeological features, and
- 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 investigation.

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 Finds recovered will be bagged and labelled for later analysis.
- 8.2.4 Throughout the investigation a photographic record will be compiled. The photographic record will consist of:
- the site during the investigation to show specific stages of work, and the layout of the archaeology within the area.
 - individual features and, where appropriate, their sections.
 - groups of features where their relationship is important.
- 8.2.5 Should human remains be located they will be left *in situ* and only excavated if absolutely necessary. Should removal be required the appropriate Home Office licence will be obtained before the exhumation of the remains. In addition, the Local Environmental Health Department, coroner and the police will be informed, where appropriate.

9 POST-EXCAVATION

9.1 Stage 1

- 9.1.1 On completion of site operations, the records and schedules produced during the investigation 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 fieldwork 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 investigation will be prepared.
- 9.3.2 This will consist of:
- 9.3.2.1 A non-technical summary of the results of the investigation.

- 9.3.2.2 A description of the archaeological setting of the investigation.
- 9.3.2.3 Description of the topography of the site.
- 9.3.2.4 Description of the methodologies used during the investigation.
- 9.3.2.5 A text describing the findings of the investigation.
- 9.3.2.6 A consideration of the local, regional and national context of the investigation findings.
- 9.3.2.7 Plans of the archaeological features exposed. If a sequence of archaeological deposits is encountered, separate plans for each phase will be produced.
- 9.3.2.8 Sections of the trenches and archaeological features.
- 9.3.2.9 Interpretation of the archaeological features exposed, and their chronology and setting within the surrounding landscape.
- 9.3.2.10 Specialist reports on the finds from the site.
- 9.3.2.11 Appropriate photographs of the site and specific archaeological features.

10 **REPORT DEPOSITION**

- 10.1 Copies of the report will be sent to: the client; West Lindsey District Council Planning Department; and the Lincolnshire County Council Historic Environment Record.

11 **ARCHIVE**

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

12 **PUBLICATION**

- 12.1 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.

13 **CURATORIAL RESPONSIBILITY**

- 13.1 Curatorial responsibility for the archaeological work undertaken on the site lies with the 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.

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.
- 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 investigation will precede the programme of construction. The duration of the site works is difficult to determine as it is to a large extent reliant on the speed of stripping and spoil removal, and also depending on the quantity and complexity of archaeological remains encountered. Post-excavation work is likewise dependent on the quantity and complexity of archaeological remains encountered
- 15.2 An archaeological supervisor with experience of investigations of this type 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.

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 – D Trimble, APS/ Trent & Peak Archaeological Trust Roman – A Boyle, APS/B Precious, Independent Specialist Post-Roman -A Boyle, APS |
| Non-pottery Artefacts | J Cowgill, Independent Specialist/G Taylor, APS |
| Animal Bones | P Cope-Faulkner, APS |
| Environmental Analysis | J Rackham, Independent Specialist |
| Human Remains Analysis | Dr 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**

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Specification: Version 1, 20-10-08

SPECIFICATION FOR ARCHAEOLOGICAL WATCHING BRIEF: ST PETER'S CLOSE, GT. LIMBER, LINCS.

Appendix 2

CONTEXT DESCRIPTIONS

| No. | Test Pit | Description | Interpretation |
|-----|----------|--|---------------------|
| 001 | 1 | Friable mid brown silty sand, 0.38m thick with occasional patches of very small gravel | Topsoil layer |
| 002 | 1 | Friable dark brown silty sand, 0.27m thick with moderate sand and gravel and occasional flints | Colluvial deposit |
| 003 | 1 | Firm mid brown slightly silty clayey sand, 0.60m thick with occasional small gravel | Colluvial deposit |
| 004 | 1 | Soft dark grey clayey sand and small gravel, at least 30mm thick | Natural? Colluvium? |
| 005 | 2 | Firm yet friable dark greyish brown silty sand, 0.60m thick with occasional small gravel | Colluvial deposit |
| 006 | 2 | Firm dark brown silty clayey sand, 0.50m thick with occasional small gravel | Colluvial deposit |
| 007 | 2 | Soft dark grey clayey sand and small gravel, at least 0.44m thick | Natural? Colluvium? |
| 008 | 3 | Firm yet friable dark greyish brown silty sand, 0.29m thick with occasional small gravel | Colluvial deposit |
| 009 | 3 | Firm dark brown silty clayey sand, 0.40m thick with occasional small gravel | Colluvial deposit |
| 010 | 3 | Friable mid orangey red sand, 0.24m thick | Natural sand |

Appendix 3

GLOSSARY

| | |
|-------------------------|---|
| Anglo-Saxon | Pertaining to the period when Britain was occupied by peoples from northern Germany, Denmark and adjacent areas. The period dates from approximately AD 450-1066. |
| 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]. |
| Domesday Survey | A survey of property ownership in England compiled on the instruction of William I for taxation purposes in 1086 AD. |
| Knights Templar | A Christian religious order founded in 1118 with the aim of protecting pilgrims in the Holy Land. They quickly became a powerful and wealthy force across Europe and obtained large grants of land in Lincolnshire and elsewhere. They fell out of favour in the late 13th century and were effectively dissolved around 1312. |
| Layer | A layer is a term used to describe an accumulation of soil or other material that is not contained within a cut. |
| Medieval | The Middle Ages, dating from approximately AD 1066-1500. |
| Natural | Undisturbed deposit(s) of soil or rock which have accumulated without the influence of human activity |
| Ridge and Furrow | The remains of arable cultivation consisting of raised rounded strips separated by furrows. It is characteristic of open field agriculture. |
| Romano-British | Pertaining to the period dating from AD 43-410 when the Romans occupied Britain. |

Appendix 4

THE ARCHIVE

The archive consists of:

| | |
|----|---------------------------|
| 10 | Context records |
| 1 | Photographic record sheet |
| 1 | Section record sheet |
| 1 | Plan record sheet |
| 1 | Daily 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

Accession Number: LCNCC:2008.70

Archaeological Project Services Site Code: GLSP08

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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