
**ARCHAEOLOGICAL WATCHING BRIEF
ON LAND OFF MONKS ROAD,
LINCOLN,
LINCOLNSHIRE
(MRLI 06)**

**Work Undertaken For
Westleigh Developments Ltd**

February 2009

Report Compiled by
Kevin Trott BA (Hons)

National Grid Reference: SK 997 715
City and County Museum Accession No: 2006.283
Planning Application No: 2006/0605/rm and 2006/0576/O
OASIS ID No. archaeol1-56570

APS Report No. **142/08**

**ARCHAEOLOGICAL
PROJECT
SERVICES**



**Quality Control
Monks Road,
Lincoln, Lincolnshire
(MRLI 06)**

Project Coordinator	Gary Taylor
Supervisor	Mark Peachy, Thomas Bradley-Lovekin, Mike Wood, Jim Roberson, Neil Parker, Andrew Failes
Illustration	Kevin Trott
Photographic Reproduction	Sue Unsworth
Post-excavation Analyst	Kevin Trott

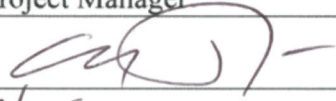

Checked by Project Manager	Approved by Senior Archaeologist
Gary Taylor 	 Tom Lane
Date: 26/2/09	Date: 26-02-09

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1. SUMMARY

A watching brief was undertaken during ground works off Monks Road, Lincoln, Lincolnshire. The watching brief monitored the excavation of service and foundation trenches associated with the construction of houses and flats.

The site lies in close proximity to archaeological remains of various dates. The Greetwell Roman Villa is located a short distance to the northwest and the medieval Lincoln-Greetwell road passes through the area. Additionally ironstone mines and brickworks were located in the area in the 19th century.

The watching brief revealed a sequence of natural layers, undated linears and soils along with modern overburden deposits. The undated layers include buried subsoil deposits.

No finds were recovered 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

Archaeological Project Services was commissioned by Westleigh Developments Ltd to undertake an archaeological watching brief during groundworks associated with the construction of 170 houses and flats on

land at Monks Road, Lincoln. Approval for the development was sought through the submission of planning applications 2006/0605/rm and 2006/0576/O. The watching brief was carried out between the 23rd of January 2007 and the 8th of October 2008.

2.3 Topography and Geology

Monks Road is approximately 1.5km east of the city centre. The site is located at the southeast corner of the junction of Monks Road and Allenby Road at National Grid Reference SK 997 715 (Fig. 1).

The site lies on a steep, terraced slope down to the south towards the River Witham. The land declines from 20m OD in the north to less than 10m OD in the southeast. Natural geology consists of ironstone and limestone, with the possibility of alluvial deposits in the southern part of the site.

2.4 Archaeological Setting

The site is situated on the south side of Monks Road, within the vicinity of the Roman Greetwell Villa. This area of Lincoln lies outside the core of the Roman and medieval city. It is thought that the present Monks Road follows the route of a Roman road which ran east from the East Gate of the Lower City to the villa. This was an extensive building of palatial quality discovered in the 1880-90s, with a bath suite, several rooms (some with mosaic floors), and a veranda/corridor 87m long. Its quality and size, and the finds from the site, including painted wall plaster, point to it being a high status residence, perhaps belonging to a wealthy citizen or government official. The eastern boundary of the building lay at the north end of Jellicoe Avenue. Roman architectural fragments, including an inscribed stone, were found in the garden of 29 Jellicoe Avenue (Fig. 3) in 1968. In 1989 a roughly dressed north-south wall was cut into by foundation trenches at 57

Hillside Avenue (Fig. 3). One Roman potsherd was found along with tile fragments, raising the possibility that the wall might represent an outbuilding of the Greetwell Villa. It was thought possible that further Roman remains might be present at the development site.

In the Middle Ages the area formed part of the Black Monks' estate east of the suburb of *Butwerk*. After the Dissolution in 1536 the land became enclosed pasture belonging to the city. Extensive quarrying in the vicinity took place from the 14th to 20th century (Jones *et al* 2003).

Extensive ironstone mining was carried out west and north of Hillside Avenue c.1873-1886 and the development site is located within the service yards of the mines. Other early modern industrial activity in the area included brick and tile making (Jones *et al.* 2003; Under Construction Archaeology 2005).

3. AIMS

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

4. METHODS

Trenches for the foundations and subsequent services were excavated by machine. 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 and 1:20. Recording was undertaken according to standard Archaeological Project Services' practice.

Following excavation the records were checked and a stratigraphic matrix produced.

5. RESULTS

Following post-excavation analysis three phases were identified;

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

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

5.1 Natural deposits

The earliest deposits encountered at the base of the foundation trenches were buff yellowish brown clays and silty clays (001, 011, 023, 026, 031 & 034) (Figs. 5-8, Sections 3-10) (Plates 2, 4-9). In section 4 the natural clay was overlain by a layer of buff reddish brown sandy silt (012) (Fig 6) (Plate 2), while in sections 6 and 7 a friable light grey sandy silt (022) (Fig 7) (Plates 5-6) sealed the clay. Both of these deposits (012 & 022) are located within the lower slopes of the site (Fig. 4) and are probably alluvial silts.

5.2 Undated deposits and features

Cut into the natural clay (001) and recorded in section 5 (Fig 6) (Plate 4) was a north-south orientated, steep-sided, linear feature [016]. This possible ditch or gully was filled with a mid grey sandy clay (017). However, the overall depth of this trench (the feature was recorded at a depth of 2.10m below the ground surface) did not facilitate close examination of the section.

In sections 1-5, 9 & 10 (Figs 5-6 and 8) (Plates 2-4, 8 and 9) subsoil deposits

overlay the natural clays and alluvial silts. These deposits varied in texture and colour comprising dark greyish brown sandy clay (002), medium brown sandy silts (013), dark grey clayey silt (030) and medium yellowish brown sandy clay (033).

An east-west running, steep-sided, linear trench [009] (Fig 5) (Plate 3) was identified cutting through the subsoil deposit (002) in section 2. This feature was filled with limestone rubble (010) and may represent a service trench or possibly a robbed out wall footing containing rejected stone.

Sections 2, 6 & 7 (Figs. 5 and 7) (Plates 3, 5 and 6) all contained buried topsoil deposits (008 and 021) overlying the subsoil.

5.3 Recent deposits

Within the ten sections recorded across the site (Figs. 5-8; Plates 2-9) each trench contained evidence for recent ground work levelling and ground raising activities. These related to deposits of crushed concrete (006), bricks (003, 019, 025 & 029), limestone scalping (014, 027 & 028) and re-deposited soil (004, 020 & 024). Tarmac surfaces (015) were also evident.

Within sections 1, 3, 6, 7 & 10 (Figs. 5, 7 and 8) (Plates 5, 6 and 9) topsoil (007, 018 & 032) deposits were still evident as the ground surface and overlay the recent deposits of made ground.

6. DISCUSSION

Natural deposits of clay and alluvium relate to the underlying drift geology of the River Witham valley. The sequence of deposits on the south-facing slope was once sealed by subsoil and a subsequent topsoil layer that has not survived across the whole of the site.

Two linear features were recorded in sections 2 and 5. Although these remain undated it is clear that they are not contemporary. The linear in section 5 is cut into the natural clay and sealed by subsoil, whereas the linear from section 2 is cut into the subsoil itself and therefore stratigraphically later in date.

The industrial history of the southern part of Monks Road during the late 18th and 19th centuries has certainly left its mark on this area of Lincoln. The site itself was on the service yards of ironstone mines located to the north-north-west of the site and the main Lincoln to Grimsby rail line forms the southern boundary to the site. During the excavations of the services and foundations relating to the new development, three areas of contamination were found in the southern portion of the site. These areas were cleared and backfilled with hardcore. This hardcore was present in several recorded sections along with several modern demolition deposits related to the clearance and levelling of the site.

7. CONCLUSION

An archaeological watching brief was undertaken at Monks Road, Lincoln, as the site lay in an area of known archaeological remains dating from the Romano-British period to the present day.

The site lies down slope from the Roman Greetwell Villa complex and adjacent to the medieval Lincoln-Greetwell road which is presumed to have had a Roman antecedent. During the medieval period the land formed part of the Black Monks' estate, while 19th century ironstone mines and brickworks were located in vicinity.

The watching brief identified a sequence of deposits which included natural clays and silts overlain in some cases by subsoil and buried topsoils, which in turn were sealed by recent deposits of made ground.

In some areas of the site topsoil deposits still survived above the made ground.

Two linear features were identified during the investigation but remain undated due to a lack of artefactual material. However, it has been shown that one of these features stratigraphically predates the other and thus they are not contemporary.

No finds were recovered during the investigation.

8. ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

Archaeological Project Services wishes to acknowledge the assistance of Westleigh Developments Ltd who commissioned the project. Gary Taylor co-ordinated the project, and together with Tom Lane edited the report.

9. PERSONNEL

Project Coordinator: Gary Taylor
 Site Supervisors: Mark Peachey, Thomas Bradley-Lovekin, Mike Wood, Jim Robertson, Neil Parker, Andrew Failes
 Photographic reproduction: Sue Unsworth
 Illustration: Kevin Trott
 Post-excavation analysis: Kevin Trott

10. BIBLIOGRAPHY

Jones, M., Stocker, D. & Vince, A., 2003 *The City by the Pool, Assessing the archaeology of the city of Lincoln*, Lincoln Archaeological Studies No. **10** Oxbow

Under Construction Archaeology, 2005 *Monks Road Lincoln desk Based Assessment Prepared for Simons Development Limited*, Client Report.

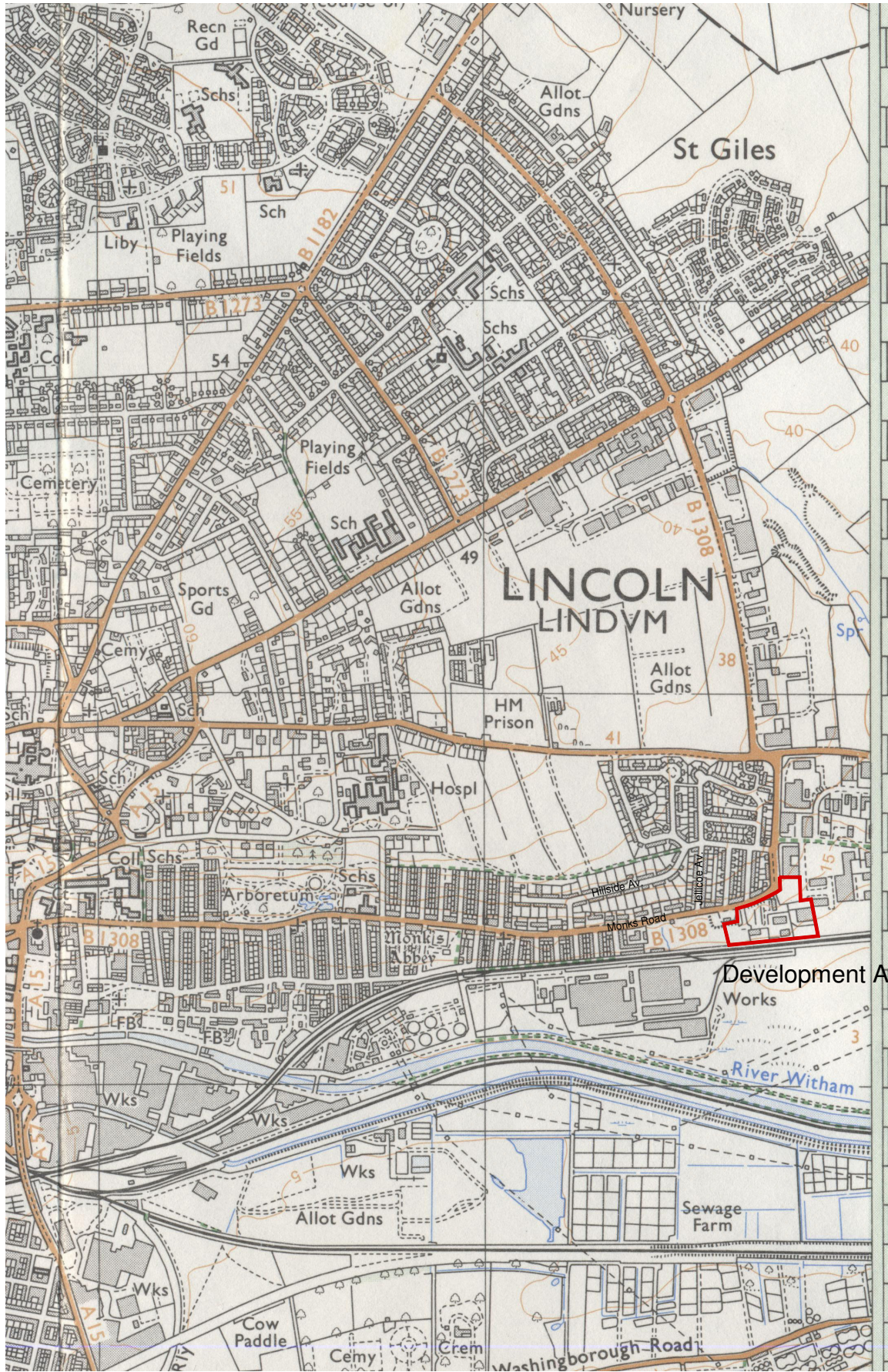
IFA, 1999, *Standard and Guidance for Archaeological Watching Briefs*

11. ABBREVIATIONS

APS Archaeological Project Services
 IFA Institute of Field Archaeologists



Figure 1 - General location plan



73

72

71



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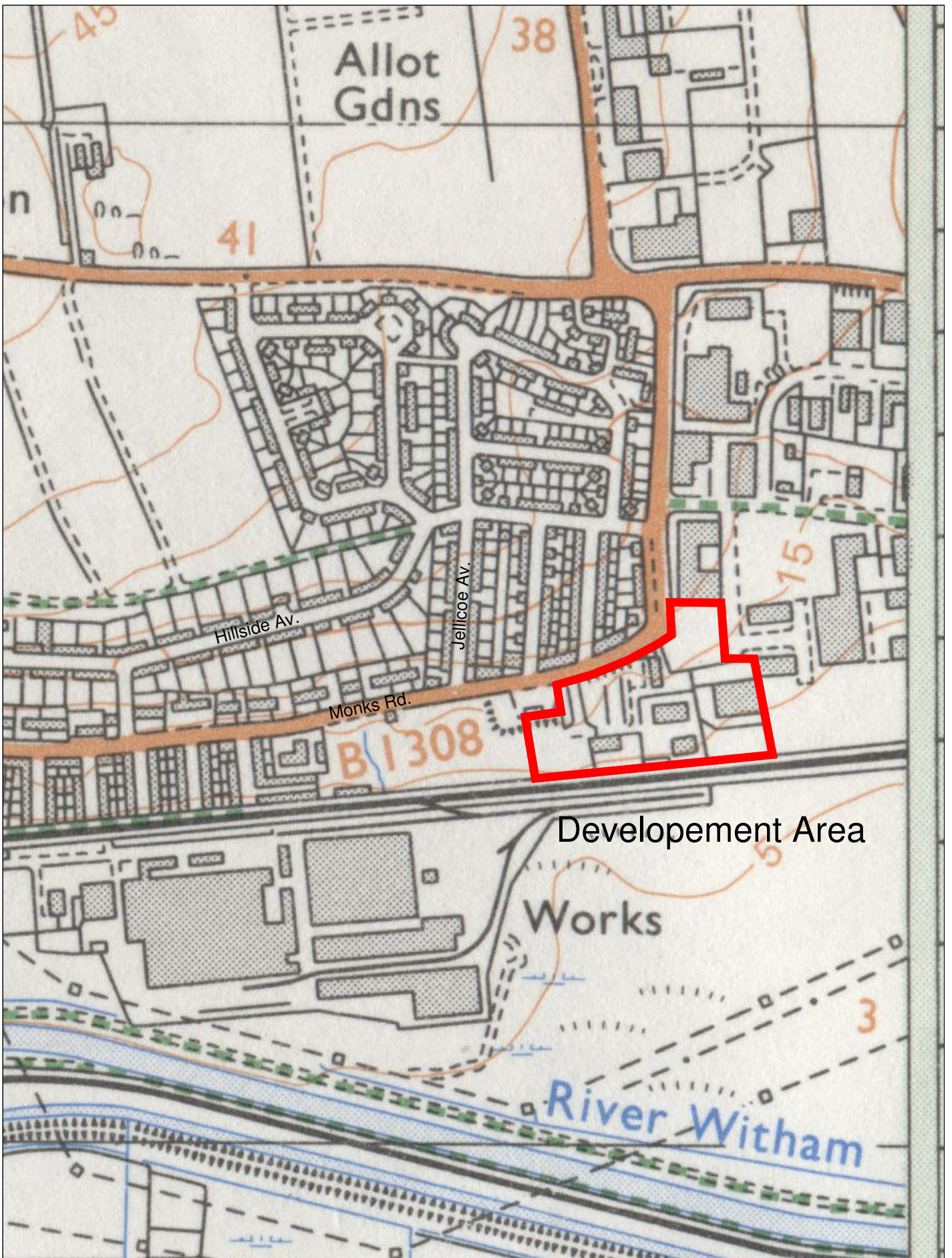
Project Name: Monks Road, Lincoln MRLI06

Scale 1:15000

Drawn by:KT

Report No: 142/08

Figure 2 Site Location







 	<p>Reproduced from the Ordnance Survey map with the permission of The Controller of Her Majesty's Stationary Office (C) Crown Copyright HTL Ltd License No. AL5041A0001</p> 	 Archaeological Project Services		
		Project Name: Sleaford Mareham Lane SMLC01		
		Scale 1:5000	Drawn by: AF	Report No: 142/08

Figure 3 Location plan

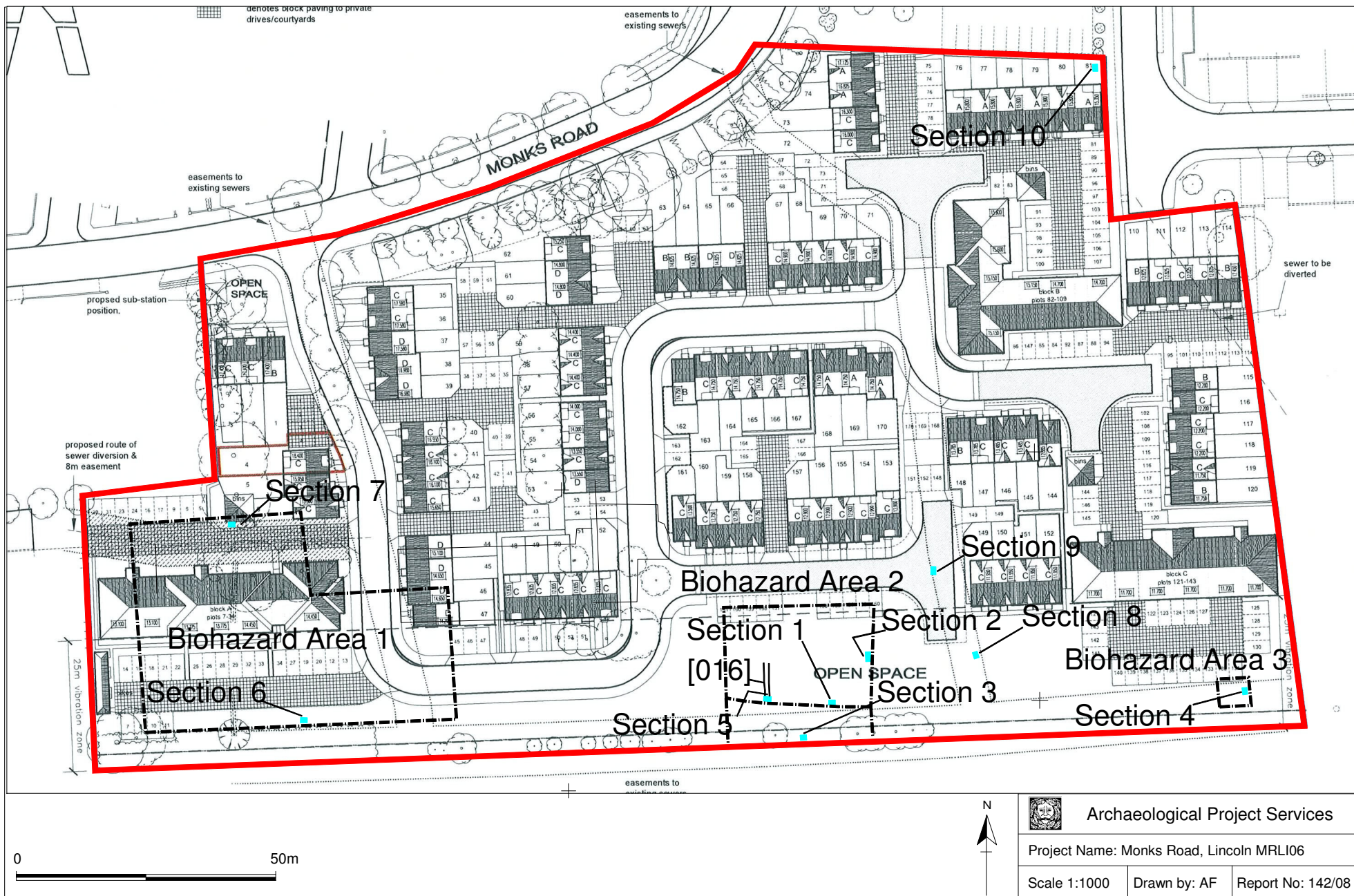
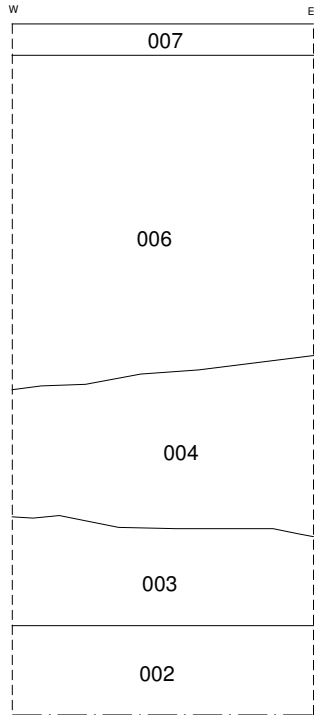
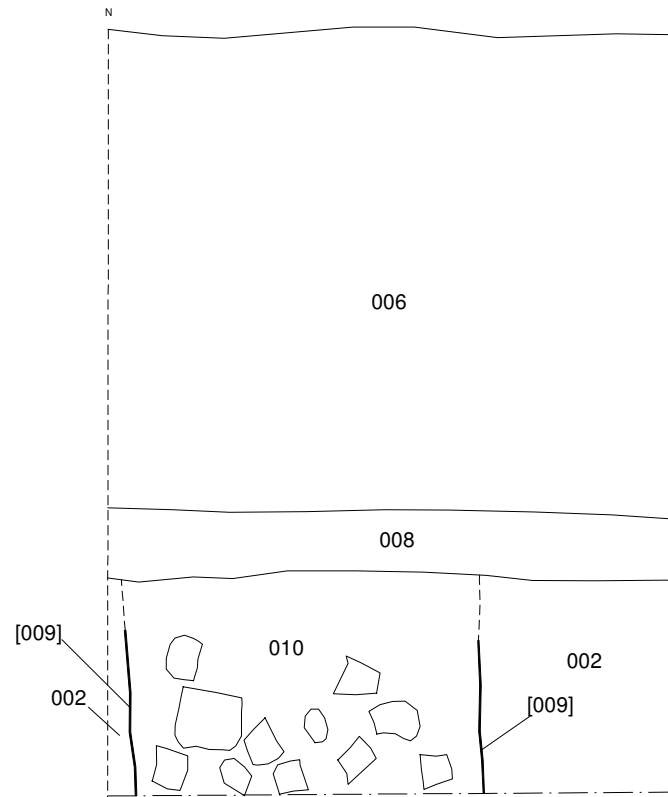


Figure 4 Section location plan

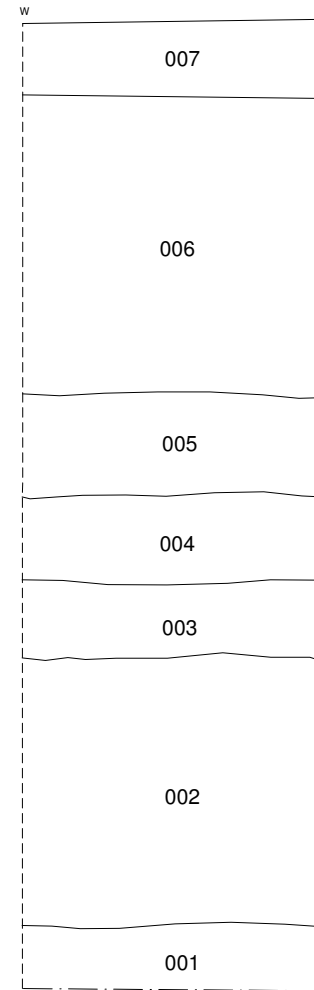
Section 1



Section 2



Section 3



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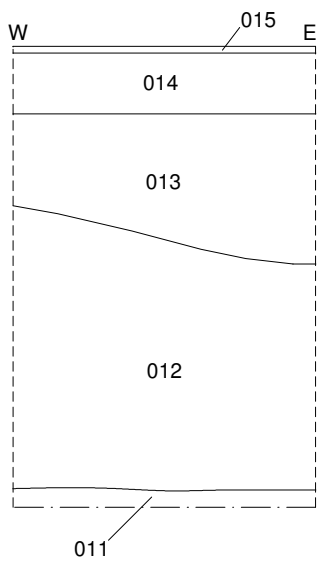
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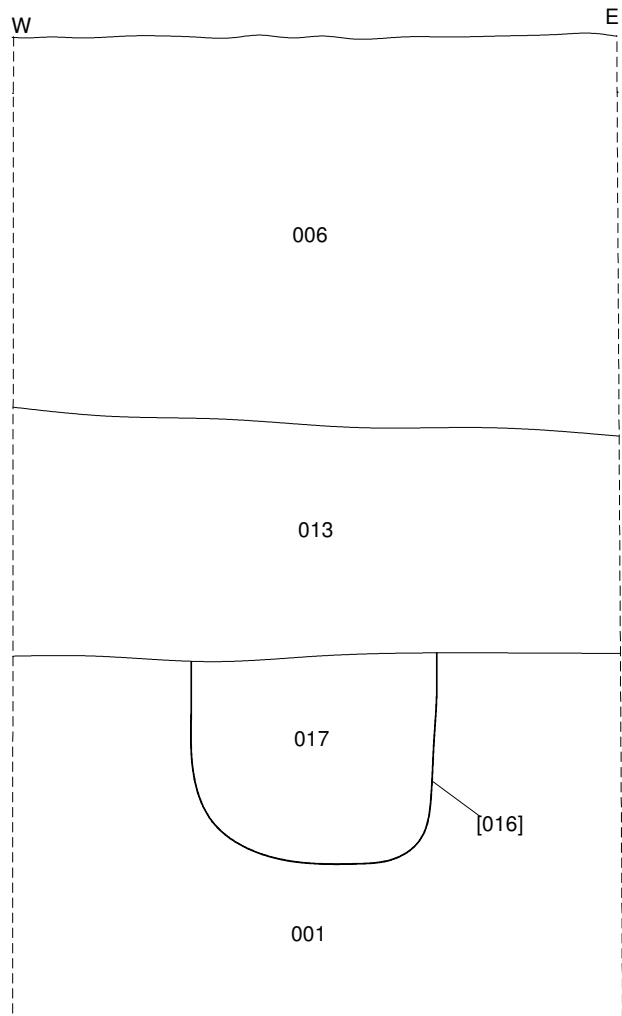
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Figure 5 Sections 1, 2 & 3

Section 4



Section 5



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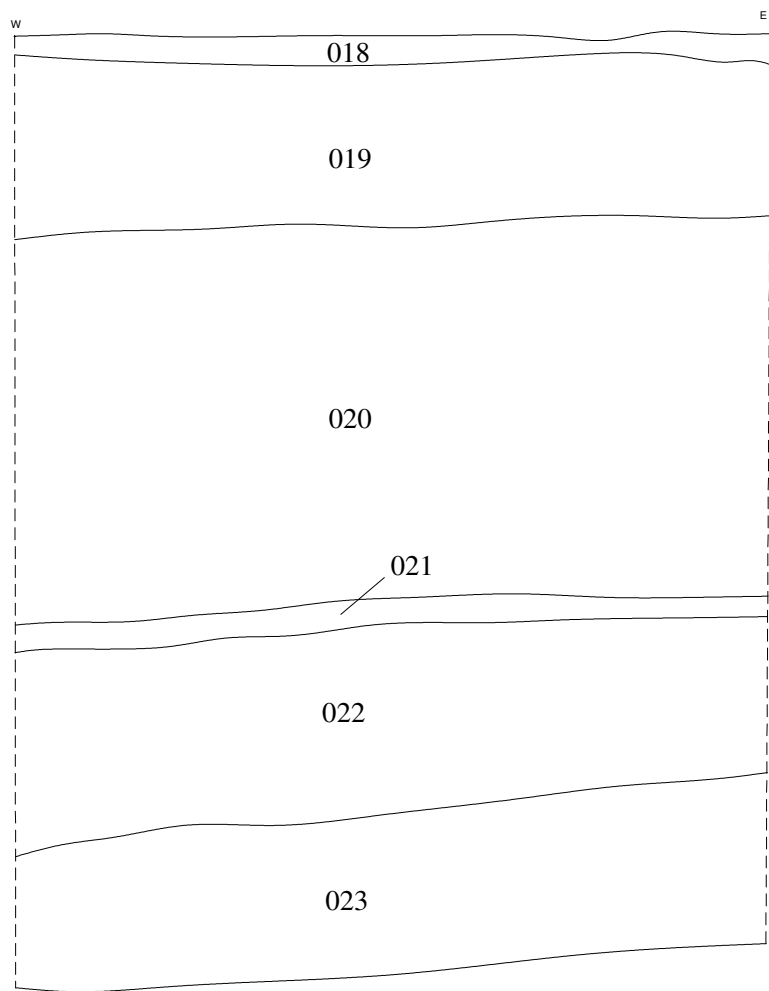
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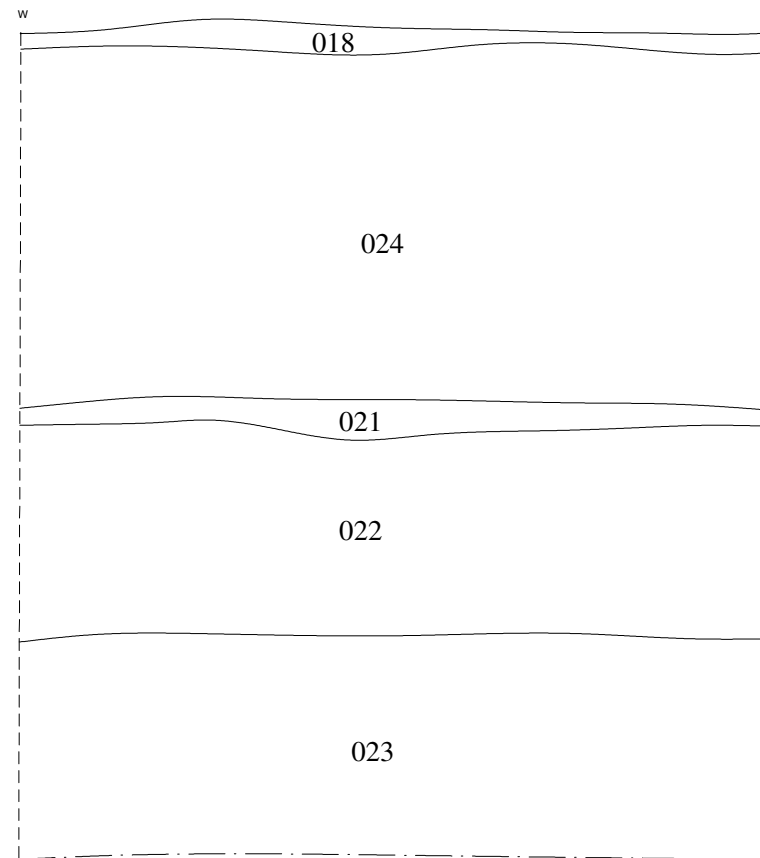
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Figure 6 Sections 4 and 5

Section 6



Section 7



Archaeological Project Services

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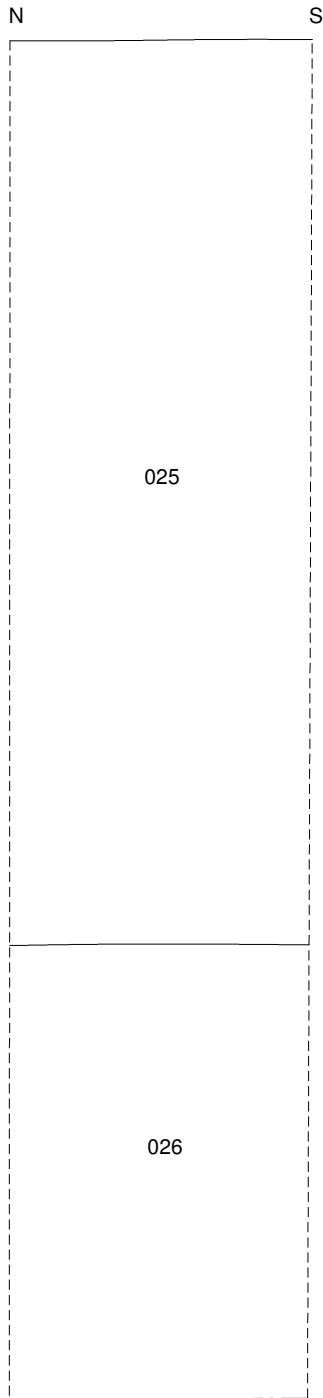
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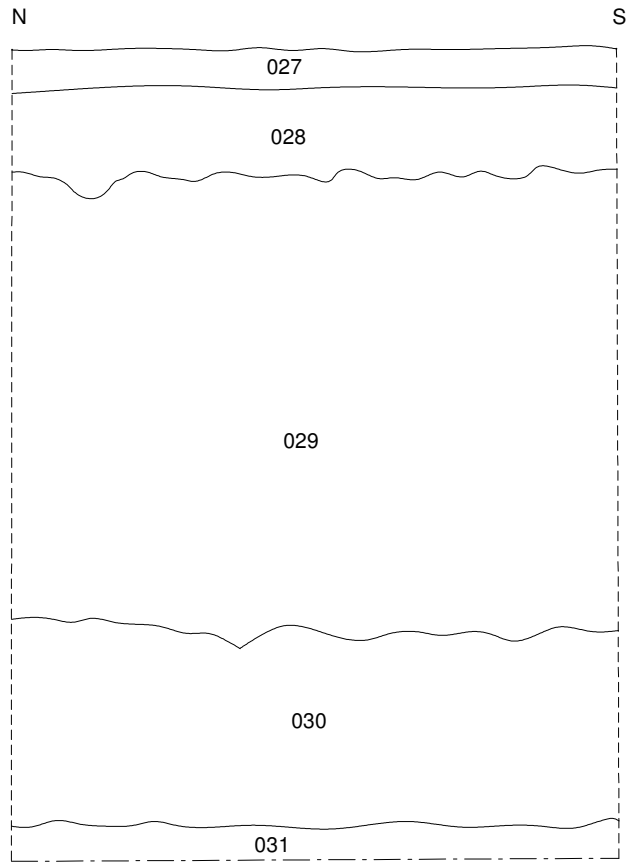
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Figure 7 Sections 6 & 7

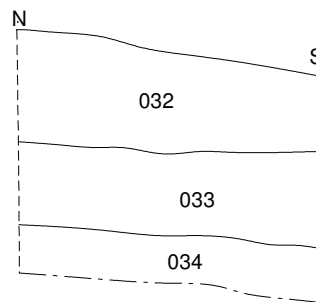
Section 8



Section 9



Section 10



Archaeological Project Services

Project Name: Lincoln Monks Road MRL106

Scale 1:25

Drawn by: KT

Report No: 142/08

Figure 9 Sections 8, 9 & 10



Plate 1 – General view of site



Plate 2 – Section 4



Plate 3 – Section 2



Plate 4 – Ditch [016] and section 5



Plate 5 – Section 6



Plate 6 – Section 7



Plate 7 – Section 8



Plate 8 – Section 9



Plate 9 – Section 10

Appendix 1

**LAND AT
MONKS ROAD
LINCOLN**

**SCHEME OF INVESTIGATION FOR
ARCHAEOLOGICAL WATCHING BRIEF**

**PREPARED FOR
WESTLEIGH DEVELOPMENTS LTD**

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

DECEMBER 2006

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1 SUMMARY

- 1.1 *A watching brief is required during construction of houses and flats on land at Monks Road, Lincoln.*
- 1.2 *The site lies in close proximity to archaeological remains of various dates. The Greetwell Roman villa is located a short distance to the north and the medieval Lincoln-Greetwell road passes through the area. Additionally, ironstone mines and brickworks were located in the area in the 19th century.*
- 1.3 *The archaeological work will consist of a watching brief during development works on the site.*
- 1.4 *On completion of the fieldwork a report will be prepared detailing the results of the watching brief. The report will consist of a narrative supported by illustrations and photographs.*

2 INTRODUCTION

- 2.1 This document comprises a specification for archaeological watching brief during development on land at Monks Road, Lincoln.
- 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 Monks Road is about 1.5km east of the city centre, and the site is located at the southeast corner of the junction of Monks Road and Allenby Road at National Grid Reference SK 997 715.

4 PLANNING BACKGROUND

- 4.1 Planning applications (2006/0605/rm and 2006/0576/O) for the erection of 170 houses and flats at Monks Road, Lincoln has been granted by Lincoln City Council subject to conditions including the undertaking of a watching brief during development.

5 SOILS AND TOPOGRAPHY

- 5.1 The site lies on a steep, terraced slope down to the south and straddles the 10m OD contour. Natural geology consists of ironstone and limestone, though alluvial deposits may be present in the southern part of the site.

6 ARCHAEOLOGICAL OVERVIEW

- 6.1 The site lies close to the Greetwell Roman villa, found just to the north in the 19th century. Several mosaic pavements, one of very large size, and a bath-suite were identified, though the extent of the villa complex is not known. Monks Road may be a route of Roman origin and the development site may be on or close to the line of the medieval Lincoln-Greetwell road. Additionally, ironstone mines were established in the area in the late 19th century and the development site is located within the service yards of the mines. Other early modern industrial activity in the area included brick and tile making (Jones *et al.* 2003; Under Construction Archaeology 2005).

7 AIMS AND OBJECTIVES

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

8 SITE OPERATIONS

- 8.1 General considerations
- 8.1.1 All work will be undertaken following statutory Health and Safety requirements in operation at the time of the watching brief.
- 8.1.2 The work will be undertaken according to the relevant codes of

practise issued by the Institute of Field Archaeologists (IFA), under the management of a Member of the institute (MIFA). Archaeological Project Services is IFA registered organisation no. 21.

8.1.3 Any and all artefacts found during the investigation and thought to be 'treasure', as defined by the Treasure Act 1996, will be removed from site to a secure store and promptly reported to the appropriate coroner's office.

8.2 Methodology

8.2.1 The watching brief will be undertaken during the ground works phase of development, and includes the archaeological monitoring of all phases of soil movement.

8.1.2 Groundworks will be observed regularly to identify and record archaeological features that are exposed and to record changes in the geological conditions. Section drawings 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.

8.1.3 Any finds recovered will be bagged and labelled for later analysis.

8.1.4 Throughout the watching brief a photographic record will be compiled. The photographic record will consist of:

- the site during work to show specific stages, and the layout of the archaeology within the trench.
- groups of features where their relationship is important

8.1.5 Should human remains be located the appropriate Home Office licence will be obtained before their removal. In addition, the Local Environmental Health Department and the police will be informed.

9 POST-EXCAVATION

9.1 Stage 1

9.1.2 On completion of site operations, the records and schedules produced during the watching brief will be checked and ordered to ensure that they form a uniform sequence forming a level II archive. A stratigraphic matrix of the archaeological deposits and features present on the site will be prepared. All photographic material will be catalogued and labelled, the labelling referring to schedules identifying

the subject/s photographed.

- 9.1.3 All finds recovered during the field work will be washed, marked and packaged according to the deposit from which they were recovered. Any finds requiring specialist treatment and conservation will be sent to the Conservation Laboratory at the City and County Museum, Lincoln.

9.2 Stage 2

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

9.3 Stage 3

- 9.3.2 On completion of stage 2, a report detailing the findings of the watching brief will be prepared.

9.3.3 This will consist of:

- A non-technical summary of the results of the investigation.
- A description of the archaeological setting of the watching brief.
- Description of the topography of the site.
- Description of the methodologies used during the watching brief.
- A text describing the findings of the watching brief.
- A consideration of the local, regional and national context of the watching brief findings.
- Plans of the archaeological features exposed. If a sequence of archaeological deposits is encountered, separate plans for each phase will be produced.
- Sections of the trenches and archaeological features.
- Interpretation of the archaeological features exposed, and their chronology and setting within the surrounding landscape.

- Specialist reports on the finds from the site.
- Appropriate photographs of the site and specific archaeological features.

10 REPORT DEPOSITION

- 10.1 Copies of the report will be sent to the Client; the Lincoln City Archaeologist and to the County Council Archaeological Sites and Monuments Record.

11 ARCHIVE

- 11.1 The documentation and records generated during the watching brief will be sorted and ordered into the format acceptable to The Collection, Lincoln. This will be undertaken following the requirements of the document titled Conditions for the Acceptance of Project Archives for long-term storage and curation. An archive number will be obtained from the museum for deposition of the archive and all site records will be referenced with APS site code **LIMR06**.

12 PUBLICATION

- 12.1 Details of the investigation will be input to the Online Access to the Index of Archaeological Investigations (OASIS).
- 12.2 If appropriate, notes on the findings will be submitted to the appropriate national journals: *Britannia* for discoveries of Roman date, and *Medieval Archaeology* and the *Journal of the Medieval Settlement Research Group* for findings of medieval or later date.

13 CURATORIAL RESPONSIBILITY

- 13.1 Curatorial responsibility for the archaeological work undertaken on the site lies with the Lincoln City Archaeologist. They will be given notice in writing of the commencement of the project.

14 VARIATIONS AND CONTINGENCIES

- 14.1 Variations to the proposed scheme of works will only be made following written confirmation of acceptance from the archaeological curator.
- 14.2 In the event of the discovery of any unexpected remains of archaeological importance, or of any changed circumstances, it is the responsibility of the archaeological contractor to inform the archaeological curator (*Lincolnshire Archaeological Handbook* 1998, Sections 5.7 and 18).
- 14.3 Where important archaeological remains are discovered and deemed to merit further investigation additional resources may be required to provide an

appropriate level of investigation, recording and analysis.

- 14.4 Any contingency requirement for additional fieldwork or post-excavation analysis outside the scope of the proposed scheme of works will only be activated following full consultation with the archaeological curator and the client.

15 PROGRAMME OF WORKS AND STAFFING LEVELS

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

16 SPECIALISTS TO BE USED DURING THE PROJECT

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

<u>Task</u>	<u>Body to be undertaking the work</u>
Conservation	Conservation Laboratory, City and County Museum, Lincoln
Pottery Analysis	Prehistoric - Trent & Peak Archaeological Trust Roman - B Precious/M Darling, Independent Specialist Anglo-Saxon – later – A Boyle APS/J Young, Independent Specialist
Non-pottery Artefacts	J Cowgill, Independent Specialist/G Taylor, APS
Animal Bones	J Kitch, APS

Environmental Analysis J Rackham, Independent Specialist

Human Remains Analysis R Gowland, Independent Specialist

17 INSURANCES

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

18 COPYRIGHT

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

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

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19 BIBLIOGRAPHY

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Under Construction Archaeology, 2005 *Monks Road Lincoln Desk Based Assessment*

Specification: Version 1, December 8th, 2006

Appendix 2

CONTEXT DESCRIPTIONS

No.	Description	Interpretation
001	Plastic buff yellowish brown clay at least 0.20m thick	Natural deposit
002	Loose dark greyish brown sandy clay, 0.90m thick	Fuel contaminated subsoil
003	Loose red brick rubble, 0.21m thick	Demolition deposit/made ground
004	Loose yellow sand, 0.28m thick	Overburden/made ground
005	Moderately compact buff grey clayey sand, 0.34m thick	Overburden/made ground
006	Concrete rubble	Overburden/made ground
007	Friable dark greyish brown sandy clay, 0.24m thick	Topsoil/overburden
008	Very dark brownish grey soil, 0.20m thick	Possible former topsoil
009	An east-west orientated cut 1m in width and 0.75m deep with near vertical sides	Possible ditch cut/service trench or wall footing
010	Limestone rubble in a soil matrix	Fill of [009]
011	Pale grey and buff yellowish brown laminated clay	Natural deposit
012	Loose buff reddish brown sandy silt	Alluvial silt
013	Mid brown sandy silt, 0.50m thick	Subsoil deposit
014	Crushed limestone scalplings	Made ground
015	Tarmac surface 0.20m thick	Recent tarmac surface
016	North-south running linear cut, 0,50m wide and at least 5.5m long	Possible ditch cut
017	Mid grey sandy clay	Fill of [016]
018	Loose dark grey clayey silt, 0.1m thick	Topsoil spread over rubble
019	Compact red brick rubble, 0.56m thick	Made ground
020	Friable greyish brown clayey silt, 1.1m thick	Made ground
021	Friable mid brown sandy clay, 0.1m thick	Buried topsoil
022	Friable light grey sandy silt, 0.60m thick	Alluvial silt
023	Friable mid yellowish brown clayey silt, 0.6m thick	Natural clay
024	Compact mid grey concrete rubble, 0.8m thick	Made ground
025	Compact demolition rubble containing brick, tile and metalwork debris up to 3m thick	Made ground
026	Firm bluish grey clay, 0.5m thick	Natural clay
027	Hard light yellowish grey crushed limestone hardcore, 0.12m thick	Made ground
028	Indurated light brownish yellow concrete, 0.20m thick	Made ground
029	Hard mix of grey brown and red limestone, concrete and CBM rubble up to 1.6m thick	Made ground
030	Firm dark grey clayey silt up to 0.60m thick	Buried topsoil
031	Firm multi coloured clay	Natural

032	Friable dark brown silty sand with frequent small pebbles, 0.35m thick	Topsoil
033	Soft mid yellowish brown sandy clay with occasional charcoal flecks and rare CBM flecks, 0.33m thick	Subsoil
034	Plastic bright mid yellowish brown to yellow and light bluish grey clay	Natural 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].
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.
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.
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.
Romano-British	Pertaining to the period dating from AD 43-410 when the Romans occupied Britain.

Appendix 4

THE ARCHIVE

The archive consists of:

34	Context records
1	Photographic record sheet
1	Section record sheet
1	Plan record sheet
11	Daily record sheet
9	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: 2006.283

Archaeological Project Services Site Code: MRLI06

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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