
**ARCHAEOLOGICAL WATCHING BRIEF
ON GROUNDWORKS AT
ST. GERMAIN'S CHURCH,
THURLBY NEAR LINCOLN,
LINCOLNSHIRE
(THSG 09)**

**Work Undertaken For
Tim Benton Architect
on behalf of
Thurlby P.C.C.**

March 2009

Report Compiled by
Andrew Failes BA (Hons) MA

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**ARCHAEOLOGICAL
PROJECT
SERVICES**



**Quality Control
St. Germain's Church,
Thurlby near Lincoln,
Lincolnshire
(THSG 09)**

Project Coordinator	Gary Taylor
Supervisor	Chris Moulis
Illustration	Andrew Failes
Photographic Reproduction	Sue Unsworth
Post-excavation Analyst	Andrew Failes



Checked by Project Manager	Approved by Senior Archaeologist
Gary Taylor 	 Tom Lane
Date: 31/3/09	Date: 31-3-09

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1. SUMMARY

A watching brief was undertaken during groundworks at St. Germain's Church, Thurlby, Lincolnshire. The watching brief monitored the excavation of a pipe trench and soakaways associated with drainage works.

The church is of the medieval period (AD 1066-1540) with the earliest portion dating to the 12th century, though there is a Late Saxon grave cover built into the wall. The church lies within the medieval and post-medieval historic core of the village.

The watching brief revealed two large, Early to Mid Saxon ditches in the south-western area of the site. Three undated features occurred nearby and the grave cuts of four undated inhumations were also uncovered during ground works to the east and to the north.

Features in the south-western area of the site were overlain by a subsoil and recent deposits. To the north and the east, features were overlain by a series of graveyard soils and topsoil deposits. Redeposited Early to Mid Saxon pottery was recovered from the graveyard soil. Further pottery of this date was recovered as unstratified artefacts.

The base of the medieval church tower was exposed during the investigation revealing a brick lined rectangular cut through the tower. It is suggested that this was a former vent associated with a nearby demolished brick structure that has served as a coal shed in living memory, but may have performed a heating function at one time.

An appreciable collection of Early to Mid Saxon pottery was recovered during the investigation. This points to the church occupying a site of this period, perhaps an earlier ecclesiastical foundation or monastery

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 Tim Benton Architect on behalf of Thurlby P.C.C. to undertake an archaeological watching brief during drainage groundworks running through the graveyard of St. Germain's Church, Thurlby, Lincolnshire. A Faculty for the drainage works was granted subject to the condition of an archaeological watching brief during all phases of ground disturbance. The watching brief was carried out on the 5th and 6th of March 2009.

2.3 Topography and Geology

Thurlby is located about 10km southwest of Lincoln in the North Kesteven district of Lincolnshire (Fig 1). The parish church is in the northern part of the village, centred on National Grid Reference SK 909 618.

Thurlby is on a slight north-south ridge on the west bank of the River Witham. The church is on the north side of the ridge at c. 11m OD. Soils of the area are Wickham 2 Association clayey soils on drift over Jurassic clay or mudstone (Hodge *et al.* 1984).

2.4 Archaeological Setting

Thurlby is referred to in the Domesday Book of 1086 as 'Turulfbi'. The reference in

the Domesday book indicates the settlement was in existence in the Late Saxon period. The placename is derived from Old Danish and means 'Thorulf's farmstead, village' (Cameron 1998, 127).

The site is in the parish churchyard itself, an area of archaeological significance that represents the historic medieval settlement core of the village.

The earliest elements of the church are 12th century and include the southern doorway and chancel lancet windows. The low northern arcade with its octagonal piers and double-chamfered arches is possibly of c. 1300 (Pevsner & Harris 1989, 764). An eroded late 10th or 11th century grave cover is built into the north aisle (Everson & Stocker 1999, 266-7). The church was extensively restored in 1842-3 mainly at the expense of Sir Edward Ffrench Bromhead, 2nd baronet and scholar.

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

Drainage works at the site included the excavation of two soakaway areas and a pipe trench running from the church tower to the western edge of the site (Fig 3). Trench sides were then cleaned and rendered vertical where possible. Selected deposits were excavated further to retrieve artefactual material and to determine their function. Each deposit was allocated a unique reference number (context number) with an individual written description. A list of all contexts and their descriptions appears as Appendix 2. A photographic record was compiled and sections were

drawn at a scale of 1:10 and 1:20. Recording was undertaken according to standard Archaeological Project Services' practice.

Following excavation finds were examined and a period date assigned where possible (Appendix 3). The records were checked and a stratigraphic matrix produced. Phasing was assigned based on the nature of the deposits and recognisable relationships between them and supplemented by artefact dating.

5. RESULTS

Following post-excavation analysis five phases were identified;

Phase 1	Natural deposits	
Phase 2	Early/Middle	Saxon
	deposits	
Phase 3	Undated deposits	
Phase 4	Medieval or later deposits	
Phase 5	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 deposit encountered during the investigation was a soft light orange to light brownish white naturally deposited sandy gravel (018) at least 0.20m thick (Figs 4 & 7, Sections 1-3) (Plates 2 -3). This deposit occurred in the south-western corner of the site.

5.2 Early/Middle Saxon Deposits

Cut through the natural gravel in the south-western corner of the site was a steep-sided, 3.60m wide, north-south aligned linear cut [001] (Figs 4 & 7, Section 1) (Plate 2). The depth of this feature remains unknown, however the cut was observed in section rising 0.28m from the base of the

trench and three fills were identified. The eastern side of the feature was filled with a soft mid to dark greyish brown silty sand (017) with frequent pebbles. The western side of the cut contained a soft light greyish white sandy gravel (016) with patches of dark grey sand. Overlying both of these deposits and forming the uppermost fill of [001] was a soft dark grey silty sand (002) with moderate pebbles and occasional charcoal flecks. This deposit contained two large mammal bones and two sherds of Early to Middle Saxon pottery dating from the mid 6th to 8th century.

A second steep-sided linear cut [005] (Figs 4 & 7, Sections 2-3) (Plate 2) measuring 2.46m in width and oriented approximately north-south occurred to the west of cut [001]. This feature was recorded in section rising 0.30m from the base of the pipe trench and contained at least two fills. The earliest fill consisted of soft dark grey silty sand (006) with moderate pebbles and occasional charcoal flecks. Three pieces of mid 6th to 8th century pottery were recovered from this fill along with a small assemblage of cattle and sheep/goat bones.

A single sherd of Early to Middle Saxon pottery was recovered from a soft dark grey silty sand deposit (037), filling a sub-rectangular grave cut [038] recorded south of the church (Fig 3). The grave was cut through natural deposit (018).

5.2 Medieval deposits

Excavation along the north of the existing church tower (Fig 3) revealed the medieval tower base which was composed of roughly hewn and coursed limestone platy stones (031), bonded with a light brown sandy lime mortar (Fig 5 & 7, Section 5-6) (Plate 4).

5.3 Undated deposits

In the south-western area of the site three

undated features were recorded cut into natural deposit (018). The most westerly of these was [007], a linear cut with a rounded terminal end and vertical sides at least 0.18m in length x 0.16m wide, with a depth of 0.20m (Figs 4 & 7, Sections 2-3) (Plate 3) This was filled with a 0.20m thick, soft mid to dark greyish brown silty sand (008) with light orange and brown mottle, frequent pebbles and occasional charcoal flecks.

Approximately 0.20m east of [007] was a vertical sub-circular cut, 0.30m in diameter x 0.20m deep [003] (Figs 4 & 7, Section 2) (Plate 3). This possible post-hole was filled with a soft dark grey silty sand (004) with moderate pebbles and occasional charcoal flecks.

The third undated feature in this area lay to the west of [005] and consisted of a possibly sub-rectangular or linear cut [021] with steep sides, 0.80m long x 0.30m wide x at least 0.20m deep (Figs 4 & 7, Section 2) (Plate 3). A soft dark grey silty sand (020) with frequent pebbles filled this feature.

Overlying these three features was a soft dark olive greyish brown silty sand (013)/(015), with frequent pebbles and charcoal flecks, up to 0.30m thick (Fig 7, Sections 1-3).

In the north-eastern area of the site three sub-rectangular grave cuts, [044], [047] and [050], were cut into a soft light whitish brown silty sand (041) with dark olive greyish brown patches, frequent small pebbles and fragments of human bone (Figs 6 & 8, Section 9) (Plate 10). The 3 grave cuts contained east-west oriented supine inhumations, (043), (046), and (049). Skeletons (043) and (046) were adults; skeleton (049) was only partially exposed to the tips of the shoulders and part of the skull, making it difficult to ascertain an age. All three of the grave cuts were filled with a soft dark olive greyish brown silty sand with moderate pebbles,

and were assigned context numbers (042), (045) and (048) respectively (Fig 6) (Plate 9).

Overlying the burials in the north-eastern corner of the site was a soft dark olivey greyish brown silty sand (040) with moderate pebbles (Fig 8, Section 9) (Plate 10). This same deposit occurred in Sections 5, 7 and 8 (Fig 8) to the north of the church tower (Fig 5) (Plate 7) and was recorded as (035) in Sections 7 and 8 (Fig 8) (Plate 8) and as (027) in Section 5 (Fig 8). A representative section recorded south of the church near burial [038] (Fig 3) also revealed the same deposit which was assigned the context number (022). A total of 5 sherds of Early to Middle Saxon pottery was recovered from this deposit.

5.4 Medieval or later deposits

The base of the medieval church tower had a square and vertical-sided hole cut through it measuring 0.30m high x 0.16m wide (Figs 5 & 8, Section 6) (Plate 6). This was lined with bricks (032) measuring 225mm x 108mm x 72mm and bonded with white lime mortar.

Abutting the medieval church tower base (031) was a series of three deposits recorded in Section 5 (Figs 5 & 8) (Plate 4). The first of these was a 0.27m thick soft mid grey silty sand (030) with a moderate amount of small pebbles and occasional charcoal flecks. This was overlain by a moderately firm light whitish yellow deposit (029) of powdery lime mortar and sub-angular fragments of lime mortar. The mortar deposit was sealed by a firm dark greyish brown clayey sandy silt (028) with occasional fragments of ceramic building material.

Cut through deposit (028) was a sub-rectangular cut [025] with vertical sides, 1.20m long x 1.0m wide x at least 0.45m deep (Figs 5 & 8, Section 5) (Plate 4). At the base of this cut lay the remains of a brick structure in the form of a wall

foundation (026) made of bricks measuring 225mm x 108mm x 72mm bonded with white lime mortar. The brick structure was overlain by a 0.45m thick loose deposit of brick rubble with slate and lime mortar fragments (024) (Fig 5 & 8, Section 5) (Plates 4 & 5).

Deposit (024) was overlain by a 0.25m thick firm dark brown clayey silt (023) with patches of light brown clay and a moderate amount of pebbles (Fig 8, Section 5).

5.5 Recent deposits

In the south-eastern corner of the site deposit (013)/(015) was overlain by a firm 0.20m thick dark brown deposit (012)/(014) (Fig 7, Sections 1 & 3) consisting mainly of small pebbles which get larger towards the southern end of the trench near the gate. Pebble deposit (012)/(014) was cut by a sub-rectangular feature [011] measuring 0.90m in length with vertical sides (Fig 4 & 7, Section 1). This feature was filled with a loose mainly dark olivey greyish brown silty sand (010) with frequent pebbles and moderate fragments of ceramic building material (CBM).

A 50mm thick layer of dark grey humic silty sand topsoil (009) overlay deposit (010) and extended throughout the southern area of the site, recorded in Sections 1-4 (Figs 7-8).

North of the church tower, sealing graveyard soil deposit (035) was a soft dark brownish humic silty sand topsoil (034), 0.20m thick, with occasional pebbles (Fig 8, Sections 7-8) (Plate 8). The same deposit was recorded in Section 9 (Fig 8) (Plate 10) as (039) with a thickness of 0.20m.

Unstratified finds recovered during the investigation consisted of 4 sherds of Early to Mid Saxon pottery and an undated

wetstone.

6. DISCUSSION

A natural gravel deposit recorded in the southern area of the site represents the natural geology of the area.

Two ditches in the southern area of the site contained fills that produced Early to Mid Saxon pottery and animal bone. These are very large ditches measuring 3.60m and 2.46m in width respectively, which suggests significant activity of the period in the area. The small assemblage of animal bone recovered from these deposits consists of large mammal, cattle and sheep/goat, which suggests these animals were used as livestock at the time.

Grave cut [038] contained a fill from which a sherd of Early to Middle Saxon pottery was recovered. However, only a single fragment was retrieved and it may be that this is redeposited.

Three features in the south-western area of the site, including a possible linear gully or elongated post-hole, a possible post-hole and a sub-rectangular or possible ditch cut remain undated. However, all of these features are overlain by the same subsoil layer which overlies the Early to Mid Saxon features, which raises the possibility that they are of some antiquity.

Grave cuts for three inhumations occurred in the north-eastern area of the site. These burials were overlain by a graveyard soil containing 5 sherds of Early to Mid Saxon pottery. However, it must be assumed that the pottery is redeposited, as the graveyard soil is likely to be composed of the churned up fills of multiple burials which have been heavily disturbed throughout the years.

Nonetheless, these sherds, along with several unstratified pieces, contribute to the appreciable collection of Early to

Middle Saxon material found on the site and strongly indicate activity of this period.

The Early to Mid Saxon features and pottery along with the incorporation of a Late Saxon grave cover into the construction of the medieval church raises the possibility that the site may have seen an earlier ecclesiastical presence.

This notion is further strengthened by Thurlby's distinctive topographical position in the landscape. Lincolnshire in the earlier part of the pre-Viking period was a region dominated by a group of important enclosed and regulated monasteries often founded in distinct topographically defined enclosures (Stocker 1993). Perhaps the most well known example is that of Crowland, where the core of the monastery was located on the western edge of what would have been a large island on the southern bank of the original course of the river Welland. The establishment of monasteries within a distinctive topographically defined site is far from unique. Many of the known 7th century monasteries, especially those of Northumbria, are sited in topographically distinct isolated positions (Stocker 1993, 106). Some of these are islands, though more often they are promontories either projecting out into the sea or projecting spits of land between two rivers (Stocker 1993, 106). Thurlby is situated on a narrow island of high ground, with the river Witham to the east and a minor watercourse to the west which curves eastward to the north almost completely enclosing the high ground (Fig 2). This distinct topographically defined and isolated position in the landscape would have made it an attractive location for a monastery. Stocker (1993, 106) states that '...many early monastic communities sought out such topographically enclosed sites to give a clearly understood visual expression, to the sharp distinction between the monastery and the outside world, between the City of God and the

city of men.' The location of Thurlby on high ground enclosed by two watercourses, along with the assemblage of Mid to Late Saxon pottery and the incorporation of the Late Saxon grave cover into the medieval church raise the possibility at least of an earlier ecclesiastical (and perhaps monastic) presence at the site.

Medieval deposits at the site are represented by the base of the church tower itself. Three deposits were recorded adjacent to and abutting the tower. However, no construction cut associated with the tower was evident in these deposits, suggesting they were laid down after the construction of the tower. The frequent charcoal inclusions in the first deposit, the decaying lime mortar content of the second and the CBM inclusions in the third suggest these are dumped deposits perhaps used to level the ground surface.

The most recent of these dumped deposits abutting the tower was cut by a sub-rectangular feature which contained the remains of a brick structure, overlain with its own demolition debris. In living memory this demolished structure was used as a coal shed, but may have had a prior use. It seems more than likely that this structure is associated with the small square brick lined cut occurring below ground surface in the base of the nearby church tower. It seems probable that this was perhaps a vent connected to the brick structure which may have performed a heating function. This feature cut into the tower was re-used for laying the current drainage pipe.

A layer of topsoil also abutted the tower and overlay both the dumped deposits and the remains of the demolished brick structure.

Recent deposits uncovered at the site include a pebble deposit in the south-western area that likely represents a former

footpath surface (the construction cut for the recent gatepost occurs through this deposit) and topsoil layers of varying thickness throughout the site.

7. CONCLUSION

An archaeological watching brief was undertaken during groundworks associated with drainage at St. Germain's Church, Thurlby, Lincolnshire.

The site is archaeologically sensitive as the church is of the medieval period dating to at least the 12th century, though there is a Late Saxon grave cover built into the wall, and represents the medieval and post-medieval historic settlement core of the village.

The earliest features revealed during the investigation were two large Early to Mid Saxon ditches in the south-western area of the site. In addition, further pottery sherds of Early to Middle Saxon date were recovered as redeposited artefacts. It is suggested that the assemblage of Saxon material, along with the distinct topographical position of Thurlby in the landscape, raises the possibility of an earlier ecclesiastical (perhaps monastic) presence at the site.

Three undated features occurred nearby and the grave cuts of four undated inhumations were also uncovered during ground works to the east and to the north.

Features in the south-western area of the site were overlain by a subsoil and recent deposit associated with a former footpath. To the north and the east, features were overlain by a series of graveyard soils and topsoil deposits.

Also of note was the exposed base of the medieval church tower which was found to be cut through by a possible vent associated with a nearby demolished brick structure that had been used as a coal shed

in living memory. It is probable that this shed had a prior use and may have performed a heating function for the church with the vent connecting the two structures. The hole in the tower was re-used to fit the current drainage pipe.

8. ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

Archaeological Project Services wishes to acknowledge the assistance of Tim Benton for commissioning the fieldwork and post-excavation analysis on behalf of Thurlby P.C.C. 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 Supervisor: Chris Moulis
 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
 CBM Ceramic building material

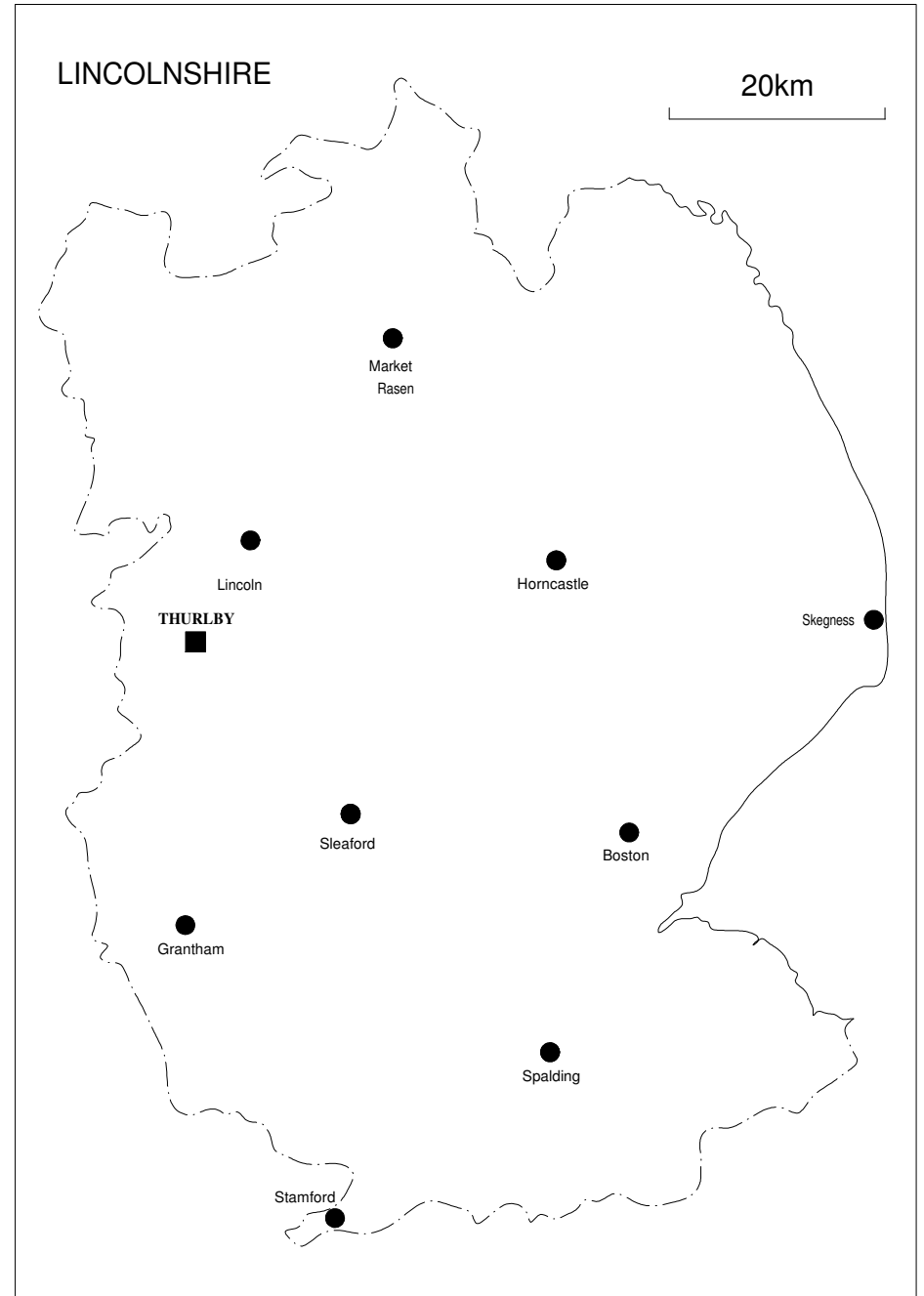
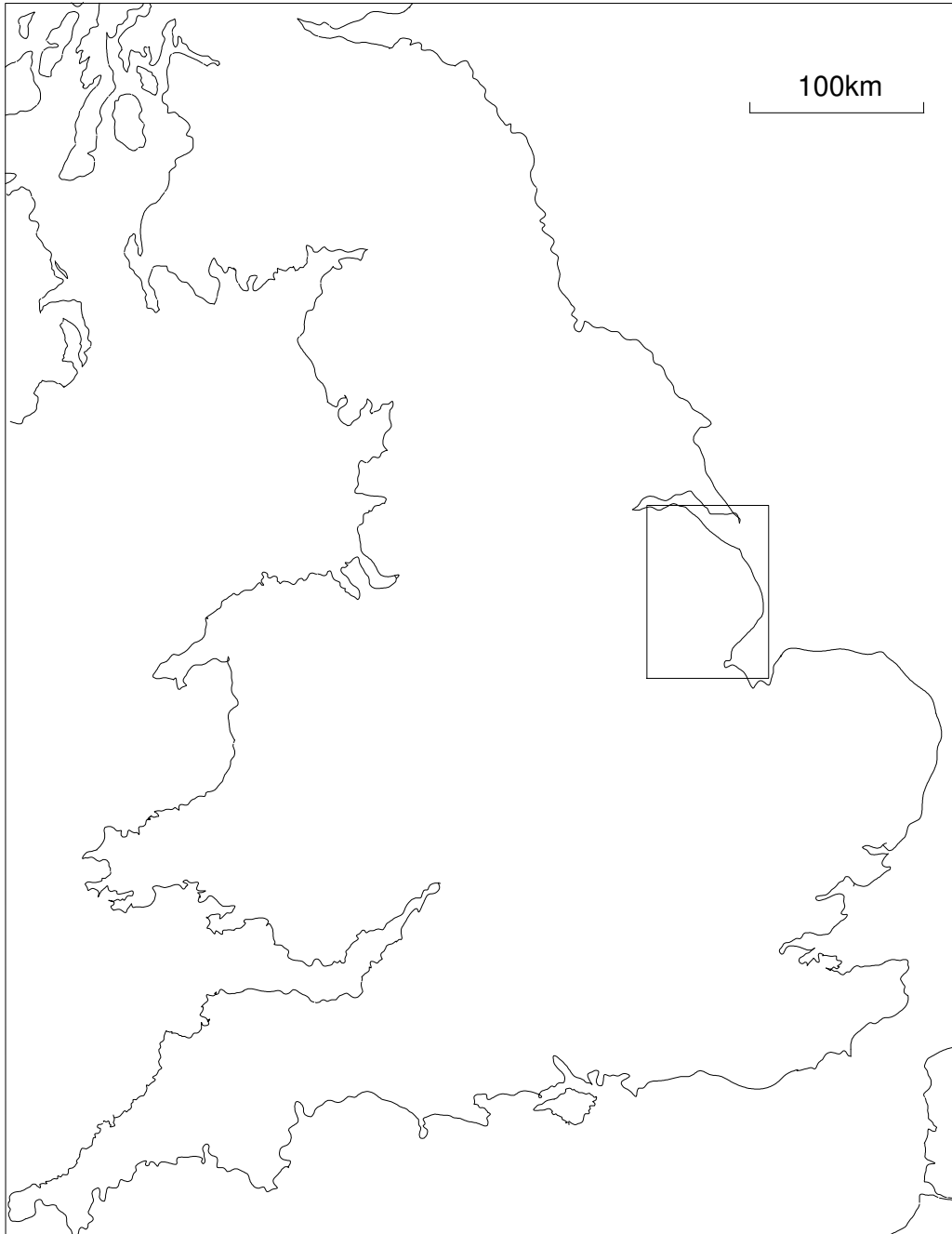


Figure 1 - General Location Plan

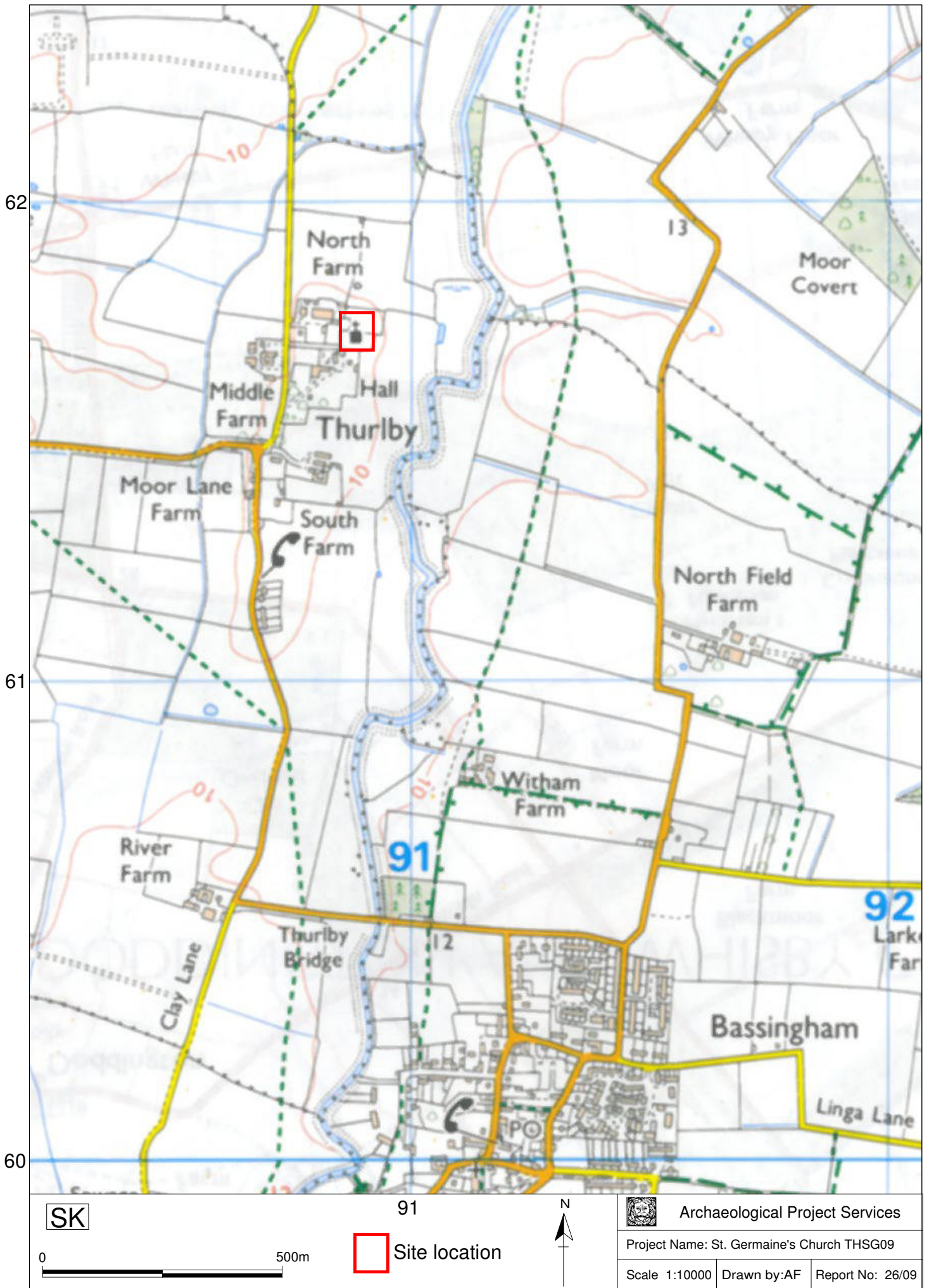


Figure 2 - Site location

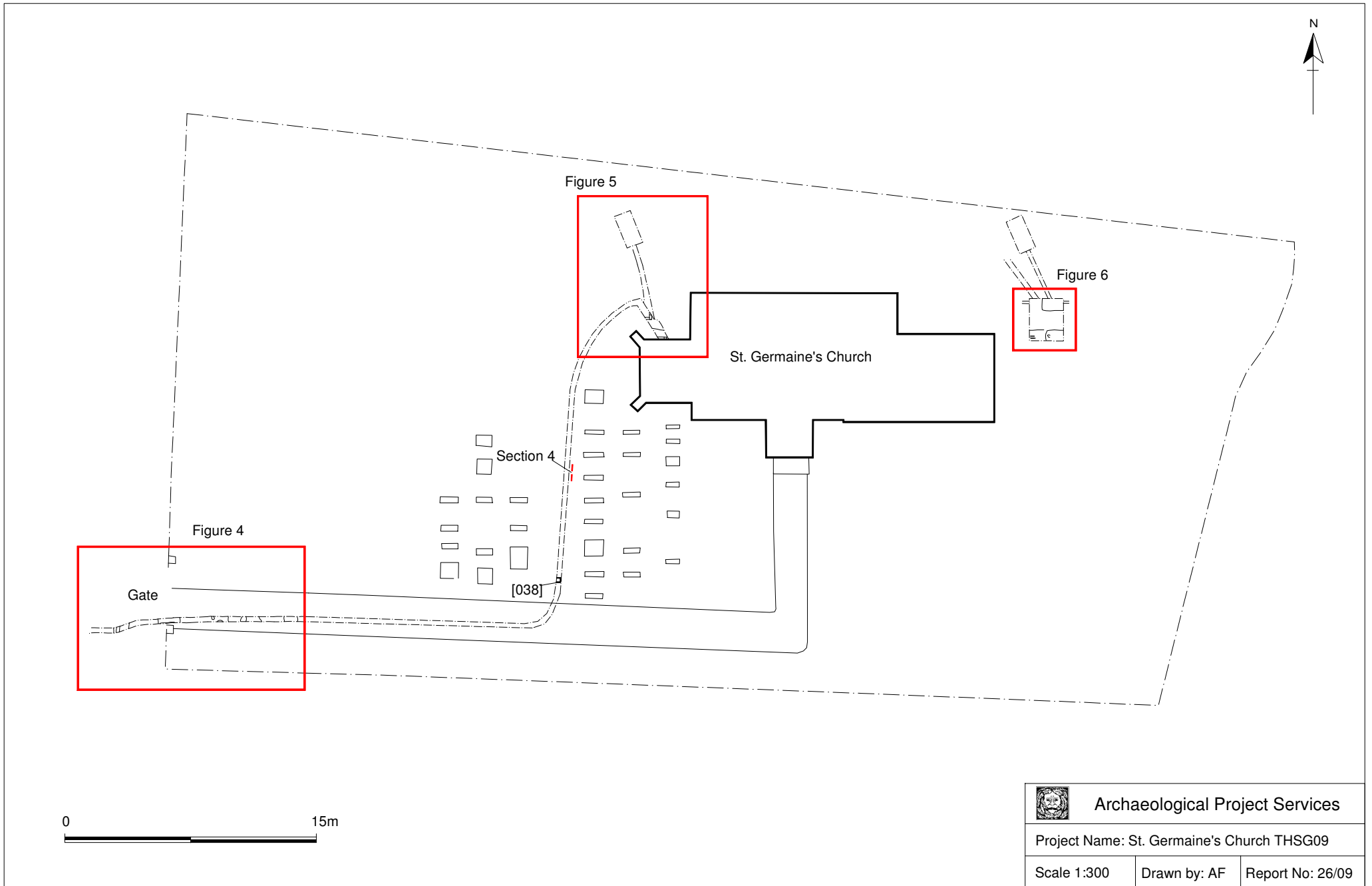


Figure 3 - Site plan showing location of figures, Section 4 and burial [038]

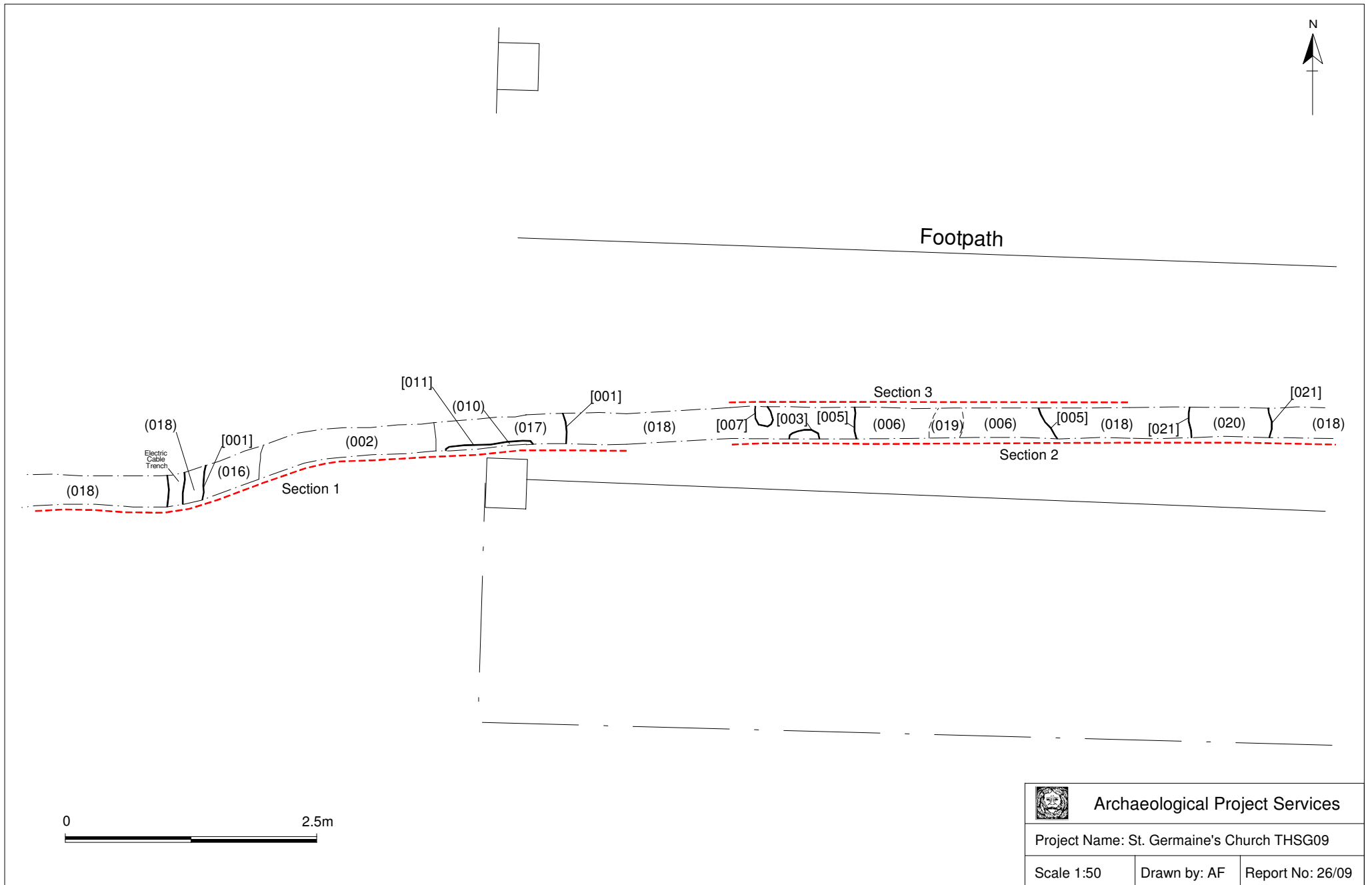


Figure 4 - Sections 1-3 showing early to mid-Saxon and undated features

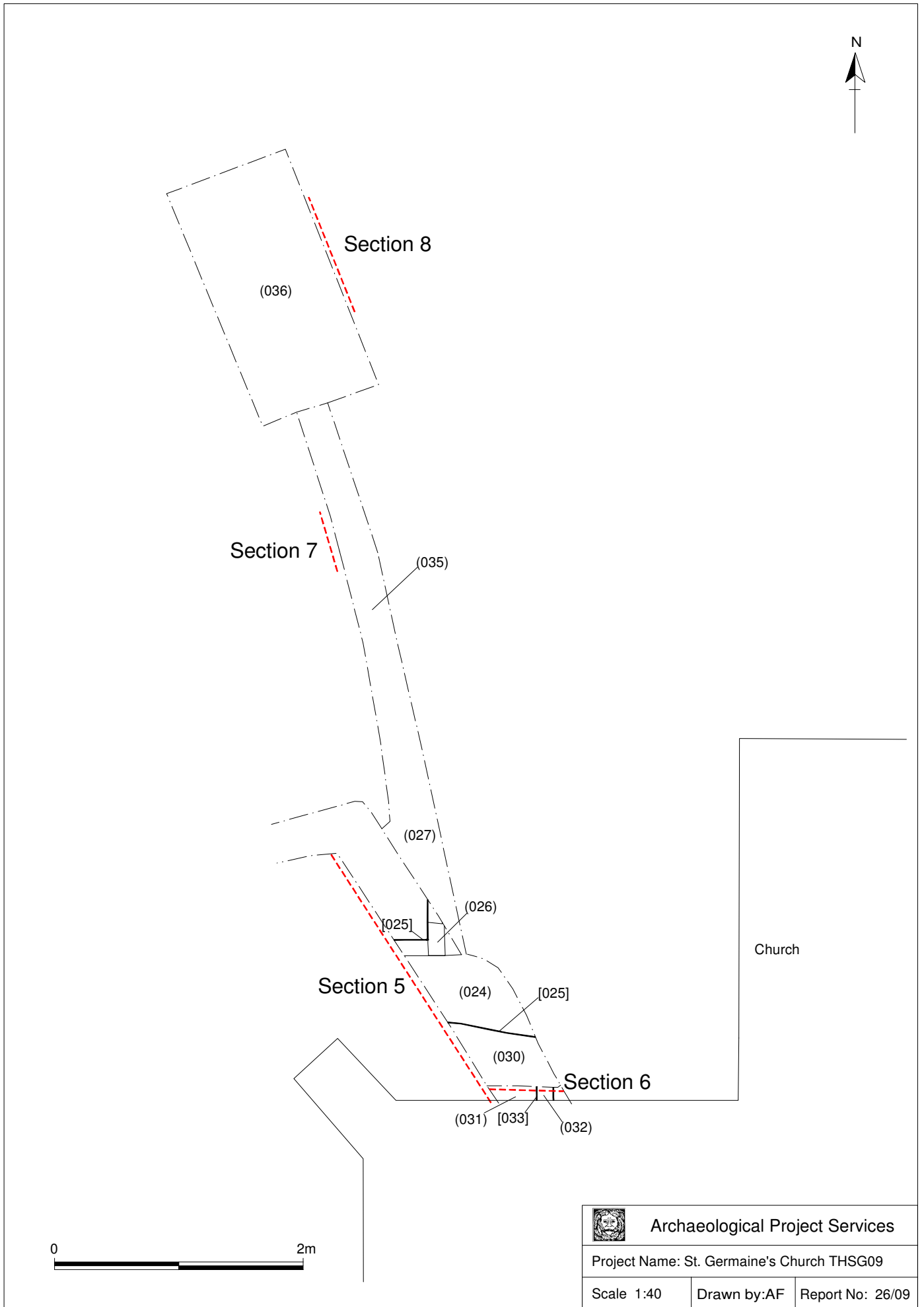
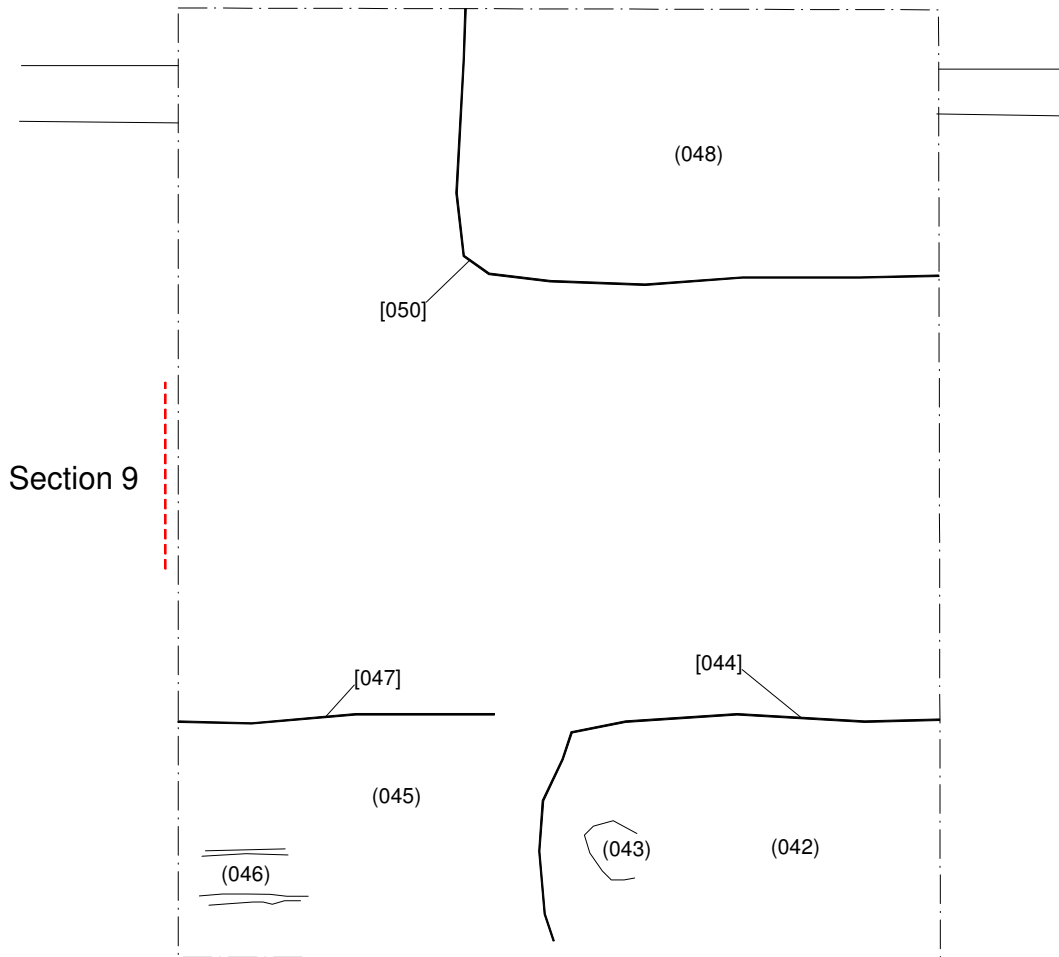


Figure 5 - Plan of soakaway and pipe trench to the north of the church tower




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Figure 6 - Plan of soakaway to the east of the church

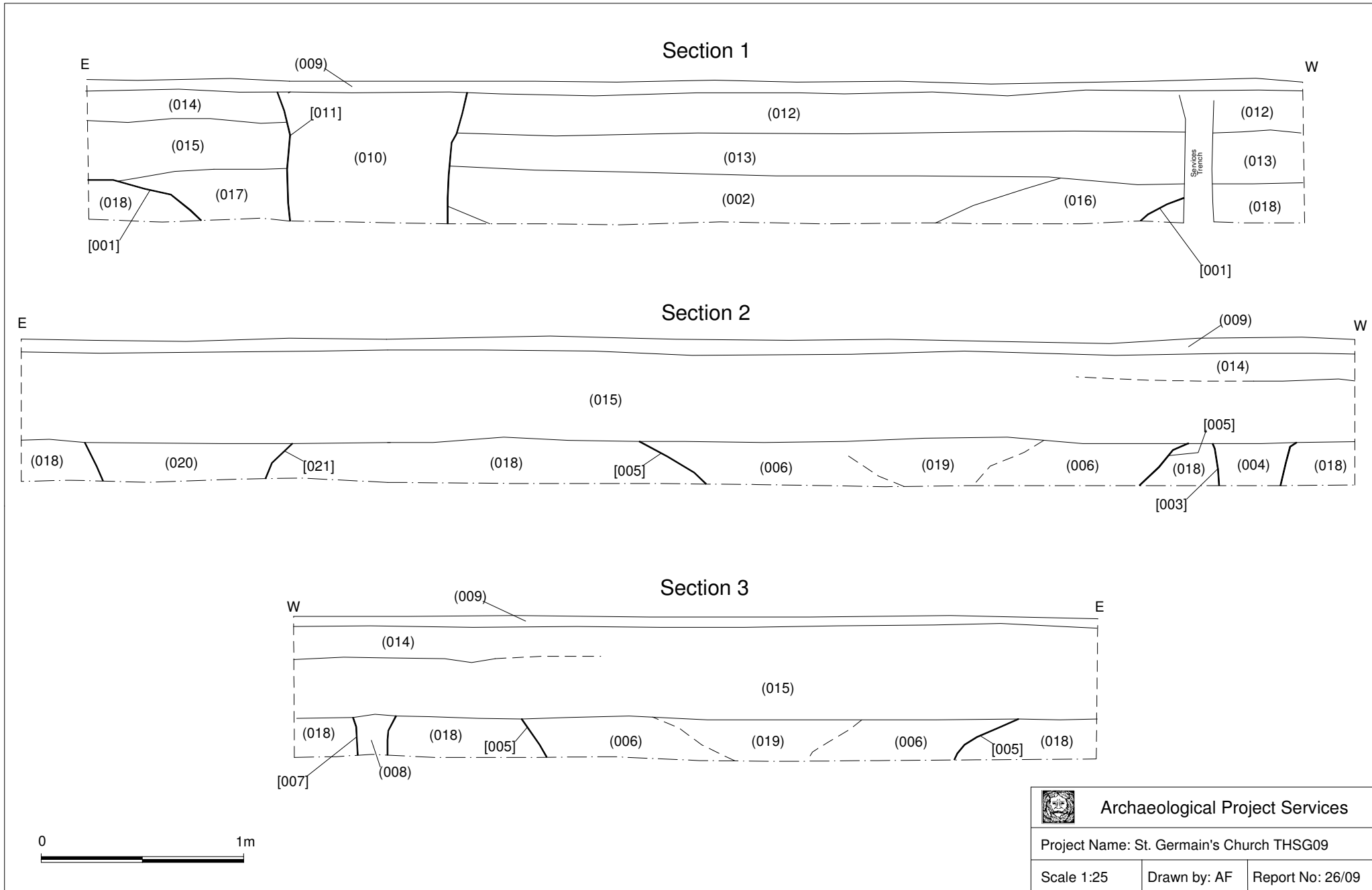


Figure 7 - Sections 1, 2, and 3

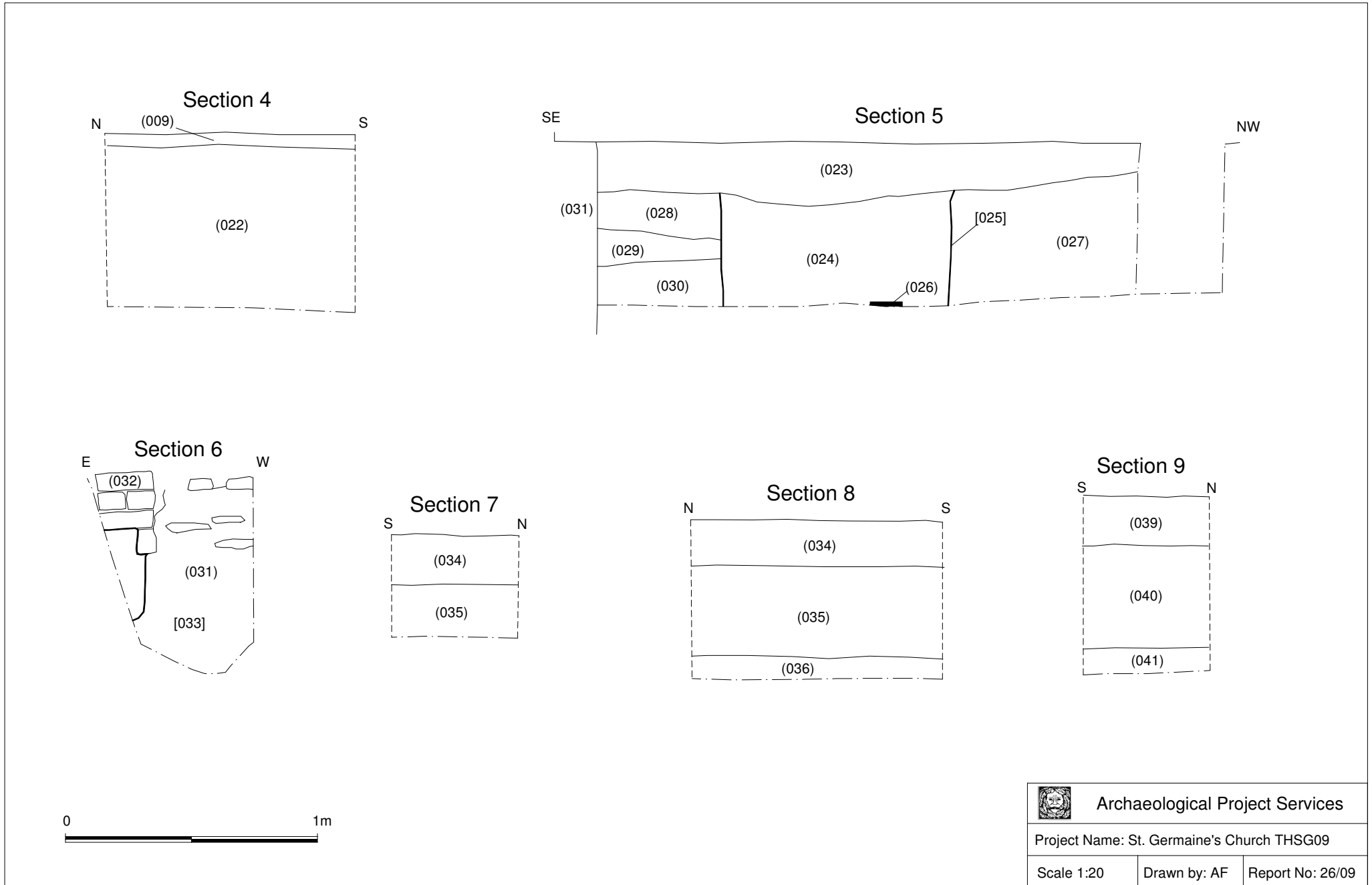


Figure 8 - Sections 4, 5, 6, 7, 8 and 9



Plate 1 – St. Germain's Church



Plate 2 – Ditch [001]



Plate 3 – View of features [007], [003], [005] and [021]



Plate 4 – Deposits abutting church tower, seen in Section 5



Plate 5 – Remains of brick structure (026) in base of pipe trench



Plate 6 – Brick lined cut [033] in tower base



Plate 7 – Soakaway to the north of church tower



Plate 8 – Section 8



Plate 9 – Soakaway to the east of the church, containing grave cuts [042], [047] and [048]



Plate 10 – Section 9



Plate 11 – Late Saxon grave cover built into church wall

APPENDIX 1

**LAND AT ST. GERMAIN'S CHURCH,
THURLBY,
NR. LINCOLN,
LINCOLNSHIRE**

**SPECIFICATION FOR
ARCHAEOLOGICAL WATCHING BRIEF**

PREPARED FOR

TIM BENTON ARCHITECT

BY

**ARCHAEOLOGICAL PROJECT SERVICES
Institute of Field Archaeologists'
Registered Archaeological Organisation (Number 21).**

FEBRUARY 2009

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1 SUMMARY

- 1.1 *An archaeological watching brief is required during groundworks for new drainage at St. Germain's Church, Thurlby, nr Lincoln, Lincolnshire.*
- 1.2 *The site is archaeologically sensitive, lying in the historic core of the medieval village. The church was in existence by c. 1200.*
- 1.3 *The investigation will be undertaken during drainage groundwork. The archaeological features exposed will be recorded in writing, graphically and photographically.*
- 1.4 *On completion of the fieldwork a report will be prepared detailing the findings of the work. 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 groundworks for new drainage at St. Germain's Church, Thurlby, 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 Thurlby is located about 10km southwest of Lincoln in the North Kesteven district of Lincolnshire. The parish church is in the northern part of the village, centred on National Grid Reference SK 909 618.

4 PLANNING BACKGROUND

- 4.1 A Faculty has been granted for a new drainage scheme in the churchyard of St. Germain's church, Thurlby, Lincolnshire. The permission is subject to a condition requiring an archaeological watching brief during all phases of ground disturbance undertaken as part of the development.

5 SOILS AND TOPOGRAPHY

- 5.1 Thurlby is on a slight north-south ridge on the west bank of the River Witham.
-

The church is on the north side of the ridge at about 11m OD. Soils of the area are Wickham 2 Association clayey soils on drift over Jurassic clay or mudstone (Hodge et al. 1984).

6 THE ARCHAEOLOGY

- 6.1 Thurlby is referred to in the Domesday Book of 1086. The church contains 12th century elements but built into a wall is a Late Saxon cross shaft.

7 AIMS AND OBJECTIVES

- 7.1 The aims of the investigation will be:
- 7.1.1 To record and interpret any archaeological remains exposed during the groundworks associated with the development.
- 7.2 The objectives of the investigation will be to:
- 7.2.1 Determine the form and function of the archaeological remains encountered;
 - 7.2.2 Determine the spatial arrangement of the archaeological remains encountered;
 - 7.2.3 As far as practicable, recover dating evidence from the archaeological remains, 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. A Risk Assessment will be prepared prior to the works.
- 8.1.2 The work will be undertaken according to the relevant codes of practise issued by the Institute of Field Archaeologists. *Archaeological Project Services* is an IFA Registered Archaeological Organisation (Number 21) managed by a Member (MIFA) of the institute.
- 8.1.3 Any and all artefacts found during the investigation and thought to be 'treasure', as defined by the Treasure Act 1998, 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 investigation will be undertaken during the drainage groundwork.
- 8.2.2 The section drawings will be recorded at a scale of 1:10 or 1:20. Should features be recorded in plan these will be drawn at a scale of 1:20. Written descriptions detailing the nature of the deposits, features and fills encountered will be compiled on Archaeological Project Services pro-forma record sheets.
- 8.2.3 Any finds recovered will be bagged and labelled for later analysis.
- 8.2.4 Throughout the investigation a photographic record will be compiled. This will consist of:
 - 8.2.4.1 general views of the site
 - 8.2.4.2 the site during work to show specific stages, and the layout of archaeology across the area
 - 8.2.4.3 groups of features where their relationship is important
- 8.2.5 Should articulated human remains be located they will be recorded, excavated and bagged, and passed to the incumbent for reburial. No human remains will be removed from the site.
- 8.2.6 Disarticulated human remains will be collected, bagged and passed to the incumbent for reburial.

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 Lincoln Conservation Laboratory.

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 site.

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, and a consideration of the reliability of the results.

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, with appropriate scales. If a sequence of archaeological deposits is encountered, separate plans for each phase will be produced.

9.3.2.8 Sections/elevations of the archaeological features and the exposed deposits and development trenches at appropriate scales.

9.3.2.9 Interpretation of the archaeological features exposed, and their chronology and setting within the surrounding landscape.

9.3.2.10 Complete context list.

9.3.2.11 Specialist reports on the finds from the site.

9.3.2.12 Appropriate photographs of the site and specific archaeological features.

10 **REPORT DEPOSITION**

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

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.

12 PUBLICATION

- 12.1 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.
- 12.2 Details of the investigation will also be input to the Online Access to the Index of Archaeological Investigations (OASIS).

13 CURATORIAL RESPONSIBILITY

- 13.1 Curatorial responsibility for the project lies with the Diocesan Archaeological Advisor. They will be notified of the commencement of the project to enable them to make appropriate monitoring arrangements.
- 13.2 Should archaeological remains of a character or quality which were not anticipated by the brief for works be revealed then works will be halted and the Diocesan Archaeologist and client will be informed immediately so that contingency measures may be discussed.

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 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 investigations of this type will undertake the work. However, should remains be identified which are of an importance and intensity beyond the requirements of the watching brief, additional resources may be required.

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 man-day) will require a post-excavation day (equal to one-and-a-half man-days) for completion of the analysis and report. If the fieldwork lasts longer than about three-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 principal 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 Pottery - Trent & Peak Archaeological Trust, or D Trimble, APS Roman - B Precious, independent specialist Saxon-later – A Boyle, APS
Non-pottery Artefacts	J Cowgill, independent specialist/G Taylor, APS
Animal Bones	Environmental Archaeology Consultancy

17 INSURANCES

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

18 COPYRIGHT

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

project as described in the Project Specification.

- 18.2 Licence will also be given to the archaeological curators to use the documentary archive for educational, public and research purposes.
- 18.3 In the case of non-satisfactory settlement of account then copyright will remain fully and exclusively with Archaeological Project Services. In these circumstances it will be an infringement under the Copyright, Designs and Patents Act 1988 for the client to pass any report, partial report, or copy of same, to any third party. Reports submitted in good faith by Archaeological Project Services to any Planning Authority or archaeological curator will be removed from said planning Authority and/or archaeological curator. The Planning Authority and/or archaeological curator will be notified by Archaeological Project Services that the use of any such information previously supplied constitutes an infringement under the Copyright, Designs and Patents Act 1988 and may result in legal action.
- 18.4 The author of any report or specialist contribution to a report shall retain intellectual copyright of their work and may make use of their work for educational or research purposes or for further publication.

19 BIBLIOGRAPHY

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

Specification: Version 1, 27th February 2009

Appendix 2

CONTEXT DESCRIPTIONS

No.	Description	Interpretation
001	Steep sided 3.60m wide x 0.28m deep linear cut	Ditch cut
002	Soft dark grey silty sand with moderate pebbles and occasional charcoal flecks, at least 0.28m thick	Fill of [001]
003	Vertical sub-circular cut, 0.30m in diameter x 0.20m deep	Possible post-hole
004	Soft dark grey silty sand with moderate pebbles and occasional charcoal flecks, 0.20m thick	Fill of [003]
005	Steep sided roughly north-south running linear cut measuring 2.46m in width x at least 0.30m in length and 0.20m in depth	Ditch cut
006	Soft dark grey silty sand with moderate pebbles and occasional charcoal flecks, 0.20m thick	Fill of [005]
007	Possible linear cut with a rounded end and vertical sides 0.18m in length x 0.16m wide x at least 0.20m deep	Possible gully or truncated post-hole
008	Soft mid to dark greyish brown silty sand with light orange and brown mottle, frequent pebbles and occasional charcoal flecks, 0.20m thick	Fill of [007]
009	Soft and slightly friable dark grey humic silty sand, 50mm thick	Turf layer
010	Loose dark olivey greyish brown silty sand with frequent pebbles and moderate CBM fragments, 0.70m thick	Fill of [011]
011	Sub-rectangular cut with rounded corners breaking sharply to vertical sides measuring 0.90m from east to west	Construction cut for 19 th century gateposts
012	Firm mostly dark brown deposit of mainly small pebbles with some slightly larger towards the gate, at least 0.20m thick	Path
013	Soft dark olivey greyish brown silty sand with moderate pebbles and occasional charcoal flecks, 0.26m thick	Subsoil
014	Firm dark brown deposit consisting mainly of small pebbles with larger cobbles towards the gate, at least 0.18m thick	Path
015	Soft dark olivey greyish brown silty sand with frequent pebbles and charcoal flecks, up to 0.30m thick	Subsoil
016	Soft light greyish white sandy gravel with some patches of dark grey sand	Fill of [001]
017	Soft mid to dark greyish brown silty sand with	Fill of [001]

	frequent pebbles, at least 0.28m thick	
018	Soft light orange to light brownish white sandy gravel at least 0.20m thick	Natural gravel deposit
019	Soft dark greyish brown with light orange to yellowish brown silty sand with frequent small pebbles, 0.20m thick	Fill of [005]
020	Soft dark grey silty sand with frequent pebbles filling cut [021]	Fill of [021]
021	Possible sub-rectangular or linear cut with steep sides 0.80m x 0.30m x at least 0.20m deep	Feature, possibly a north south oriented ditch
022	Soft dark olive greyish brown silty sand with moderate pebbles at least 0.64m deep	Graveyard soil
023	Firm dark brown clayey silt with light brown clayey patches, 0.25m thick	Possible dumped levelling deposit
024	Loose brick rubble with slate and lime mortar fragments, 0.45m thick	Demolition debris
025	Sub-rectangular cut with vertical sides, 1.20m x 1.0m x at least 0.45m deep	Coal shed construction cut
026	bricks measuring 225mm x 108mm x 72mm forming a wall or wall foundation, 0.50m x 0.48m	Brick wall/wall foundation
027	Soft dark olive greyish brown silty sand with moderate pebbles and occasional fragments of human bone up to 0.48m thick	Graveyard soil
028	Firm dark greyish brown clayey sandy silt with occasional CBM fragments, 0.19m thick	Deposit adjacent to tower
029	Firm light whitish yellow lime mortar and lime mortar fragments, 0.15m thick	Dumped deposit containing building material
030	Soft mid grey silty sand with moderate small pebbles and occasional charcoal flecks and fragments of human bone, at least 0.27m thick	Deposit near tower
031	250mm x 50mm roughly shaped limestone wall/wall foundation facing north and bonded with light brownish white sandy lime mortar	Wall/wall foundation
032	225m x 108m x 72mm bricks bonded with light white lime mortar, 330mm thick x 225m wide	Brick lining of opening in tower
033	North-south oriented linear cut with vertical sides 0.30m high x 0.16m wide	Cut through wall (tunnel?)
034	Soft dark brownish grey humic silty sand with occasional pebbles, 0.20m thick	Topsoil
035	Soft dark olive greyish brown silty sand with moderate pebbles and occasional fragments of human bone at least 0.20m thick	Graveyard soil
036	Soft mainly light whitish brown silty sand with patches of dark olive greyish brown patches of silty sand, occasional fragments of human bone and frequent pebbles, at least 90mm thick	Graveyard soil

037	Soft dark grey silty sand with moderate small pebbles	Grave fill
038	Sub-rectangular cut with vertical sides, at least 0.50m x 0.30m	Grave cut
039	Soft dark grey humic silty sand, 0.20m thick	Topsoil/Turf
040	Soft dark olivey greyish brown silty sand, 0.40m thick	Graveyard soil
041	Soft light whitish brown silty sand with dark olivey greyish brown patches, frequent small pebbles and fragments of human bone, at least 0.20m thick	Grave fill (comprises multiple fills of graves)
042	Soft dark olivey greyish brown silty sand with moderate pebbles, 0.65m thick	Grave fill
043	Articulated human bone	Adult inhumation
044	Sub-rectangular cut with rounded corners at least 1.04m x 0.60m x 650mm with vertical sides	Grave cut
045	Soft dark olivey greyish brown silty sand with moderate pebbles, 850mm thick	Fill of [047]
046	Partially revealed articulated human bone	Adult inhumation
047	Sub-rectangular cut with rounded corners 0.96m x 0.60m x 0.75m deep with vertical sides	Grave cut
048	Soft dark olivey greyish brown silty sand with moderate pebbles at least 850mm thick x 1.24m x 0.70m	Fill of [050]
049	Articulated human bone	Adult inhumation
050	Sub-rectangular cut with sharp corners and vertical sides 0.70m x 1.24m x at least 850mm in depth	Grave cut
051	225mm x 108mm x 0.72mm bricks bonded with lime mortar, 0.44m x 0.52m, lining the opening to the tower	South end of opening though tower
052	Unstratified finds	Unstratified finds

Appendix 3

THE FINDS**INTRODUCTION**

A moderate quantity of artefacts, mostly ceramic but also including stone, comprising 17 items weighing a total of 356g, was recovered. All the pottery is Early-Middle Saxon in date. Faunal remains were also retrieved.

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). A total of 15 sherds from 15 vessels weighing 211 grams was 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. This information was then added to an Access database. An archive list of the pottery is included in Archive Catalogue 1, with a summary in Table 1. The pottery ranges in date from the mid 5th to the 8th century.

Condition

Large, fresh sherds are present along with small, abraded sherds. However, overall the condition of the assemblage is good with an average sherds weight of 14 grams. Methods of manufacture are evident on some of the vessels; several have horizontal striations from wiping and trimming. Nine vessels are sooted, some with carbonised deposits; this is most likely due to their use over a hearth or fire for cooking or domestic tasks.

Results

Table 1, Summary of the Post Roman Pottery

Cname	Full name	Earliest date	Latest date	NoS	NoV	W (g)
CHARN	Charnwood ware	450	800	2	2	74
ECHAF	Early to mid Anglo-Saxon chaff-tempered ware	450	800	2	2	16
FE	Anglo Saxon Ironstone tempered	550	800	1	1	3
SST	Early to mid Saxon sandstone-tempered	550	800	9	9	106
SSTCL	Central Lincolnshire Early to mid Saxon sandstone-tempered	450	750	1	1	12
TOTAL				15	15	211

Provenance

Early/middle Saxon pottery was retrieved from ditches [001] and [005], graveyard soil (022) and (035) and grave fill (037). Unstratified pottery was assigned context number (052).

Range

Three of the five fabrics may be related as they are characterised by a range of similar inclusions but in varying amounts (FE, SST and SSTCL). ECHAF wares include vessels tempered with a range of vegetable matter. Charnwood vessels are known in other assemblages of this date from Lincolnshire, although tend to be more common in the south and west of the county. A single sherd has some evidence for being lugged. Both jars and bowls appear to be present.

Potential

The sherds are suitable for inclusion in a programme of chemical and thin section analysis to analyse these ware types. A single sherd from (035) has been removed to the Kesteven Type Series held by the Heritage Trust of Lincolnshire.

Summary

A small group of early/middle Saxon pottery was recovered from six contexts. The group is most likely related to habitation, although such vessels are also associated with burials. Further excavation in the area may reveal more deposits dating between the mid 5th and 8th centuries.

OTHER FINDS

By Gary Taylor

Introduction

Two other finds weighing a total of 145g were recovered.

Condition

The other finds are in good, archive-stable condition.

Results

Table 2, Other Materials

Cxt	Material	Description	NoF	W (g)	Date
002	stone	Stone, burnt?	1	15	
052	stone	Whetstone, phyllite? Trapezoidal, 100mm long, 40-25mm wide, max thickness 19mm	1	130	

Provenance

The other finds were recovered from a ditch fill (002), and as unstratified material (052).

Range

Both of the other finds were of stone. One is a natural fragment that may be burnt, the other is a whetstone. This whetstone bears some similarities to other trapezoidal hones found in Lincoln in 9th-13th century deposits (Mann 1982). However, the pronounced regular geometry of this example may suggest that it is early modern.

Potential

The other finds are of limited potential,

FAUNAL REMAINS

By Paul Cope-Faulkner

Introduction

A total of 8 (78g) fragments of animal bone were recovered from stratified contexts.

Provenance

The bone was retrieved from the fills of two ditches.

Condition

The overall condition of the remains was poor to good.

Results

Table 3, Fragments Identified to Taxa

Cxt	Taxon	Element	Number	W (g)	Comments
002	large mammal	skull	1	11	
	large mammal	?ulna	1	4	
006	cattle	incisor	1	12	
	cattle	phalange	1	6	
	large mammal	rib	1	16	
	sheep/goat	clavicle	1	6	
	sheep/goat	metatarsus	1	14	
	medium mammal	skull	1	9	

Summary

As a small assemblage, the animal bone is of limited potential though indicates that cattle and sheep/goat were used as livestock during the Early to Middle Saxon period. The animal bone should be retained as part of the site archive.

SPOT DATING

The dating in Table 3 is based on the evidence provided by the finds detailed above.

Table 4, Spot dates

Cxt	Date	Comments
002	Mid 6th to 8th	
006	Mid 6th to 8th	
022	Mid 5th to 8th	
035	Mid 5th to 8th	
037	Mid 5th to 8th	Date on a single sherd
052	Unstratified	

ABBREVIATIONS

BS	Body sherd
CXT	Context
LHJ	Lower Handle Join
NoS	Number of sherds
NoV	Number of vessels
W (g)	Weight (grams)

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- Slowikowski, A. M., Nenk, B., and Pearce, J., 2001, *Minimum Standards for the Processing, Recording, Analysis and Publication of Post-Roman Ceramics*, Medieval Pottery Research Group Occasional Paper 2
- Young, J., Vince, A.G. and Nailor, V., 2005, *A Corpus of Saxon and Medieval Pottery from Lincoln* (Oxford)

ARCHIVE CATALOGUES*Archive catalogue 1, Post Roman Pottery*

Cxt	Cname	Fabric	Form	NoS	NoV	W (g)	Decoration	Part	Description	Date
002	SST		Jar/ bowl	1	1	2		BS		
002	SST		Jar/ bowl	1	1	6		BS	Soot	
006	FE	+ fine quartz + some sst	Jar/ bowl	1	1	3		BS		
006	SST	+ organic temper	Jar/ bowl	1	1	8		BS	Soot including over break	
006	SST	Coarse	Bowl?	1	1	12		BS		
022	CHARN		Jar	1	1	58	Some burnishing	BS	Trimming/wiping	
022	SST	Fine	Bowl?	1	1	33		BS	Abraded	
022	SSTCL	Fine + fe + biotite	Jar/ bowl	1	1	12		BS	Patchy soot	
035	ECHAFF	+ fe + occasional sst	Jar/ bowl	1	1	5	Burnished	Rim	Soot/ carbonised deposit	
035	SST	+ fe + biotite	Jar/ bowl	1	1	3		BS	Soot?; removed to Kesteven Type Series	
037	CHARN		Jar/ bowl	1	1	16	Burnished	BS	Soot	
052	ECHAFF	+ sparse quartz + fe	Jar	1	1	11		Rim	Patchy soot;	

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								+ lug?	wiping?; organic/cloth impression; upright rim	
052	SST	+ common fe	Jar/ bowl	1	1	3	Burnished?	BS	Soot	Mid 6th to 8th
052	SST	+ common fe	Jar/ bowl	1	1	4		BS	Wiping	Mid 6th to 8th
052	SST	+ common fe + biotite + erratics?	Jar/ bowl	1	1	35		BS	Patchy soot; wiping?; reoxidised?	Mid 6th to 8th

Appendix 4

GLOSSARY

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.
Domesday Survey	A survey of property ownership in England compiled on the instruction of William I for taxation purposes in 1086 AD.
Fill	Once a feature has been dug it begins to silt up (either slowly or rapidly) or it can be back-filled manually. The soil(s) that become contained by the 'cut' are referred to as its fill(s).
Layer	A layer is a term used to describe an accumulation of soil or other material that is not contained within a cut.
Medieval	The Middle Ages, dating from approximately AD 1066-1500.
Natural	Undisturbed deposit(s) of soil or rock which have accumulated without the influence of human activity
Post hole	The hole cut to take a timber post, usually in an upright position. The hole may have been dug larger than the post and contain soil or stones to support the post. Alternatively, the posthole may have been formed through the process of driving the post into the ground.
Post-medieval	The period following the Middle Ages, dating from approximately AD 1500-1800.
Saxon	Pertaining to the period dating from AD 410-1066 when England was largely settled by tribes from northern Germany

Appendix 5

THE ARCHIVE

The archive consists of:

52	Context records
2	Photographic record sheet
1	Section record sheet
1	Plan record sheet
2	Daily record sheet
13	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: 2009.35

Archaeological Project Services Site Code: THSG 09

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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