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**AN ARCHAEOLOGICAL WATCHING BRIEF  
OF DEVELOPMENT ON LAND ADJACENT TO  
191 BELTON LANE,  
GRANTHAM,  
LINCOLNSHIRE  
(GBL 01)**



**A P S**  
ARCHAEOLOGICAL  
PROJECT  
SERVICES

Event L12661

Source L17280

L17281

Mon L182427

35509

L182428

35510

**AN ARCHAEOLOGICAL WATCHING BRIEF  
OF DEVELOPMENT ON LAND ADJACENT TO  
191 BELTON LANE,  
GRANTHAM,  
LINCOLNSHIRE  
(GBL 01)**

Work Undertaken For  
Mrs C. Towing

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

November 2001

Planning Application No: S00/1191/35  
National Grid Reference: SK 9231 3740  
City and County Museum Accession No:2001.389

A.P.S. Report No: 158/01



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## 1. SUMMARY

*An archaeological watching brief was undertaken during the construction of two new dwellings at land adjacent to 191 Belton Lane, Grantham, Lincolnshire. The watching brief monitored the excavation of the foundation trenches.*

*The site lies in an area from where Neolithic (4200-2250 BC) stone tools have been retrieved and close to the site of a Late Bronze Age (1000-800 BC) urn cemetery. A small quantity of Romano-British (AD 50-410) and Saxon (AD 410-1066) pottery has also been found in the vicinity.*

*The investigations revealed an undated pit for which no function could be ascertained. A number of finds were retrieved and comprised a single prehistoric flint flake and late post-medieval slag.*

## 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 within a specified area, where there is a possibility that archaeological deposits may be disturbed or destroyed.' (IFA 1997).

### 2.2 Planning Background

Archaeological Project Services was commissioned by Mrs C. Towing to undertake an archaeological watching brief during the construction of two dwellings on land at 191 Belton Lane, Grantham, Lincolnshire. Approval for the development was sought through the submission of planning application S00/1191/35.

Permission was granted subject to a standard condition for archaeological recording. The watching brief was carried out in accordance with a specification designed by Archaeological Project Services and approved by the South Kesteven Community Archaeologist (Appendix 1). The watching brief was undertaken on the 29<sup>th</sup> and 31<sup>st</sup> October 2001.

### 2.3 Topography and Geology

Grantham is situated 35km south of Lincoln and 19km southwest of Sleaford, South Kesteven District, Lincolnshire (Fig. 1).

The development site is located 1.5km northeast of the town centre as defined by the parish church of St. Wulfram on the parish boundary with Belton and Manthorpe (Fig. 2). Centred on National Grid Reference SK 9231 3740 the site is situated at a height of c. 50m OD on the east bank of the River Witham.

Local soils have not been mapped as the area is urban, but are likely to be sandy and coarse loamy soils of the Blackwood Association (Hodge *et al.* 1984, 127). Beneath these soils is recent alluvium associated with the Witham which overlie a drift geology of Older Sands and Gravels which in turn seal a solid geology of Jurassic Lower Lias Clays and Sandstones (GSGB 1972).

### 2.4 Archaeological Setting

The development site is situated in an area of archaeological remains dating from the Neolithic to the present day. Neolithic flint tools and a polished stone axe are known from the immediate vicinity. The site lies close to a Late Bronze Age urn cemetery which was revealed during construction work on Belton Lane during the 1930s. Pottery of Romano-British and Saxon date

have also been found in the vicinity.

Grantham is first mentioned in the Domesday Survey of c. 1086. Referred to as *Grantham*, *Grandham*, *Granham* and *Graham*, the name is derived from the Old English personal name (*Granta*) and *hām*, meaning settlement, although the Old English '*grand*' meaning gravel may suggest an alternative derivation (Cameron 1998, 53). At the time of the Domesday Survey the land was held by the King and contained a hall, a church and four mills (Foster and Longley 1976).

The medieval town of Grantham lay 1.5km southwest of the development. The parish church of St. Wulfram represents the most extant building of this period and dates to the 11<sup>th</sup> and 12<sup>th</sup> centuries (Pevsner and Harris 1989, 316). Adjacent to the church lies Grantham House which has a 14<sup>th</sup> century core to the largely 16<sup>th</sup> century exterior (*ibid.* 325).

### 3. AIMS

The requirements of the watching brief, as detailed in the specification (Appendix 1), were to record and interpret archaeological deposits, if present, and to determine their date, sequence, function and origin.

### 4. METHODS

Prior to the excavation of foundation trenches, a former tennis court was removed from the site and imported soil deposited across the area. Trenches were then excavated by machine to depths of 1.15m as required by the development. Following excavation, the sides of the trenches were cleaned and rendered vertical. Selected deposits were partially or fully excavated by hand to determine their nature and to

retrieve artefactual material. The depth and thickness of each deposit were measured from the ground surface. Each archaeological deposit or feature revealed was allocated a unique reference number (context number) with an individual written description. A list of all contexts and interpretations appears as Appendix 2. A photographic record was compiled and sections were drawn at a scale of 1:10. Recording of deposits encountered during the watching brief was undertaken according to standard Archaeological Project Services practice.

Finds recovered from excavated deposits were examined and a period date assigned where possible (Appendix 3). Records of the deposits and features recognised during the watching brief were examined. Phasing was assigned based on artefact dating and the nature of the deposits and recognisable relationships between them.

## 5. RESULTS

Following post-excavation analysis three phases were identified;

Phase 1	Natural deposits
Phase 2	Undated deposits
Phase 3	Recent 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 deposits encountered in both plots was a yellowish brown sand (003 and 010) identifiable with the underlying drift geology. This measured over 0.73m thick.

## **Phase 2      Undated deposits**

Cut into the natural in Plot 1 was a feature (009) identified as a pit (Fig. 4, Section 2). This was longer than 0.7m, 0.8m wide and 0.4m deep and contained a single fill of reddish brown sand (008). The upper portion of the pit had been removed by the construction of a tennis court.

## **Phase 3      Recent deposits**

Overlying the pit and visible in both plots was a 120mm thick layer of dark grey ash (002 and 007) which represents the former tennis court surface.

A small remnant of subsoil, comprising yellowish brown sand (004), was recorded in the footings for the garage of Plot 2. This was 0.5m thick and contained late post-medieval slag and a prehistoric flint flake. This was overlain by the former topsoil of greyish brown silty sand (005).

Sealing all archaeological deposits and features in both plots was a layer of imported soil of mixed brown silty sands (001 and 006) which measured 0.5m thick.

## **6.      DISCUSSION**

Deposits of natural sands (Phase 1) were the earliest deposits encountered during the watching brief. These probably represent the drift geology of the underlying Older Sands and Gravels.

A pit (Phase 2) had then been cut into the natural layers. No artefacts were retrieved and the feature must, therefore, remain undated. No function could be ascertained either.

The earliest artefact retrieved during this investigation was a single prehistoric flint

flake, possibly waste material from tool production. A small quantity of slag was also recovered.

## **7.      CONCLUSIONS**

Archaeological investigations were carried out on land at 191 Belton Lane as the site lay close to an area of prehistoric remains, notably a Late Bronze Age urn cemetery.

Cut into the natural deposits was a pit of unknown date and function. A subsoil and topsoil were also encountered although these had been truncated due to the construction of a tennis court.

A prehistoric waste flint flake and a small quantity of late post-medieval slag was recovered during this investigation. No waterlogged features were found which indicates that few environmental indicators (snails, seeds, pollen *etc.*) will survive other than through charring.

## **8.      ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS**

Archaeological Project Services would like to acknowledge the assistance of Mrs C. Towning who commissioned the fieldwork and post excavation analysis. The work was coordinated by Denise Drury and this report was edited by Tom Lane. Gail Smith, the Community Archaeologist for South Kesteven District Council, kindly permitted access to the parish files maintained by Heritage Lincolnshire.

## **9.      PERSONNEL**

Project Coordinator: Denise Drury  
Supervisor: Fiona Walker  
Illustration: Paul Cope-Faulkner  
Photographic Reproduction: Sue Unsworth

Post-excavation Analyst: Paul Cope-  
Faulkner

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## 11. ABBREVIATIONS

APS Archaeological Project Services

GSGB Geological Survey of Great Britain

IFA Institute of Field Archaeologists



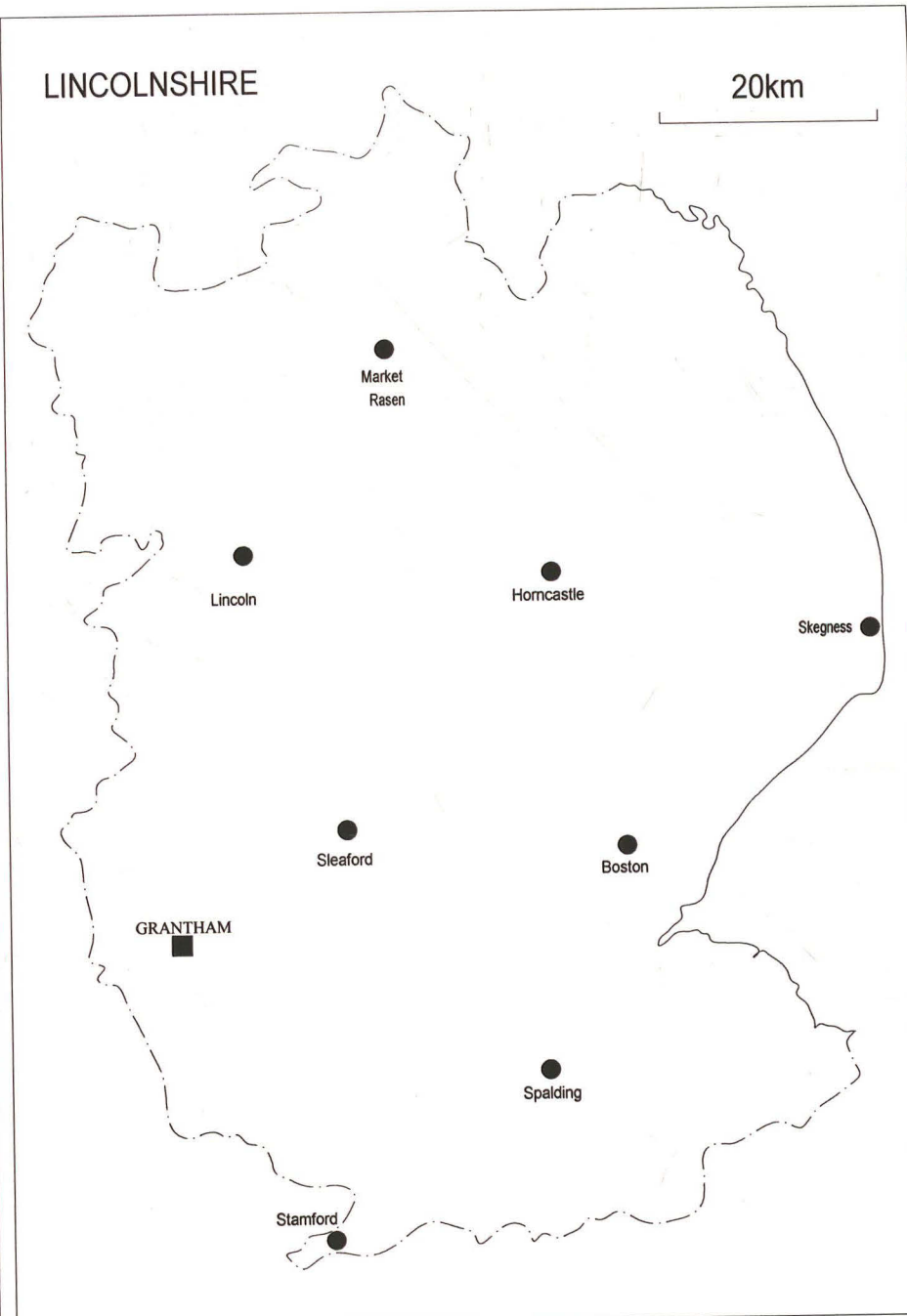
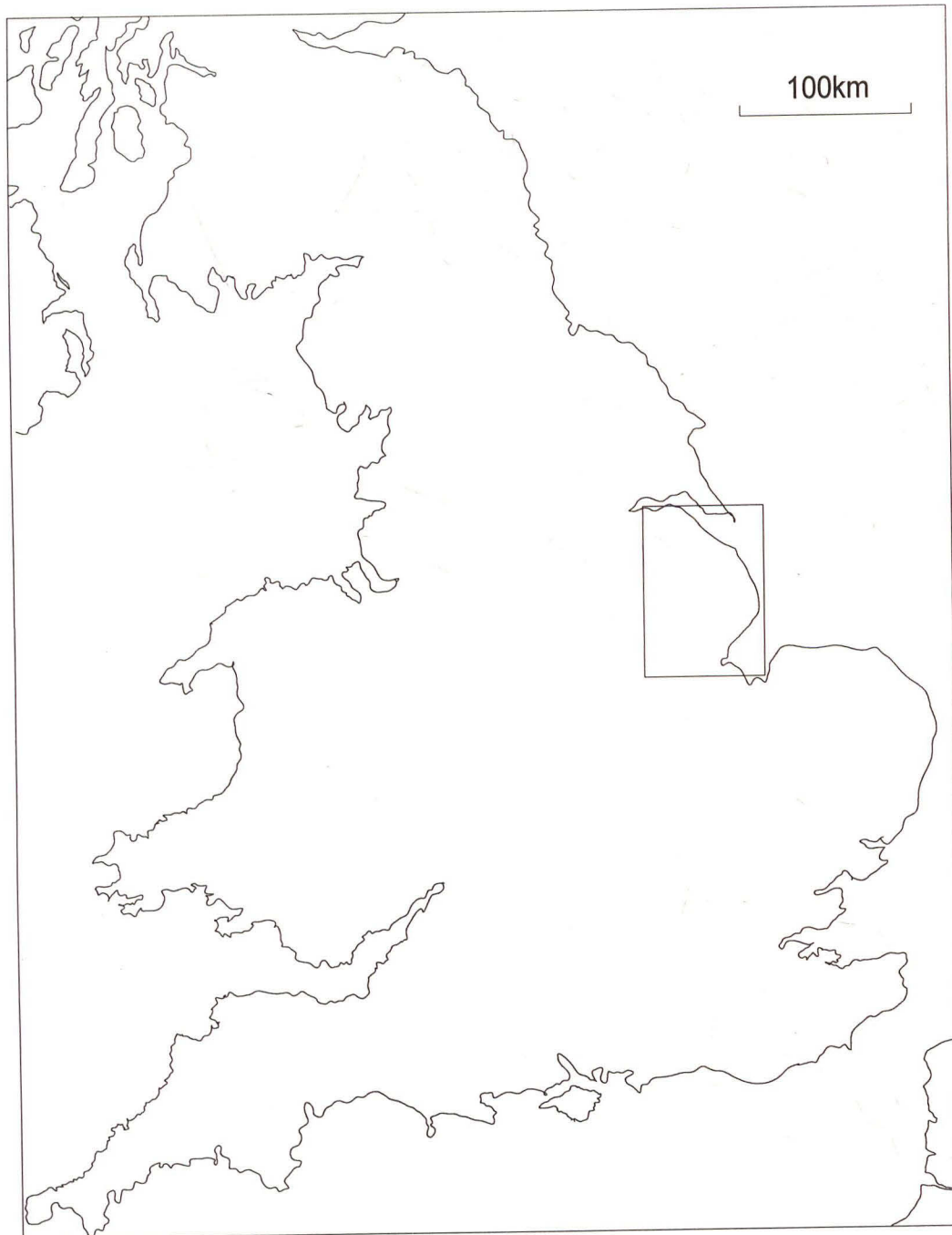


Figure 1 - General Location Plan

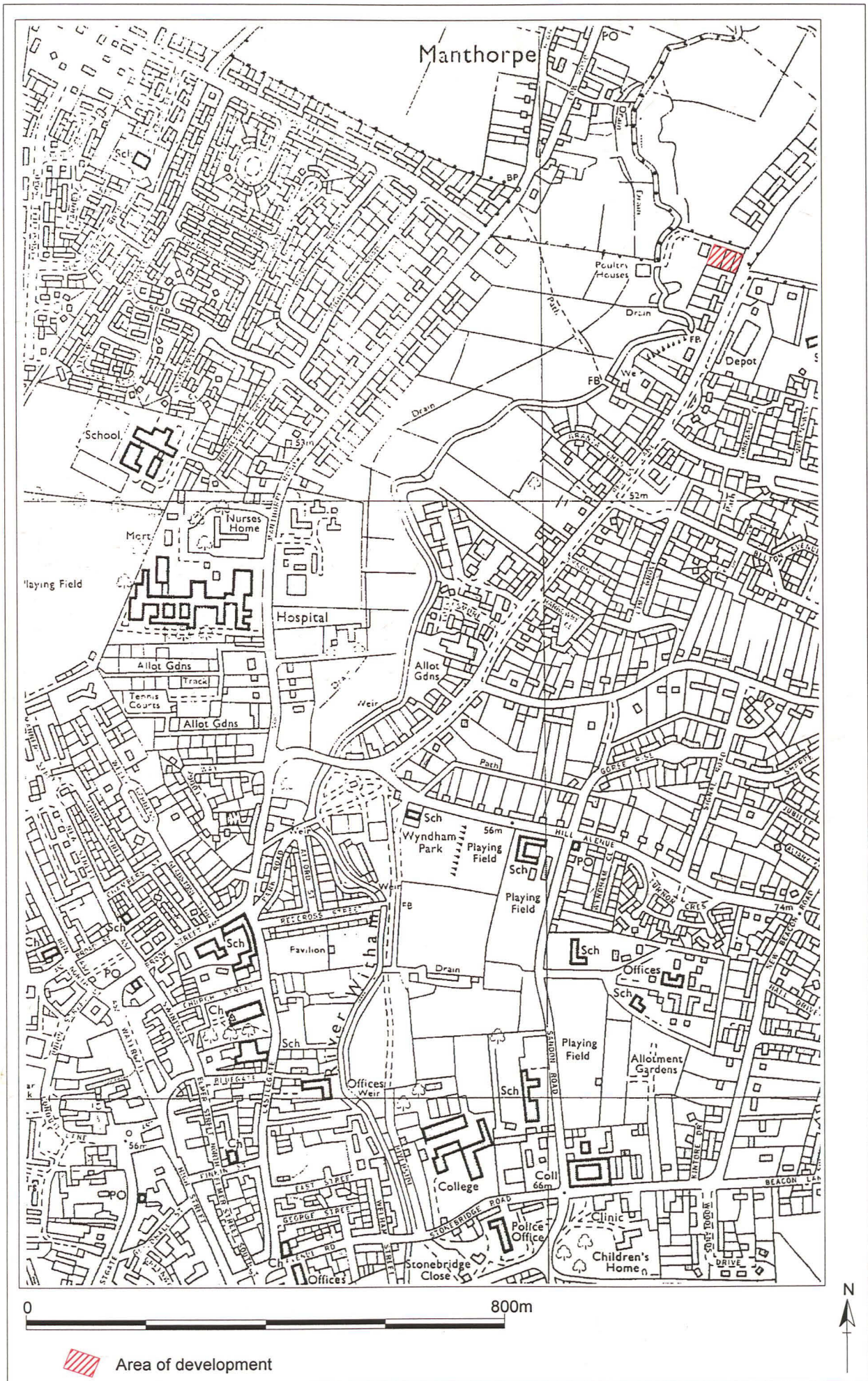


Figure 2 - Site location plan

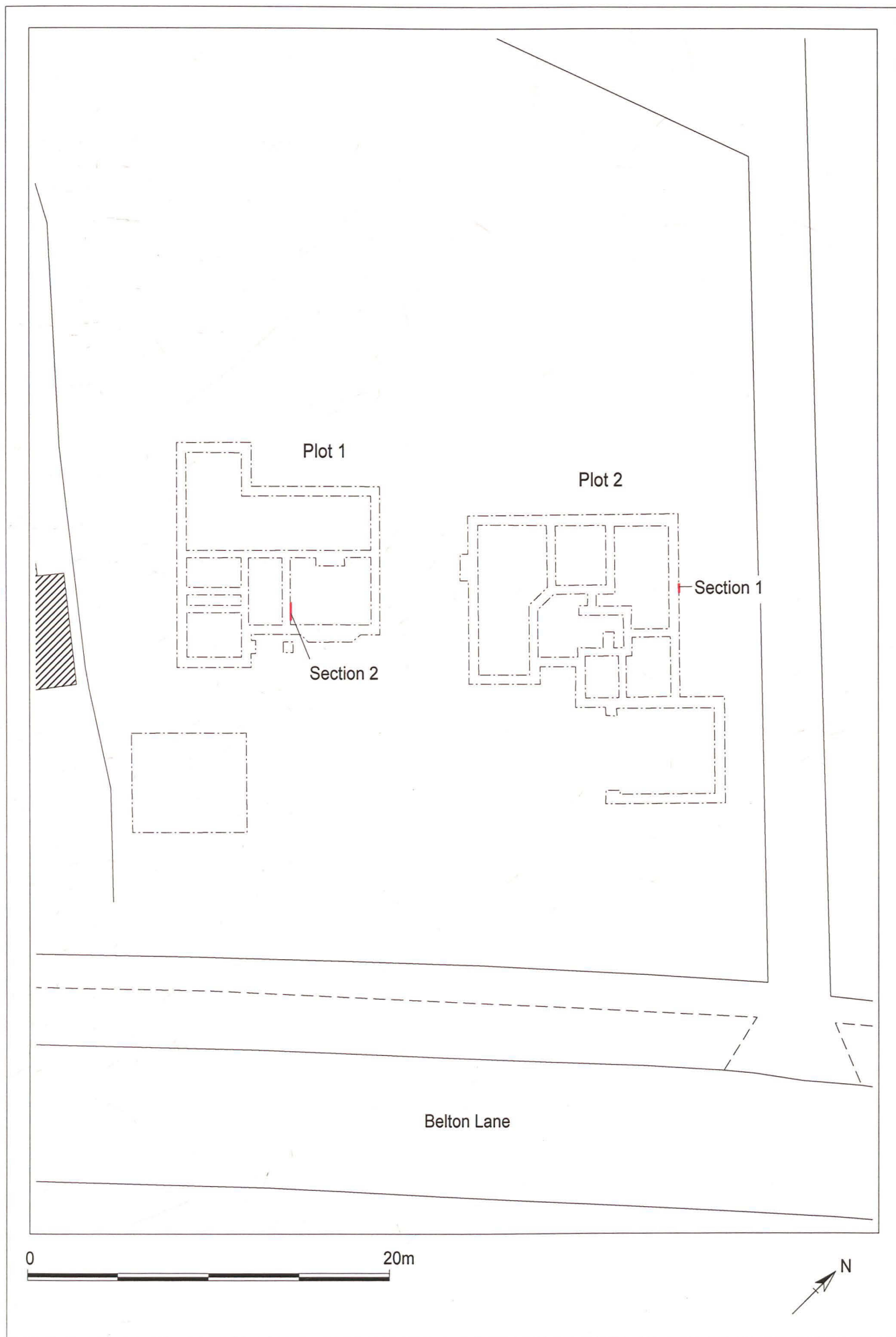
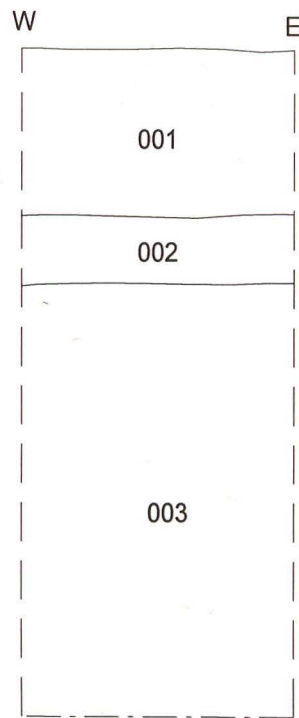
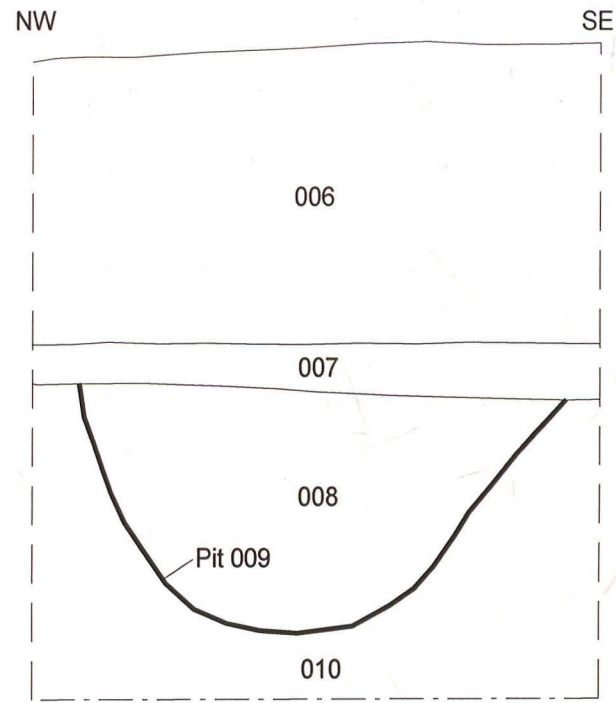


Figure 3 - Plan of the development showing section locations



Section 1



Section 2



Figure 4 - Sections 1 and 2



Plate 1 - General view of the development area looking east



Plate 2 - Section 1 showing the general sequence of deposits, looking north

## Appendix 1

### LAND AT BELTON LANE, GRANTHAM, LINCOLNSHIRE - SPECIFICATION FOR ARCHAEOLOGICAL WATCHING BRIEF

#### 1 SUMMARY

- 1.1 *A watching brief is required during residential development on land at Belton Lane, Grantham, Lincolnshire.*
- 1.2 *The area is archaeologically sensitive, lying in an area where a number of archaeological artefacts of prehistoric to medieval date have been recovered.*
- 1.3 *The watching brief will be undertaken during groundworks associated with the development. 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 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 groundworks connected with residential development on land at Belton Lane, Grantham, Lincolnshire, National Grid Reference SK 9231 3740.
- 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 Grantham is located 40km south of Lincoln in the South Kesteven district of Lincolnshire. The works are to take place on the north side of the town on Belton Lane at National Grid Reference SK 9231 3740.

#### 4 PLANNING BACKGROUND

- 4.1 A planning application (S00/1191/35) was submitted to South Kesteven District Council for the proposed development. Permission is subject to a condition requiring the implementation of an archaeological watching brief during groundworks.

#### 5 SOILS AND TOPOGRAPHY

- 5.1 The site lies on the east bank of the River Witham at approximately 50m OD. Local soils have not been mapped as the area is urban, but are likely to be sandy and coarse loamy soils of the Blackwood Association developed over glaciofluvial drift (Hodge *et al.* 1984, 127).

#### 6 ARCHAEOLOGICAL OVERVIEW

- 6.1 Grantham lies in an area rich in archaeological activity from the prehistoric period onwards. Finds of flint tools attest to activity in the mesolithic and neolithic periods, a Bronze Age cemetery is also

located in the vicinity and cropmarks give further indication of settlement/landuse in this period. The Roman road to Lincoln, Ermine Street, runs just to the east of the town and a settlement of that period is known at Saltersford. The town itself dates from at least the Late Saxon period, for a settlement is recorded in the Domesday Book and St Wulfram's Church dates in part from the 11th century.

- 6.2 Archaeological finds in the immediate vicinity range from the prehistoric to Roman, Saxon and medieval periods: Neolithic flintwork and a fragment of a Neolithic polished stone axe have been found; a late Bronze Age Bucket and Barrel Urn cemetery was discovered during construction on Belton Lane in the 1930s; smaller amounts of Roman, Saxon and medieval pottery have also been recovered.

## 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.
- 8.2.2 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 Any finds recovered will be bagged and labelled for later analysis.
- 8.2.4 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

8.2.5 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 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.

9.1.2 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

9.2.1 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 watching brief will be prepared.

9.3.2 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 South Kesteven Community Archaeologist; South Kesteven District Council Planning Department; 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 City and County Museum, 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 A report of the findings of the watching brief will be presented to the editor of the journal *Lincolnshire History and Archaeology*. 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 South Kesteven Community Archaeologist. They will be given written notice 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, Independent Specialist Anglo-Saxon - J Young, Independent Specialist Medieval and later - G Taylor in consultation with H Healey, Independent Archaeologist
Non-pottery Artefacts	J Cowgill, Independent Specialist
Animal Bones	Environmental Archaeology Consultancy
Environmental Analysis	V Fryer, 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.
- 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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## Appendix 2

### CONTEXT DESCRIPTIONS

No.	Plot	Description	Interpretation
001	2	Firm mixed brown and brownish pink silty sand, 0.5m thick	Imported soil
002	2	Soft dark grey ash, 120mm thick	Tennis court surface
003	2	Firm mid yellowish brown sand, >0.73m thick	Natural deposit
004	2	Firm mid yellowish brown sand, 0.5m thick	Subsoil
005	2G	Firm mid to dark greyish brown silty sand, 0.35m thick	Topsoil
006	1	Same as (001), 0.5m thick	Imported soil
007	1	Same as (002)	Tennis court surface
008	1	Soft mid reddish brown sand	Fill of (009)
009	1	Feature, 0.8m wide by >0.7m long by 0.4m deep, steep sides and rounded base	Pit
010	1	Firm mid yellowish brown sand, >0.5m thick	Natural deposit

### Appendix 3

#### THE FINDS, *Tom Lane and Gary Taylor*

##### Provenance

All the material was recovered from the subsoil (004).

##### Range

The range of material is detailed in the table.

Industrial residue formed the largest component of the small assemblage. This material is probably of late post-medieval date. A prehistoric flint was also recovered, though no ceramics or faunal remains were retrieved.

Context	Description	Weight (g)	Context Date
004	3x iron smithing slag, late post-medieval	46g	late post-medieval
	1x flint flake, some edge damage, prehistoric	2g	
	2x coal	1g	

Industrial waste from iron smithing was recovered and is characteristically of late post-medieval date. Although this derives from the specified industrial activity, in the late post-medieval period (late 18<sup>th</sup>-mid 20<sup>th</sup> century), such material was used for metalling tracks and other surfaces. Hence, the slag may be imported to the site, rather than signifying iron smithing in the proximity.

##### Condition

All the material is in good condition and present no long-term storage problems. Archive storage of the collection is by material class.

##### Documentation

There have been several previous archaeological investigations reported at Grantham. Details of archaeological sites and discoveries in the area are maintained in the files of the South Kesteven Community Archaeologist and the Lincolnshire County Council Sites and Monuments Record.

##### Potential

Although only a single item, the flint flake is of moderate potential and signifies a prehistoric presence in the area. As such, the piece contributes to other finds of prehistoric material from Grantham. Although industrial debris, the waste from iron smithing, was recovered it may not signify industrial activity in the vicinity and is consequently of uncertain potential.

## Appendix 4

### GLOSSARY

<b>Bronze Age</b>	A period characterised by the introduction of bronze into the country for tools, between 2250 and 800 BC.
<b>Context</b>	An archaeological context represents a distinct archaeological event or process. For example, the action of digging a pit creates a context (the cut) as does the process of its subsequent backfill (the fill). Each context encountered during an archaeological investigation is allocated a unique number by the archaeologist and a record sheet detailing the description and interpretations of the context (the context sheet) is created and placed in the site archive. Context numbers are identified within the report text by brackets, <i>e.g.</i> (004).
<b>Cut</b>	A cut refers to the physical action of digging a posthole, pit, ditch, foundation trench, <i>etc.</i> Once the fills of these features are removed during an archaeological investigation the original 'cut' is therefore exposed and subsequently recorded.
<b>Fill</b>	Once a feature has been dug it begins to silt up (either slowly or rapidly) or it can be back-filled manually. The soil(s) which become contained by the 'cut' are referred to as its fill(s).
<b>Layer</b>	A layer is a term to describe an accumulation of soil or other material that is not contained within a cut.
<b>Medieval</b>	The Middle Ages, dating from approximately AD 1066-1500.
<b>Mesolithic</b>	The 'Middle Stone Age' period, part of the prehistoric era, dating from approximately 8200-4500 BC.
<b>Natural</b>	Undisturbed deposit(s) of soil or rock which have accumulated without the influence of human activity.
<b>Neolithic</b>	The 'New Stone Age' period, part of the prehistoric era, dating from approximately 4500-2250 BC.
<b>Post-medieval</b>	The period following the Middle Ages, dating from approximately AD 1500-1800.
<b>Prehistoric</b>	The period of human history prior to the introduction of writing. In Britain the prehistoric period lasts from the first evidence of human occupation about 500,000 BC, until the Roman invasion in the middle of the 1 <sup>st</sup> century AD.
<b>Romano-British</b>	Pertaining to the period dating from AD 43-410 when the Romans occupied Britain.
<b>Saxon</b>	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:

10	Context records
1	Photographic record sheets
1	Drawing sheets
1	Bag of finds
1	Stratigraphic matrix

All primary records and finds are currently kept at:

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

The ultimate destination of the project archive is:

Lincolnshire City and County Museum  
12 Friars Lane  
Lincoln  
LN2 1HQ

The archive will be deposited in accordance with the document titled *Conditions for the Acceptance of Project Archives*, produced by the Lincolnshire City and County Museum.

Lincolnshire City and County Council Museum Accession Number: 2001.389

Archaeological Project Services Site Code: GBL 01

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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