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**AN ARCHAEOLOGICAL WATCHING BRIEF
OF DEVELOPMENT AT
GRANTHAM DISTRICT HOSPITAL
MANTHORPE ROAD,
GRANTHAM,
LINCOLNSHIRE
(GMR 01)**



A P S
ARCHAEOLOGICAL
PROJECT
SERVICES

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**AN ARCHAEOLOGICAL WATCHING BRIEF
OF DEVELOPMENT AT
GRANTHAM DISTRICT HOSPITAL
MANTHORPE ROAD,
GRANTHAM,
LINCOLNSHIRE
(GMR 01)**

Work Undertaken For
R.G. Carter Building Ltd

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

December 2001

Planning Application No: S00/0614/35
National Grid Reference: SK ~~91623560~~ 9146 / 3699
City and County Museum Accession No: 2001.428

A.P.S. Report No: 187/01



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1. SUMMARY

An archaeological watching brief was undertaken during the construction of two residential blocks at Grantham Hospital, Manthorpe Road, Grantham, Lincolnshire. The watching brief monitored the excavation of the foundation trenches.

The site lies close to an area from where Bronze Age (2250-800 BC) cremations have been recorded and close to findspots of Early Saxon (AD 450-650) metalwork which may indicate the presence of a cemetery of the period.

The investigations revealed a late medieval boundary ditch and a post-medieval subsoil. Pottery retrieved during the investigation included a single Romano-British sherd as well as medieval and later examples. A clay pipe fragment was also recovered.

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 R.G. Carter Building Ltd to undertake an archaeological watching brief during the construction of two residential blocks on land adjacent to Grantham Hospital, Manthorpe Road, Grantham, Lincolnshire. Approval for the development was sought through the

submission of planning application S00/0614/35. 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 between the 26th November and 3rd December 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 850m north of the town centre as defined by the parish church of St. Wulfram (Fig. 2). Centred on National Grid Reference SK 9162 3560 the site is situated on rising ground at a height of c. 50m OD on the west bank of the River Witham.

Local soils have not been mapped as the area is urban, but are likely to be fine loamy over clayey soils of the Denchworth Association (Hodge *et al.* 1984, 155). 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 Bronze Age to the present day. A Bronze Age burial is known from north of the site and a Late Bronze Age urn cemetery which was revealed during construction work along Belton Lane during the 1930s.

Metalwork, comprising spearheads and a buckle, with pottery of Early Saxon date has been recovered from immediately north of the site. Such finds suggest the presence of a Saxon cemetery 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 800m south of the development. The parish church of St. Wulfram represents the most extant building of this period and dates to the 11th and 12th centuries (Pevsner and Harris 1989, 316). Adjacent to the church lies Grantham House which has a 14th century core to the largely 16th 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, topsoil had been stripped from the area. Trenches were then excavated by machine to depths of 0.6m 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	Late medieval and post-medieval 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 deposit encountered in both plots was a reddish yellow sand (007 and 010) identifiable with the underlying drift geology. This measured over 0.53m thick.

Phase 2 Late medieval and post-medieval deposits

Cut into the natural in Plots 1 and 2 was a linear feature (006) aligned northeast to southwest. Identified as a ditch, it measured 2.5m wide and was deeper than 0.7m. The exposed part of the ditch contained two fills, a lower of yellowish brown sand (005) and an upper of brown silty sand (004) from which late medieval pottery was retrieved.

This ditch continued into Plots 3 and 4 (009) where it assumed an east-west alignment. Here the ditch was narrower, measuring 1.6m wide, and contained a single fill of brown silty sand (008) resembling (004).

Sealing the ditch across both plots was a subsoil of yellowish brown sandy silt (002 and 003) which was 0.24m thick and contained 17th century pottery.

Phase 3 Recent deposits

A 0.36m thick topsoil of brown silt (001) sealed all archaeological deposits. Much of this had been removed prior to the excavation of the foundation trenches.

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 late medieval ditch (Phase 2) had then been cut into the natural layers. Its position, perpendicular to Manthorpe Road, may indicate that it has a boundary function, possibly marking the edge of a field. The ditch, however, had probably gone out of use by the post-medieval period.

The earliest artefact retrieved during this investigation was a single sherd of Romano-British pottery which possibly indicates activity in the vicinity at that date. Other finds include medieval and later pottery and a single clay pipe fragment.

7. CONCLUSIONS

Archaeological investigations were carried out on land adjacent to Manthorpe Road, Grantham as the site lay close to a Late Bronze Age urn cemetery and a possible Early Saxon cemetery.

Cut into the natural deposits was a late medieval boundary ditch which was sealed beneath a post-medieval subsoil. A topsoil was also encountered.

A quantity of pottery was retrieved during this investigation and included Romano-British, medieval and post-medieval examples. A clay pipe stem was also recovered. 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 Mr C. Sheppard of R.G. Carter Building Ltd who commissioned the fieldwork and post excavation analysis. The work was coordinated by Steve Malone 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: Steve Malone
Supervisor: Fiona Walker
Finds Processing: Denise Buckley
Illustration: Paul Cope-Faulkner
Photographic Reproduction: Sue Unsworth
Post-excavation Analyst: Paul Cope-Faulkner

10. BIBLIOGRAPHY

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

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11. ABBREVIATIONS

APS Archaeological Project Services

GSGB Geological Survey of Great Britain

IFA Institute of Field Archaeologists

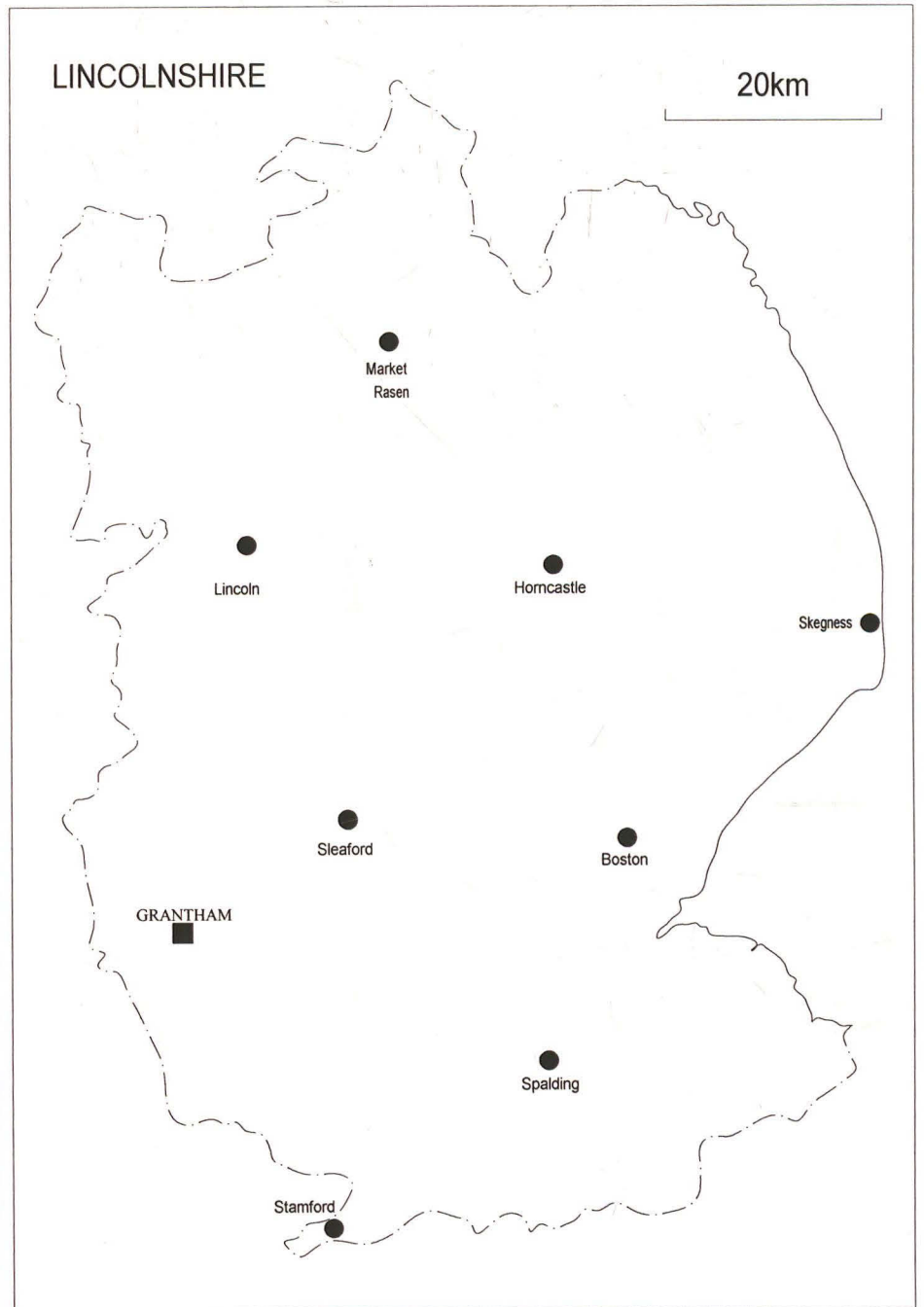


Figure 1 - General Location Plan

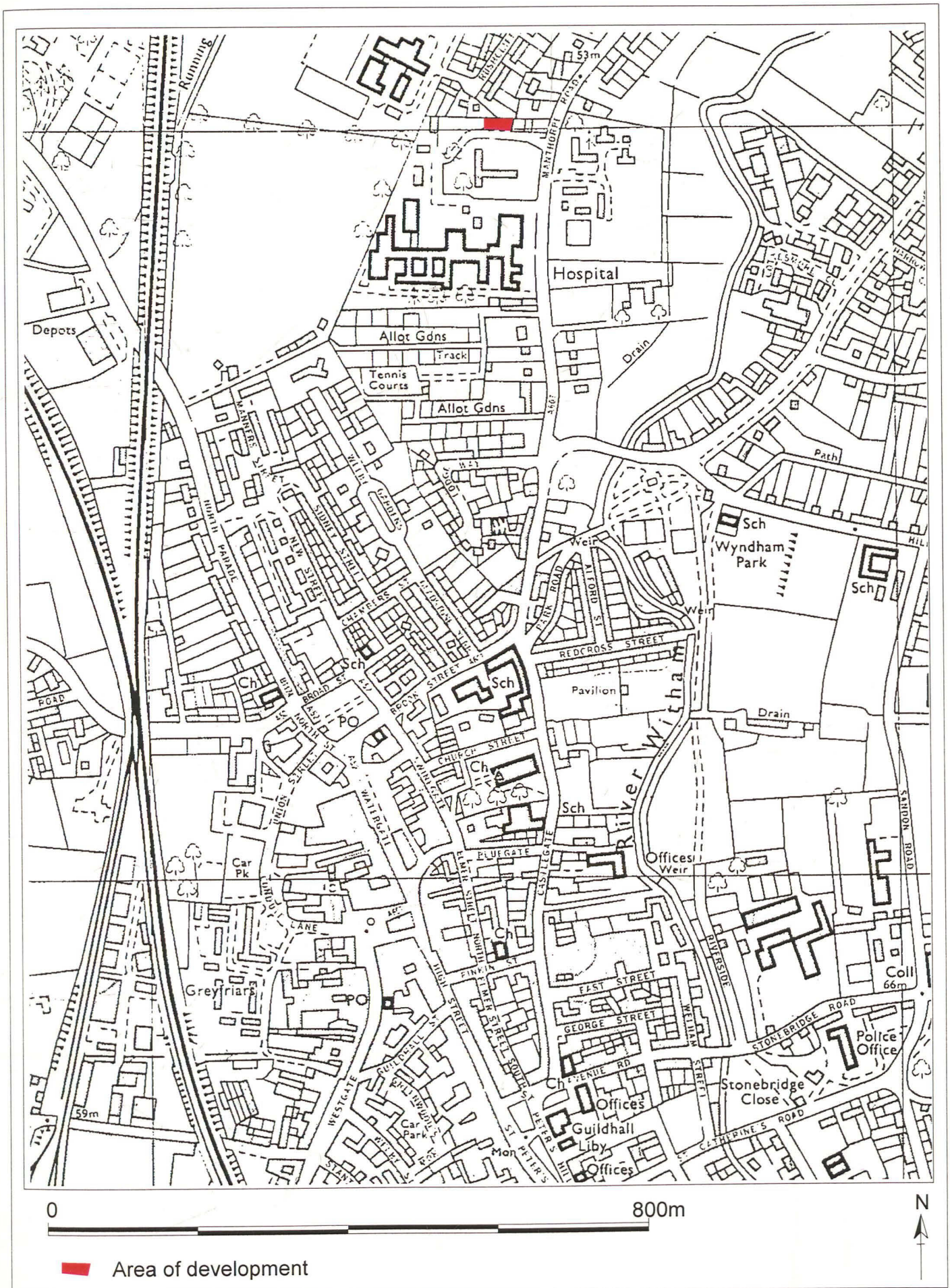


Figure 2 - Site location plan

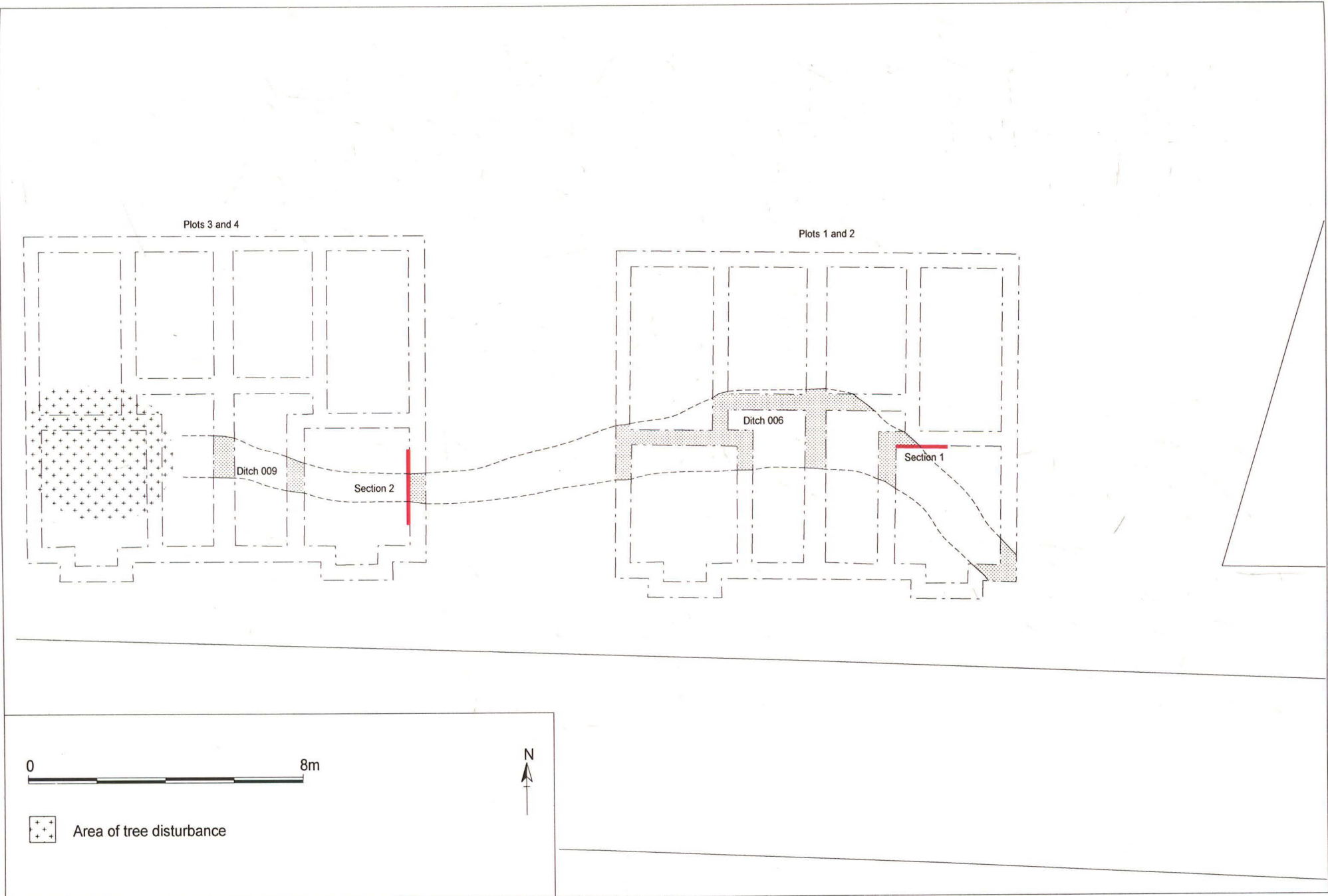


Figure 3 - Plan of the development

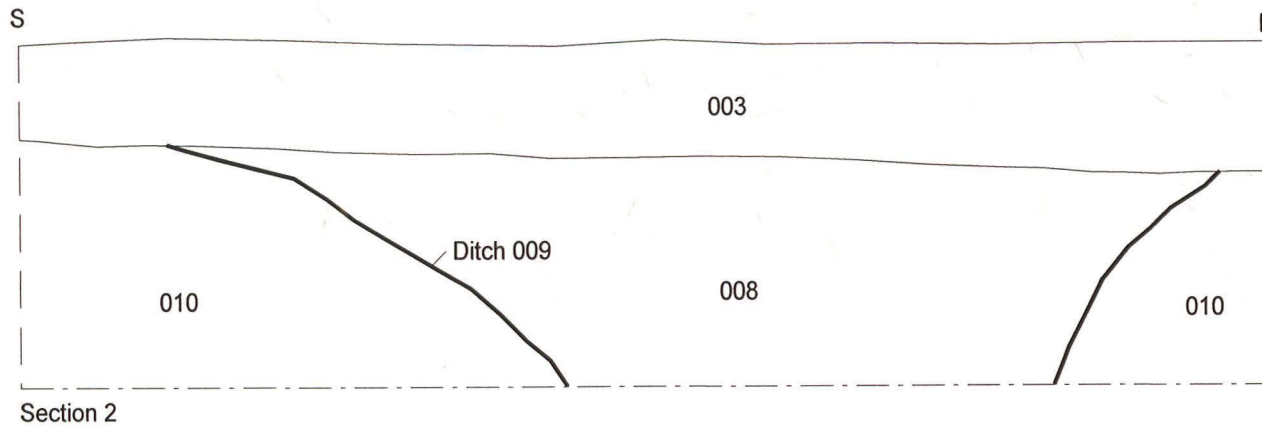
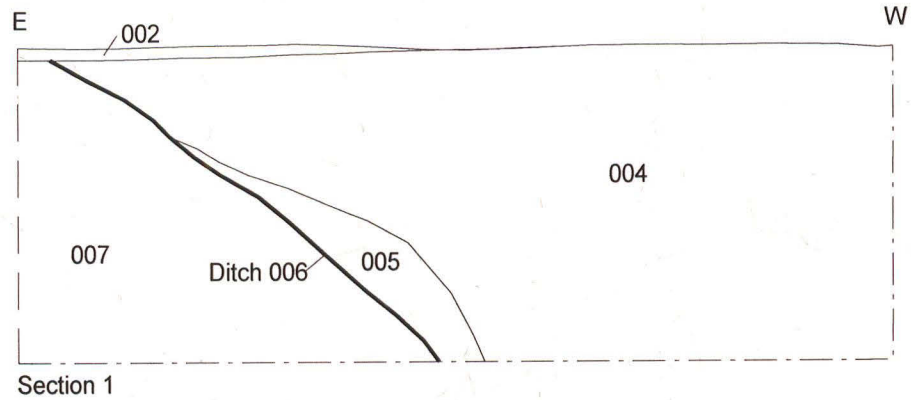


Figure 4 - Sections 1 and 2



Plate 1 - General view of the development area, looking west

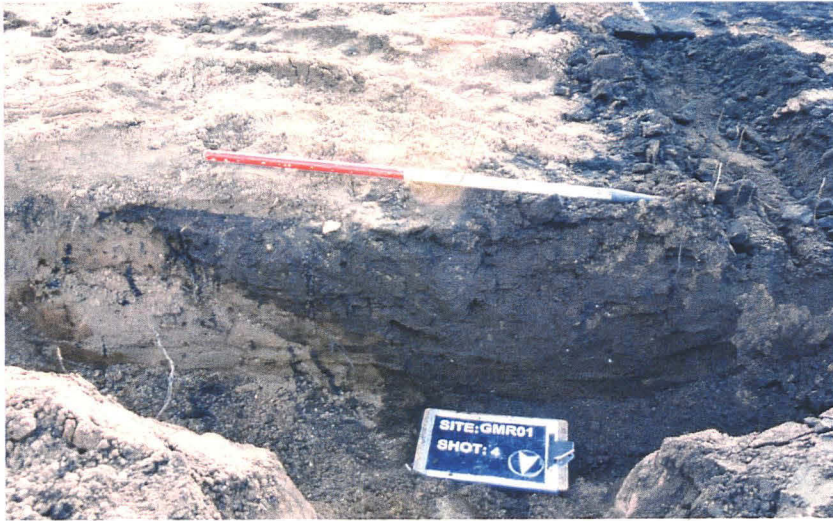


Plate 2 - Section 1, looking south



Plate 3 - Section 2, looking west

Appendix 1

LAND AT GRANTHAM AND DISTRICT HOSPITAL, MANTHORPE ROAD, GRANTHAM, LINCOLNSHIRE - SPECIFICATION FOR ARCHAEOLOGICAL WATCHING BRIEF

1 SUMMARY

- 1.1 *A watching brief is required during residential development on land at Grantham and District Hospital, Manthorpe Road, Grantham, Lincolnshire.*
- 1.2 *The area is archaeologically sensitive, close to an area of Saxon finds which may indicate the location of a Saxon cemetery.*
- 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 the erection of four dwellings on land at Grantham and District Hospital, Manthorpe Road, Grantham, Lincolnshire, National Grid Reference SK 9162 3560.
- 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 the west side of Manthorpe Road at National Grid Reference SK 9162 3560.

4 PLANNING BACKGROUND

- 4.1 A planning application (S00/0614/35) 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 rising ground on the west bank of the River Witham at approximately 50m OD. Local soils have not been mapped as the area is urban, but on the basis of nearby mapped deposits are likely to be fine loamy over clayey soils of the Denchworth Association developed over Jurassic and Cretaceous clay (Hodge *et al.* 1984, 155).

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

Salterford. 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 comprise Saxon artefacts including spearheads and a buckle amongst other things. The finds are suggestive of the sort of material usually found as gravegoods in this period and suggest the presence of a pagan Saxon cemetery in the area.

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

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

Appendix 2

CONTEXT DESCRIPTIONS

No.	Plot	Description	Interpretation
001	All	Firm mid to dark brown silt, 0.36m thick	Topsoil
002	All	Firm light to mid yellowish brown sandy silt, 0.24m thick	Subsoil
003	All	Firm light to mid yellowish brown sandy silt, 0.24m thick	Subsoil
004	1/2	Firm dark brown silty sand	Fill of (006)
005	1/2	Soft mid yellowish brown sand	Fill of (006)
006	1/2	Curvilinear feature, aligned northeast to southwest, c. 2.5m wide by >0.7m deep, steep sides not fully excavated	Ditch
007	1/2	Soft light to mid reddish yellow sand	Natural deposit
008	3/4	Firm mid to dark brown silty sand	Fill of (009)
009	3/4	Linear feature, aligned east-west, 1.6m wide by >0.4m deep, steep sides, not fully excavated	Ditch (continuation of (006))
010	3/4	Firm light to mid reddish yellow sand	Natural deposit

Appendix 3

THE FINDS *Hilary Healey and Gary Taylor*

Recording of the pottery was undertaken with reference to guidelines prepared by the Medieval Pottery Research Group (Slowikowski *et al.* 2001) and the pottery was quantified using the chronology and coding system of the City of Lincoln Archaeology Unit pottery codes. A total of 7 fragments of pottery and clay pipe weighing 36g and representing 7 separate vessels was recovered from three contexts. In addition to the pottery a single piece of clay pipe weighing 2g was also recovered.

Provenance

The material was recovered from the topsoil (001), subsoil (002) and the fill (004) of a ditch.

The earliest artefacts, a single Romano-British piece and one medieval sherd, are both likely to be relatively local, the Roman pottery probably a Lincolnshire product and the medieval fragment made at Nottingham, 30km to the west of Grantham. Most of the other, later, ceramics are likely to be products of Staffordshire or elsewhere in the Midlands.

Range

The range of material is detailed in the tables. Pottery is the most abundant material in the small assemblage. Clay pipe was also recovered but no faunal remains were found.

Table 1: The Finds

Context	Fabric code	Description	Number	Weight (g)	Context Date
001	CRMARE	Creamware, saucer, late 18 th - early 19 th century	1	4	late 18 th - early 19 th century
	BL	Red painted black-glazed earthenware, 18 th century	1	7	
	GREY	Romano-British greyware, abraded, 2nd-3rd century	1	6	
		Clay pipe stem, bore 5/64", 18 th century	1	2	
003	BL	Blackware, cups/mugs, separate vessels, 17 th century	2	8	17 th century
	NSP	Nottingham splashed glaze ware, 13 th -14 th century	1	7	
004	MP	Early Midlands Purple-type ware	1	4	15 th - 16 th century
TOTAL			8	38	

Condition

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

Documentation

There have been a number of previous archaeological investigations at Grantham, including in the vicinity of the present investigation site, which are the subjects of reports. 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

As a small and predominantly post-medieval assemblage the material is of limited local potential. However, the Roman and medieval sherds, although isolated artefacts of those dates, indicate activities of those periods in the area and therefore have greater significance and potential.

Reference

Slowikowski, A., 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

Appendix 4

GLOSSARY

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

10	Context records
1	Photographic record sheet
1	Drawing sheet
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: 2001.428

Archaeological Project Services Site Code: GMR 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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