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**ARCHAEOLOGICAL WATCHING BRIEF
AT MALTINGS LANE,
CORBY GLEN,
LINCOLNSHIRE
(CGM 02)**



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ARCHAEOLOGICAL
PROJECT
SERVICES

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**ARCHAEOLOGICAL WATCHING BRIEF
AT MALTINGS LANE,
CORBY GLEN,
LINCOLNSHIRE
(CGM 02)**

**Work Undertaken For
Love Construction**

July 2002

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

National Grid Reference: SK 9988 2504
Planning Reference: S02/0265/23
City and County Museum Accession No: 2002.221

ARCHAEOLOGICAL PROJECT SERVICES



APS Report No. 123/02

Quality Control
Maltings Lane, Corby Glen
CGM 02

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Supervisor	Fiona Walker
Finds Processing	Denise Buckley
Illustration	Paul Cope-Faulkner
Photographic Reproduction	Sue Unsworth
Post-excavation Analyst	Paul Cope-Faulkner

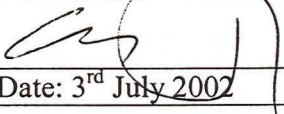
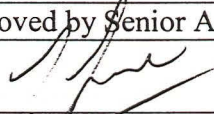
Checked by Project Manager	Approved by Senior Archaeologist
 Gary Taylor	 Tom Lane
Date: 3 rd July 2002	Date: 4 th July 2002

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1. SUMMARY

An archaeological watching brief was undertaken during residential development on land north of Maltings Lane, Corby Glen, Lincolnshire. The watching brief monitored the excavation of foundation trenches associated with the development.

Although Neolithic (4500-2250 BC), Bronze Age (2250-800 BC) and Romano-British (AD 50-410) remains are known from the vicinity, it is the site's position close to the medieval (AD 1066-1500) core of the village which is important. Remains of the medieval period include the church, a former gatehouse and the earthwork remains of a possible castle.

The investigation recorded a sequence of boulder clay overlain by subsoil and topsoil. No archaeological features were identified. Artefacts retrieved from the site include pottery of 18th – early 20th century date, clay pipe a vehicle brake pad of pressed asbestos (discarded) and a copper alloy button.

2. INTRODUCTION

2.1 Definition of a Watching Brief

An archaeological watching brief is defined as “a formal program 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 maybe disturbed or destroyed.” (IFA 1999).

2.2 Planning Background

Archaeological Project Services was commissioned by Love Construction to undertake an archaeological watching brief during groundworks associated with residential development at Maltings Lane,

Corby Glen, Lincolnshire. Approval for the development was sought through the submission of planning application S02/0265/23. The watching brief was carried out on the 5th June 2002, in accordance with a specification prepared by Archaeological Project Services (Appendix 1) and approved by the South Kesteven Community Archaeologist.

2.3 Topography and Geology

Corby Glen is located 13km southeast of Grantham and 16km north of Stamford in South Kesteven District, Lincolnshire (Fig. 1).

The site is 140m west of the centre of the village as defined by the parish church of St. John on the north side of Maltings Lane (Fig. 2). Centred on National Grid Reference SK 9988 2504 the site is at a height of c. 65m OD. Local topography describes a slope down to the west towards the valley of the West Glen River.

Local soils are of the Ragdale Association, typically pelo-stagnogley soils (Hodge *et al.* 1984, 293). These soils overlie drift deposits of boulder clay and glacial sand and gravel which in turn seal a solid geology of Jurassic Upper Lincolnshire Limestone (GSGB 1972).

2.4 Archaeological Setting

Corby Glen is located in an area of known archaeological remains dating from the prehistoric period to the present day. Two axes, possibly of the Neolithic period, are known from the west of the village.

Cropmarks of ring ditches, possibly representing Bronze Age barrows have been recorded to the west of the village and two enclosures and two linear boundaries have been identified to the south. Romano-British pottery has also been identified in the vicinity.

Corby Glen is first mentioned in the Domesday Survey of *c.* 1086. Referred to as *Corbi* the name is derived from the Old Danish and Norse and means 'the farmstead (*by*) of *Cori*' (Cameron 1998, 33). Alternatively, as the name *Cori* or *Kori* is rare, the first element may derive from the Old English *corf* meaning a gap or cutting, which on topographic grounds may suit the position of the village in a river valley (Fellows-Jensen 1978, 42). The suffix 'Glen' was added in 1959. The Domesday Survey records that the land was held by the Bishop of Lincoln and Bricteua and contained 1130 acres of woodland for pannage and 1 acre of meadow (Foster and Longley 1976).

Extant remains of the medieval period comprise the parish church of St. John, which dates to the 12th century, a gatehouse, now incorporated into a barn, and a Market Cross of 14th century date (DoE 1986, 42-3, 55). Associated with the former gatehouse are the earthworks of a sub-rectangular banked and moated enclosure, possibly representing the site of a castle or moated hall (Albone 2000, 4), which lie immediately north of the site.

3. AIMS

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

4. METHODS

Prior to the excavation of foundation trenches, topsoil was stripped across the site. Foundation trenches were then excavated by machine to depths of 1.2m as required by the development. Sides of the trenches were cleaned and rendered vertical. Selected deposits were partially excavated to retrieve artefactual material. The depth and thickness of each deposit

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

Finds retrieved during the watching brief were examined and a period date assigned where possible (Appendix 3). Records of the deposits and features recognised during the watching brief were also examined and a stratigraphic matrix produced. Phasing was assigned based on the nature of the deposits and recognisable relationships between them, supplemented by artefact dating.

5. RESULTS

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

The earliest deposit encountered during the watching brief was a layer of light grey to brownish grey clay (004) which was in turn sealed by light brownish yellow clayey silt (003). Both these deposits were identified as the underlying natural.

Developed upon the clayey silt natural was a 0.22m thick subsoil of yellowish brown sandy silt (002) which contained frequent charcoal inclusions. This was sealed by a topsoil of dark brown silt (001) that measured 0.4m thick, although had largely been stripped from the site prior to the excavation of foundation trenches.

6. DISCUSSION

Natural deposits of clay and clayey silt are likely to represent the underlying drift geology of boulder clay. Natural subsoil and topsoil development had then occurred. No archaeological features or deposits were identified during this watching brief.

The absence of archaeological remains is unusual considering the sites position in close proximity to standing earthworks of the medieval period.

A range of artefacts was retrieved and include a quantity of 18th to early 20th century pottery, clay pipes, a copper alloy button and pressed asbestos. Such finds derived from the topsoil represent nothing more than discarded rubbish.

7. CONCLUSION

Archaeological investigations were undertaken at Maltings Lane, Corby Glen, as the site lay within the core of the medieval village and adjacent to an earthwork mound and enclosure.

However, no archaeological features or deposits were encountered and only recent artefacts were recovered. The lack of material earlier than the 18th century is informative, suggesting that the site lay outside the immediate medieval core. The nature of the local site conditions would suggest that few environmental indicators (seeds, wood, pollen *etc.*) would survive other than through charring.

8. ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

Archaeological Project Services would like to acknowledge the assistance of Mr J.B. Love who commissioned the fieldwork and post-excavation analysis on behalf of Love Construction. Dale Trimble coordinated this work and this report was

edited by Gary Taylor and Tom Lane. Gail Smith, the South Kesteven Community Archaeologist, kindly provided access to the parish files maintained by Heritage Lincolnshire.

9. PERSONNEL

Project Coordinator: Dale Trimble
 Site Supervisor: Fiona Walker
 Finds processing: Denise Buckley
 Photographic reproduction: Sue Unsworth
 Illustration: Paul Cope-Faulkner
 Post-excavation analysis: Paul Cope-Faulkner

10. BIBLIOGRAPHY

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11. ABBREVIATIONS

APS Archaeological Project Services

GSGB Geological Survey of Great Britain

IFA Institute of Field Archaeologists

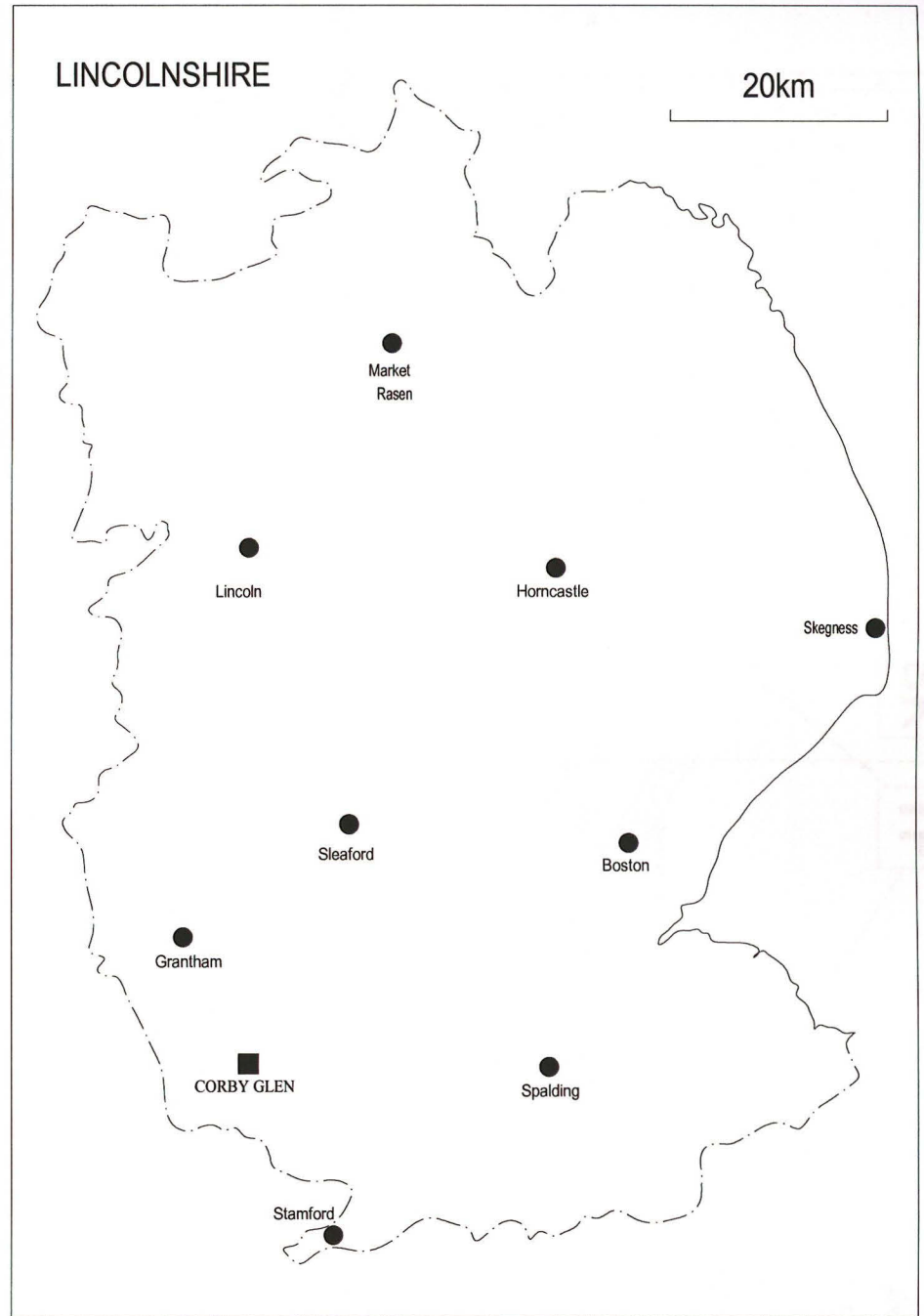
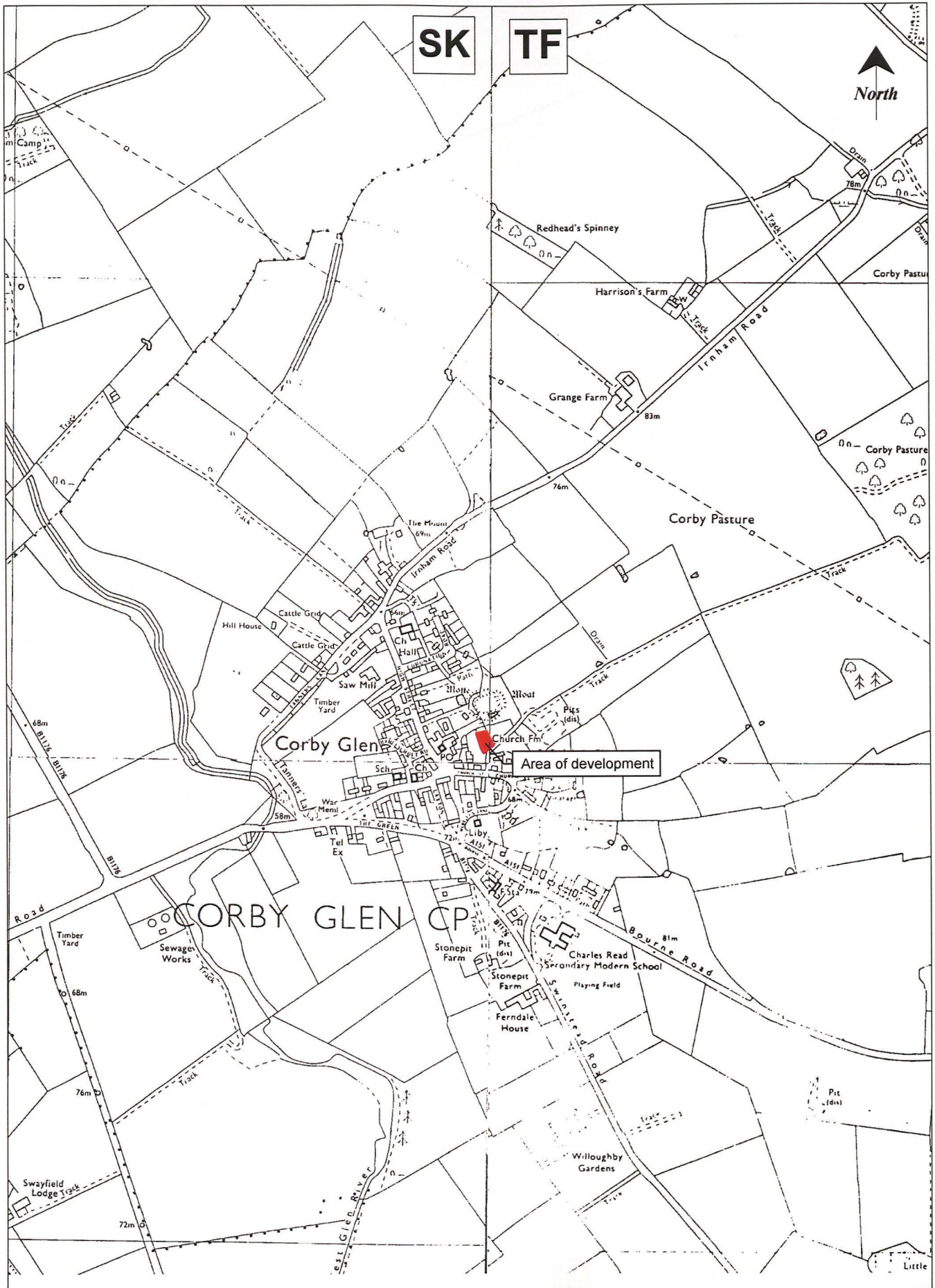


Figure 1 - General Location Plan

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Figure 2 - Site location plan

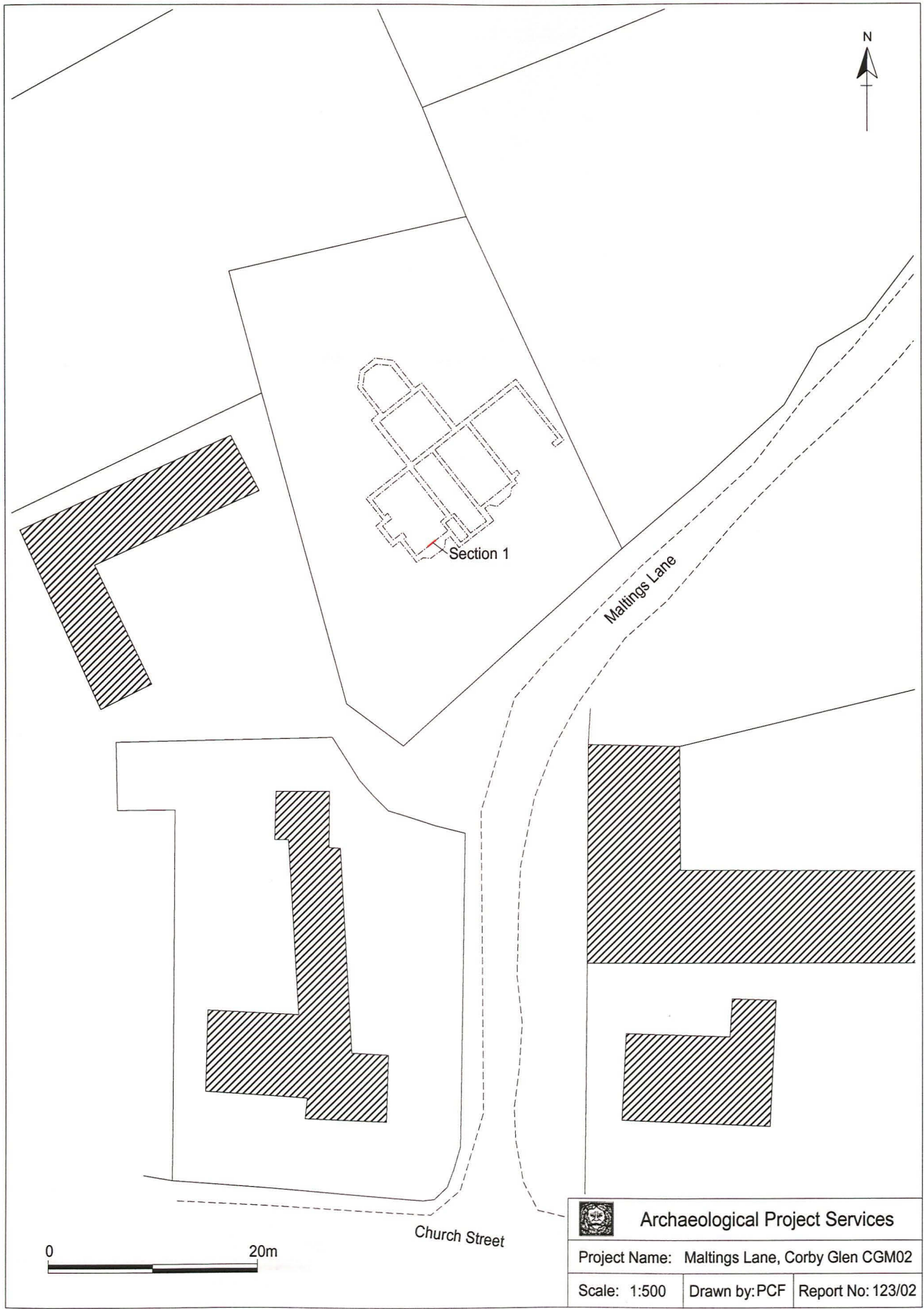
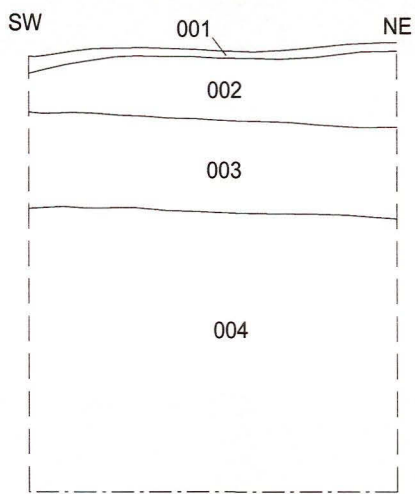


Figure 3 - Plan of the development showing section location



Section 1



Archaeological Project Services

Project Name: Maltings Lane, Corby Glen CGM02

Scale: 1:20

Drawn by: PCF

Report No: 123/02

Figure 4 - Section 1



Plate 1 - General view of the site looking northwest



Plate 2 - Section 1 looking northwest

Appendix 1

LAND MALTINGS LANE, CORBY GLEN, LINCOLNSHIRE - SPECIFICATION FOR ARCHAEOLOGICAL WATCHING BRIEF

1 SUMMARY

- 1.1 *A watching brief is required during construction of a dwelling house and garage on land off Maltings Lane, Corby Glen, Lincolnshire*
- 1.2 *The area is archaeologically sensitive, lying within the core of the historic settlement and immediately south of 'Castle Mound', which is a Scheduled Ancient Monument.*
- 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 watching brief. 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 construction of a dwelling and garage on land off Maltings Lane, Corby Glen, 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 Corgby Glen village is situated in the South Kesteven District of Lincolnshire, approximately 13.5km southeast of Grantham. The site forms an irregular shaped, approximately 0.1 ha plot of land off Maltings Lane, immediately south of the 'Castle Mound' earthworks, at National Grid Reference SK 9988 2504.

4 PLANNING BACKGROUND

- 4.1 A planning application (S02/0265/23) was submitted to South Kesteven District Council for the construction of a dwelling house and garage on land off Maltings Lane, Corby Glen, Lincolnshire. Full planning permission has been granted subject to a condition requiring the undertaking of an archaeological watching brief during groundworks associated with the development.

5 SOILS AND TOPOGRAPHY

- 5.1 Local soils are fine loamy or clayey, variably stony, brown calcareous earths of the Elmton Association developed on the Inferior Oolite Limestone (Hodge *et al.* 1984, 179). The site lies at around 65m O.D within a landscape of gently undulating hills.

6 ARCHAEOLOGICAL OVERVIEW

- 6.1 References to Corby Glen in the Domesday survey of 1086 demonstrate that the settlement was in existence by at least the Late Saxon period. There were two manors recorded in the area at the time of the survey, the largest held by the Bishop of Lincoln and the second by Beorhtgifu, who retained the holding from before the conquest (Morris ed. 1986, 68, 18).
- 6.2 The place-name Corby refers to 'Cori's farmstead or village' and incorporates Old Norse and Old Danish elements. 'Glen' was added in 1959 to distinguish the name from Corby in Northamptonshire (Cameron 1998, 33)
- 6.3 Corby was an administrative centre of local importance during the medieval period and was the meeting place of the wapentake court of Beltisloe, in which it lies.
- 6.4 The earliest archaeological evidence from the Corby Glen area dates from the Neolithic period (4000 – 2250) period and comprises a polished flint axe discovered on the east side of the village some 250 southeast of the proposed development. Two ring ditches, probably representing the remains of Bronze Age burial mounds, located to the east of the village have been recorded as crop marks and an undated flint flake was recovered c.300m south of the development (Albone, 2000).
- 6.5 The Romano-British period (50 – 410 AD) is represented by finds of pottery in two locations to the north and east of the proposed development site.
- 6.6 Evidence of Saxon archaeological remains in the area is poorly documented. Medieval remains, however, are present and the proposed development site lies immediately south of a sub-rectangular banked and moated enclosure that may represent the remains of a motte and bailey castle. The site is a Scheduled Ancient Monument as are the remains of an associated stone gatehouse that survives less than 100 metres to the south.
- 6.7 The parish church of St. John, located approximately 300m southeast of the proposed development contains fabric from the Norman and later medieval periods (Pevsner 1995, 231-2).

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

9 POST EXCAVATION

9.1 Stage 1

9.1.1 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 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 Community Archaeologist for South Kesteven, South Kesteven District Council Planning Department, the Lincolnshire County Council Archaeology Section 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 as a condensed article 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 based at Heritage Lincolnshire. They will be given seven days

notice in writing before the commencement of the project.

14 PROGRAMME OF WORKS AND STAFFING LEVELS

- 14.1 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.
- 14.2 An archaeological supervisor with experience of watching briefs will undertake the work.
- 14.3 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.

15 VARIATION AND CONTINGENCIES

- 15.1 Variations to the proposed scheme of works will only be made following written confirmation of acceptance from the archaeological curator.
- 15.2 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).
- 15.3 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
- 15.4 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.

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, APS in consultation with H Healey, Independent Archaeologist
Non-pottery Artefacts	J Cowgill, Independent Specialist

Animal Bones	Environmental Archaeology Consultancy
Environmental Analysis	J Rackham, Independent Specialist
Human Remains Analysis	R Gowland, Independent Specialist

17 INSURANCES

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

18 COPYRIGHT

- 18.1 Archaeological Project Services shall retain full copyright of any commissioned reports under the Copyright, Designs and Patents Act 1988 with all rights reserved; excepting that it hereby provides an exclusive licence to the client for the use of such documents by the client in all matters directly relating to the project as described in the Project Specification.
- 18.2 Licence will also be given to the archaeological curators to use the documentary archive for educational, public and research purposes.
- 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

Albone, J., 2000, *Desk-Based assessment at Land north of Bourne Road, Corby Glen, Lincolnshire (CGB00)*. Unpublished APS report No. 036/00

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Appendix 2

CONTEXT DESCRIPTIONS

No.	Description	Interpretation
001	Friable dark brown silt, 0.4m thick	Topsoil
002	Friable mid yellowish brown sandy silt, frequent charcoal, 0.22m thick	Subsoil
003	Firm light brownish yellow clayey silt, up to 1.1m thick	Natural deposit
004	Firm/plastic light grey to brownish grey clay, <1m thick	Natural deposit

Appendix 3

THE FINDS by 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 Lincolnshire ceramic type series. A total of 18 fragments of pottery weighing 112g was recovered from a single context. In addition to the pottery, a small quantity of other artefacts, tile, metal, clay pipe and pressed asbestos, comprising 6 items weighing a total of 101g, was also retrieved. The pressed asbestos was discarded. No faunal remains were recovered.

Provenance

The material was recovered from topsoil (001)

Most, if not all, of the pottery was probably made in Staffordshire in the Midlands. By contrast, the clay pipe was probably made in the relative vicinity and the pantile may also be a local product.

Range

The range of material is detailed in the table.

Artefacts of 18th century date are the earliest items recovered, though much of the small assemblage is 19th century and 20th century objects provide the dating for the context.

Context	Fabric Code	Description	No.	Wt (g)	Context Date
001	TPW	Blue and white transfer printed tableware, 19 th century	2	22	20 th century
	TPW	Brown and white transfer printed tableware, 19 th century	1	6	
	PEARL	Feather-edged pearlware, 19 th century	1	1	
	WHITE	White glazed tableware, 19 th century	1	3	
	WHITE	White glazed earthenware jar, 19 th -20 th century	1	9	
	WHITE	White & grey glazed tableware, 20 th century	1	5	
	BL	Red painted earthenware, black glazed, late 18 th -19 th century	1	66	
	PANT	Pantile, 18 th -early 20 th century	2(link)	70	
	CLAY TOBACCO PIPE	Clay pipe stem, bore 5/64", 18 th century	1	3	
	CLAY TOBACCO PIPE	Clay pipe stem, bore 4/64", 19 th century	1	1	
		Pressed asbestos brake pad, 20 th century (discarded)	1	21	
	Copper alloy button, 19 th century	1	6		

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 previous archaeological investigations at Corby Glen that 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 entirely late post-medieval to early modern collection the assemblage is of limited local significance and potential.

The lack of any material earlier than the 18th century is informative and suggests that archaeological deposits dating from this period and before are absent from the area, or were not disturbed by the development.

References

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

Boulder Clay	A deposit formed after the retreat of a glacier. Also known as till, this material is generally unsorted and can comprise of rock flour to boulders to rocks of quite substantial size.
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).
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.
Neolithic	The 'New Stone Age' period, part of the prehistoric era, dating from approximately 4500-2250 BC.
Post-medieval	The period following the Middle Ages, dating from approximately AD 1500-1800.
Prehistoric	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 st century AD.
Romano-British	Pertaining to the period dating from AD 43-410 when the Romans occupied Britain.

Appendix 5

THE ARCHIVE

The archive consists of:

4	Context records
1	Scale drawings
1	Photographic records
1	Stratigraphic matrix
1	Bag of finds

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: LCNCC : 2002.221

Archaeological Project Services Site Code: CGM 02

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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