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**ARCHAEOLOGICAL WATCHING BRIEF
AT MANOR FARM,
GRABY,
LINCOLNSHIRE
(GMF 03)**



A P S
ARCHAEOLOGICAL
PROJECT
SERVICES

EVENT LI4173
SOURCE LI 8678
LI 8680

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**ARCHAEOLOGICAL WATCHING BRIEF
AT MANOR FARM,
GRABY,
LINCOLNSHIRE
(GMF 03)**

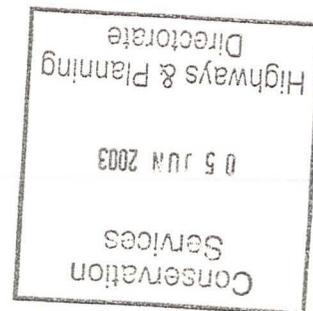
**Work Undertaken For
G.R. Merchant**

April 2003

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

National Grid Reference: TF 0976 2955
Planning Reference: S01/0778/03
City and County Museum Accession No: 2003.77

ARCHAEOLOGICAL PROJECT SERVICES



APS Report No. 75/03

Quality Control
Manor Farm, Graby
GMF03

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| Supervisor | Barry Martin |
| Finds Processing | Denise Buckley |
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| Photographic Reproduction | Sue Unsworth |
| Post-excavation Analyst | Paul Cope-Faulkner |

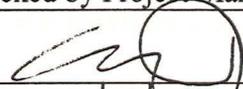
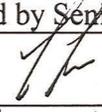
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| Checked by Project Manager | Approved by Senior Archaeologist |
|  Gary Taylor |  Tom Lane |
| Date: 14/5/03 | Date: 20-05-03 |

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1. SUMMARY

An archaeological watching brief was undertaken during residential development at Manor Farm, Graby, Lincolnshire. The watching brief monitored the excavation of foundation trenches for the new building.

A flint axe, of probable Neolithic date (4000-2200 BC) and a Roman (AD 43-410) road are known in the vicinity of Graby. The village contains earthworks indicating its former extent during the medieval period (AD 1066-1540).

The watching brief identified a post-medieval subsoil and pit. Artefacts recovered include pottery, glass, brick and tile of post-medieval to modern date.

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 G.R. Merchant to undertake an archaeological watching brief during groundworks associated with residential development on land at Manor Farm, Graby, Lincolnshire. Approval for the development was sought through the submission of planning application S01/0778/03. The watching brief was carried out on the 19th March 2003, 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

Graby is located 19km southeast of Grantham and 16km northwest of Spalding in the civil parish of Aslackby and Laughton, South Kesteven District, Lincolnshire (Fig. 1).

The site is on the southern side of the cluster of buildings that form the hamlet. Located at National Grid Reference TF 0976 2955, Graby is near the head of a stream valley immediately adjacent to Manor Farm and lies at a height of c. 40m OD on land that slopes gently down to the east. There is also a slight slope down to the north at the site.

Local soils are of the Ragdale Association, typically clayey and fine loamy over clayey soils (Hodge *et al.* 1984, 293). These soils are developed upon boulder clay which in turn overlies a solid geology of Jurassic Oxford Clay (GSGB 1972).

2.4 Archaeological Setting

Graby is located in an area of known archaeological remains dating from the prehistoric period to the present day. A flint axe is known from southwest of the hamlet.

The hamlet lies immediately east of the Roman thoroughfare Mareham Lane which once connected Bourne to Sleaford and beyond to Lincoln (Margary 1973, 234).

Graby is first mentioned in the Domesday Survey of c. 1086. Referred to as *Greibi* the name is derived from the Old Danish 'by' meaning farmstead and either the Old Norse 'grey' meaning a bitch or the Old English 'græg' meaning grey (Cameron 1998, 52). At the time of Domesday, Graby is divided into East Graby, held by the Archbishop of York, and West Graby,

held by Robert de Toden and contained 11 acres of meadow and 209 acres of woodland for pannage (Foster and Longley 1976).

Earthworks of the medieval village of Graby, comprising tofts and crofts, sunken lanes and field boundaries, survive to the east of the hamlet indicating the former extent of the settlement. Ridge and furrow of the medieval field system are also in evidence around Graby.

3. AIMS

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

4. METHODS

Prior to the excavation of foundation trenches, topsoil and subsoil were partially removed to level the ground. Foundation trenches were then excavated by machine to depths required by the development. The sides of the trenches were cleaned and rendered vertical. Selected deposits were then excavated by hand to determine their nature and to retrieve artefactual material. Each deposit or feature identified was allocated a unique reference number (context number) with an individual written description. A photographic record was compiled and sections were drawn at a scale of 1:10 and 1:20. Recording was undertaken according to standard Archaeological Project Services' current practice.

Following excavation finds were examined and given a period date (Appendix 3). Records of the deposits encountered were also examined and a stratigraphic matrix produced. Phasing is based on the nature of the deposits and recognisable

relationships between them and supplemented by artefact dating.

5. RESULTS

Following post-excavation analysis three phases were identified;

| | |
|---------|------------------------|
| Phase 1 | Natural deposits |
| Phase 2 | 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 at the base of the foundation trenches was a layer of yellowish brown clay with silt, limestone, chalk and flint fragments (003). This was identified as the underlying drift geology.

Phase 2 Post-medieval deposits

Overlying the natural geology along the northern edge of the foundation trenches was a 0.4m thick subsoil comprising brown silty clay (002). Pottery of 18th century date was retrieved from this layer.

Cut into the subsoil was a pit (005). This was 1.2m wide and 0.77m deep (Fig. 4, Section 5). Filling the pit was a deposit of reddish brown silty clay (004) from which a post-medieval brick fragment was recovered.

Phase 3 Recent deposits

Sealing all deposits was a topsoil of reddish brown clayey silt (001). This varied from 0.25m to 0.4m thick. Late 19th – early 20th century pottery with modern and post-medieval brick and glass was retrieved from the topsoil.

6. DISCUSSION

Natural deposits (Phase 1) comprise clays of the underlying boulder clay. These were formed during the last glaciation.

Post-medieval deposits (Phase 2) consist of a subsoil and a pit. Subsoil only occurred along the northern edge of the foundation trenches and might have derived from colluvial or alluvial activity at the site, reflecting the position of the investigation area in a stream valley. The post-medieval remains may be agricultural in origin.

Finds retrieved from the watching brief comprise post-medieval to modern pottery, glass, brick and tile fragments.

7. CONCLUSION

Archaeological investigations were undertaken at Graby as the site lay within the medieval core of the hamlet.

However, no medieval deposits or features were identified during this investigation. A subsoil and a pit relate to post-medieval activity at the site which might be of agricultural nature.

Artefacts retrieved include 18th to early 20th century pottery, glass, brick and tile.

8. ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

Archaeological Project Services wish to acknowledge the assistance of Mr G.R. Merchant who commissioned the fieldwork and post-excavation analysis. Foundation plans were supplied by Private Collection Homes. Steve Malone coordinated this work and the report was edited by Gary Taylor and Tom Lane. Jenny Young, the South Kesteven Community Archaeologist, kindly permitted the examination of the relevant

parish files maintained by Heritage Lincolnshire.

9. PERSONNEL

Project Coordinator: Steve Malone
 Site Supervisor: Barry Martin
 Finds processing: Denise Buckley
 Photographic reproduction: Sue Unsworth
 Illustration: Paul Cope-Faulkner
 Post-excavation analysis: Paul Cope-Faulkner

10. BIBLIOGRAPHY

Cameron, K., 1998, *A Dictionary of Lincolnshire Place Names*.

Foster, C.W., and Longley, T., 1976, *The Lincolnshire Domesday and the Lindsey Survey*, The Lincoln Record Society 19

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11. ABBREVIATIONS

IFA Institute of Field Archaeologists

GSGB Geological Survey of Great Britain

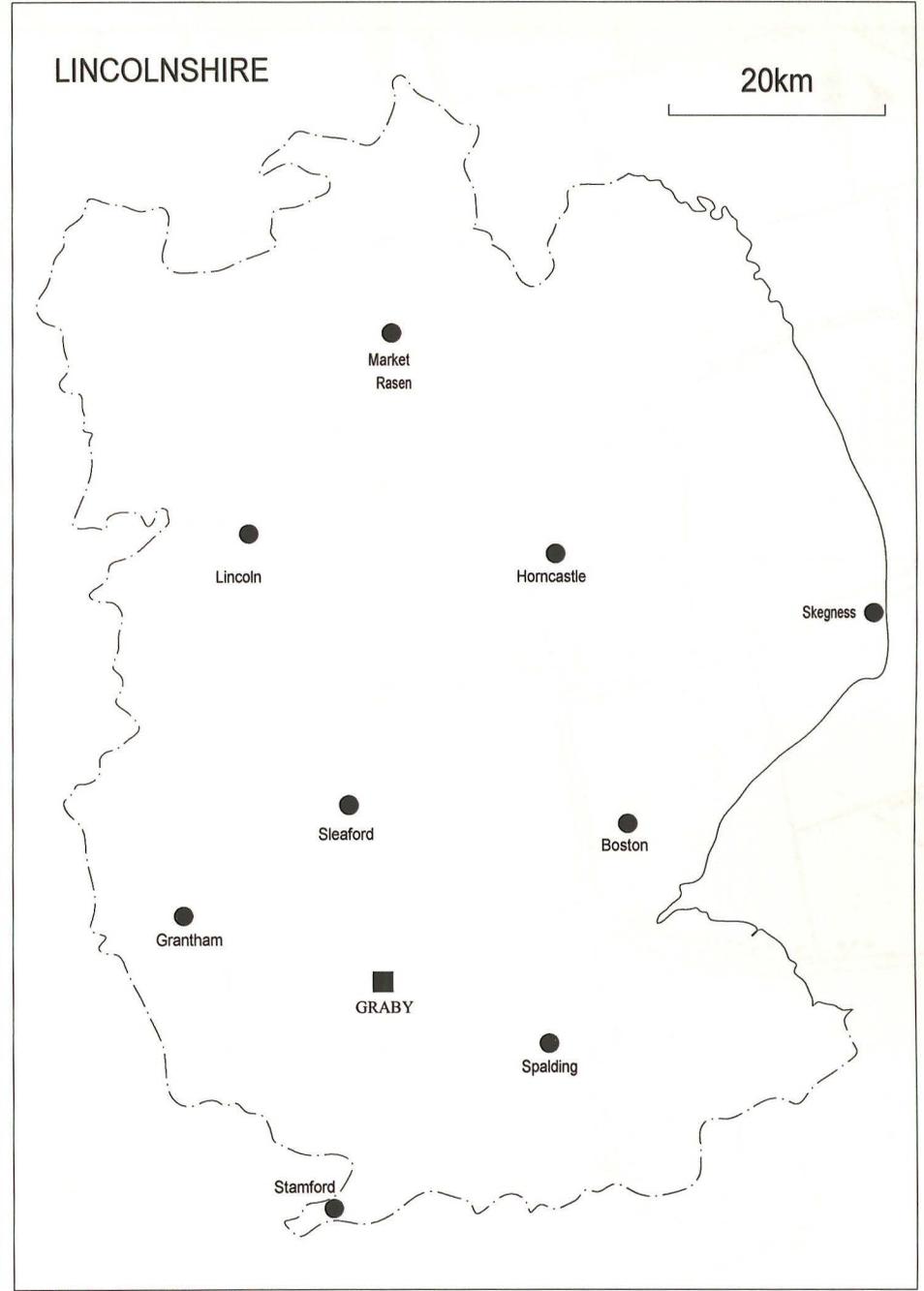
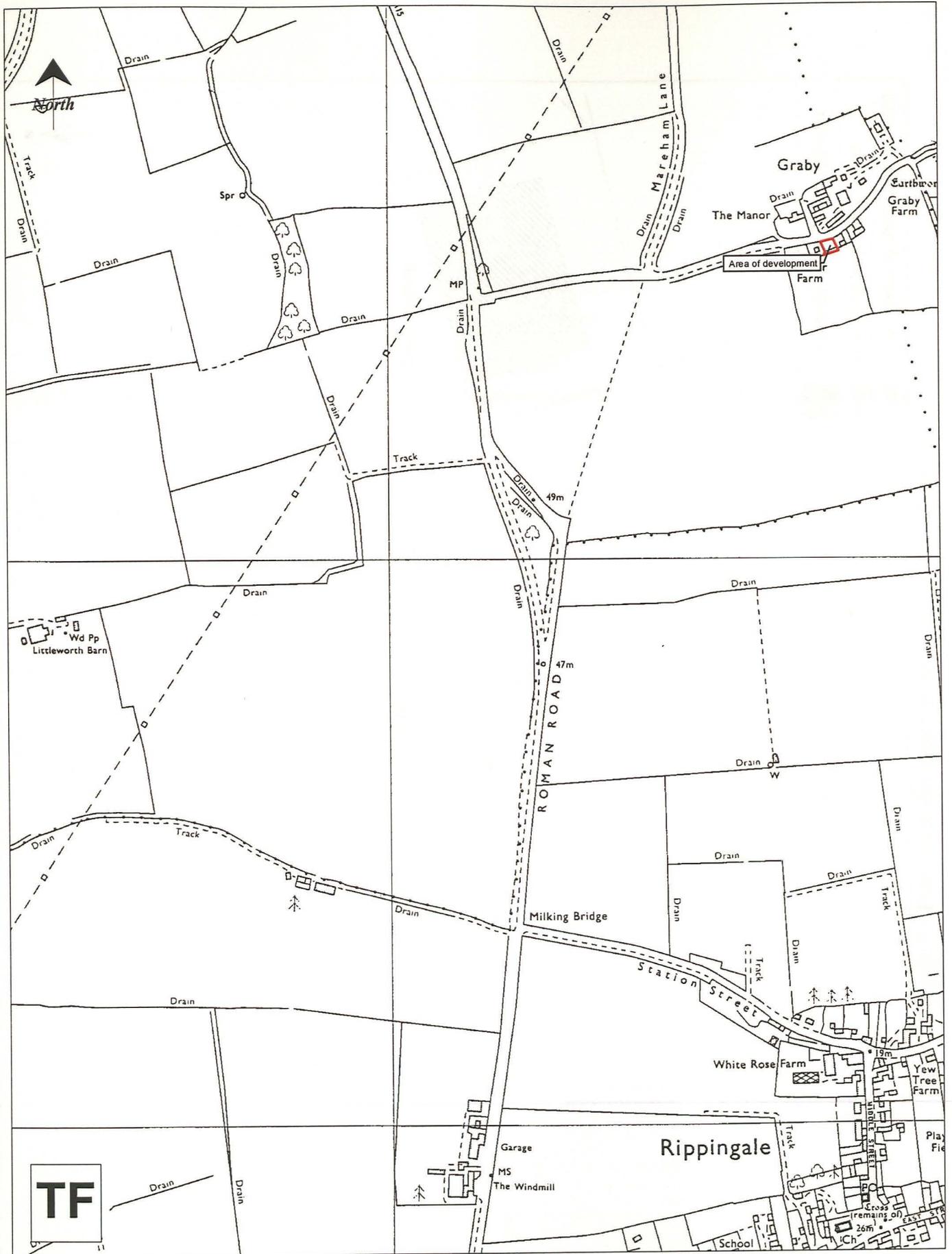


Figure 1 - General Location Plan



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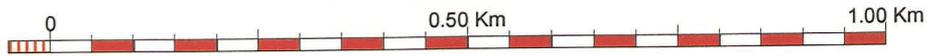


Figure 2 - Site location plan

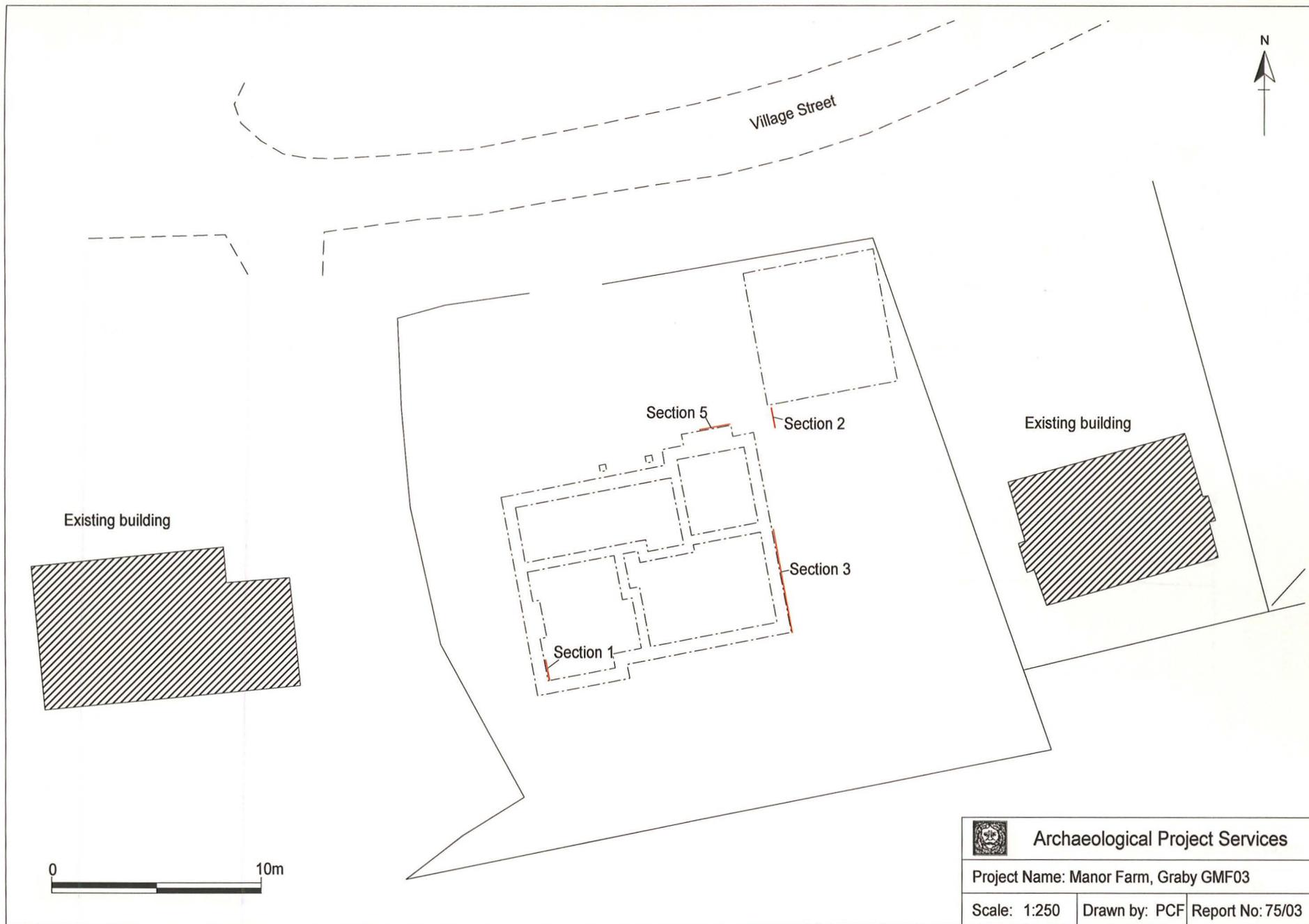
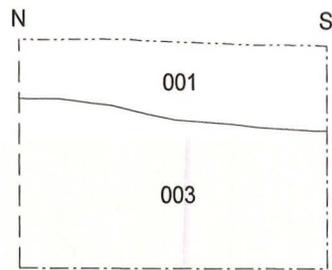
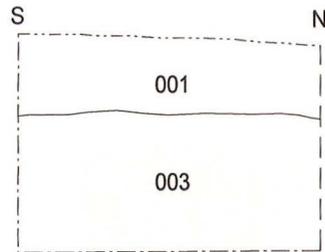


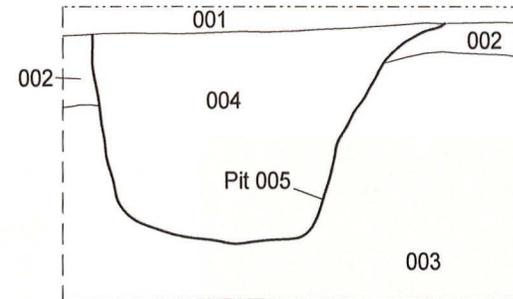
Figure 3 - Plan of the development showing section locations



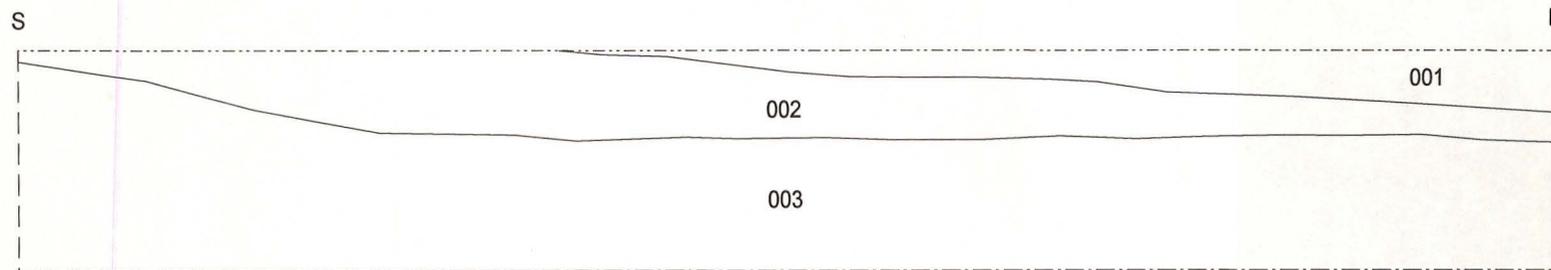
Section 1



Section 2



Section 5



Section 3



Archaeological Project Services

Project Name: Manor Farm, Graby GMF03

Scale: 1:25

Drawn by: PCF

Report No: 75/03

Figure 4 - Sections 1, 2, 3 and 5



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



Plate 2 - Section 3 showing the general sequence of deposits, looking west



Plate 3 - Section 5, showing Pit (005), looking north

Appendix 1

LAND AT MANOR FARM VILLAGE STREET, GRABY, LINCOLNSHIRE - SPECIFICATION FOR ARCHAEOLOGICAL WATCHING BRIEF

1 SUMMARY

- 1.1 *A watching brief is required during construction of a dwelling on land adjacent to Manor Farm, Village Street, Graby, Lincolnshire.*
- 1.2 *The site lies in an area of archaeological interest and potential within the core of the shrunken medieval settlement of Graby.*
- 1.3 *The archaeological work will consist of a watching brief during development works on the site.*
- 1.4 *On completion of the fieldwork a report will be prepared detailing the results of the watching brief. The report will consist of a narrative supported by illustrations and photographs.*

2 INTRODUCTION

- 2.1 This document comprises a specification for archaeological watching brief during construction of a dwelling on land adjacent to Manor Farm, Village Street, Graby, Lincolnshire. The site is located at National Grid Reference TF 0976 2955.
- 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 Graby is located 10km north of Bourne, in the South Kesteven District of Lincolnshire. The site lies in the west of the village, adjacent to Manor Farm on the south side of Village Street at National Grid Reference TF 0976 2955.

4 PLANNING BACKGROUND

- 4.1 A planning application (S01/0778/03) was submitted to South Kesteven District Council for the construction of a dwelling on the site. Permission is subject to a condition requiring the undertaking of a watching-brief during groundworks associated with the development.

5 SOILS AND TOPOGRAPHY

- 5.1 Graby lies at approximately 40m OD on the south Lincolnshire fen edge. Local soils are clayey and fine loamy over clayey soils of the Ragdale Association developed on chalky till (Hodge *et al.* 1984, 293).

6 ARCHAEOLOGICAL OVERVIEW

- 6.1 A manor at Graby is recorded in the Domesday book of 1086, indicating an origin for the village

in at least the late Saxon period. Jurisdiction of the manor of ... is also recorded in the village, perhaps already reflecting a division into East and West Graby. The village was clearly once much larger and earthwork remains of tofts and crofts, sunken lanes, field boundaries and ridge and furrow are in evidence around the village.

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.

- 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

- 8.2.4 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 South Kesteven District Council 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 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 District Council Community Archaeologist. They will be given seven days notice in writing before 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, 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

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

Specification: Version 1, 18 June 2002

Appendix 2

CONTEXT DESCRIPTIONS

| No. | Description | Interpretation |
|-----|--|-----------------|
| 001 | Firm dark reddish brown clayey silt, 0.25m – 0.4m thick | Topsoil |
| 002 | Firm mid brown silty clay, 0.4m thick | Subsoil |
| 003 | Firm light yellowish brown clay with bands of brownish yellow silt and limestone, chalk and flint, >0.8m thick | Natural deposit |
| 004 | Soft mid reddish brown silty clay | Fill of (005) |
| 005 | Feature, 1.2m wide by 0.77m deep, steep sides and rounded base, recorded in section only | Pit |

Appendix 3

THE FINDS

by Rachael Hall 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 Lincolnshire ceramic type series. A total of 9 fragments of pottery weighing 348g was recovered from 2 separate contexts. In addition to the pottery, a quantity of other artefacts, brick/tile and glass, comprising 12 items weighing a total of 584g, was retrieved. No faunal remains were recovered.

Provenance

The material was recovered from topsoil (001) and subsoil (002) layers.

Most, if not all, of the pottery was made in Staffordshire. However, the building materials are likely to have been made closer to Graby in the south Lincolnshire region.

Range

The range of material is detailed in the tables.

Table 1: Pottery

| Context | Fabric Code | Description | No. | Wt (g) | Context Date |
|---------|-------------|---|-----|--------|-------------------------------------|
| 001 | LPM | Blue sponged ware, 19 th century | 1 | 5 | 1891-early 20 th century |
| | BL | Red painted earthenware, black glazed, incl. Pancheon, separate vessels, 18 th century | 2 | 67 | |
| | LERTH | White glazed earthenwares, separate vessels, 19 th -early 20 th century | 3 | 126 | |
| | WHITE | White glazed tableware, trademarked, 1891 or later | 1 | 15 | |
| 002 | BL | Red painted earthenware, pancheons, separate vessels | 2 | 135 | 18 th century |

A fragment of white glazed tableware bears a transfer-printed trademark reading:

Burleig[
BURGESS [
EST^d [
BUR[
ENG[

the legend set around a beehive. This is the trademark of the Burgess and Leigh factory of Burslem, Staffordshire. This potworks was established about 1862 and the final word of the trademark, 'England', was added from 1891 to comply with the American McKinley Tariff Act of that year (Cushion 1986, 100; 95). The first word of the trademark, probably 'Burleigh', is likely to be a design or pattern name.

Table 2: Other Artefacts

| Context | Material | Description | No. | Wt (g) | Context Date |
|---------|----------|--|-----|--------|--------------------------|
| 001 | CBM | Machine-made brick, 70mm thick, 20 th century | 1 | 126 | 20 th century |
| | CBM | Roof tile, 1 with nib and peghole, very late post-medieval | 2 | 162 | |
| | CBM | Handmade brick, late post-medieval | 5 | 224 | |
| | Glass | Colourless bottle, mould produced with screw neck | 1 | 42 | |
| | Glass | Pale purple, moulded tumbler base | 1 | 5 | |
| | Glass | Sherd of dark green/olive wine bottle | 1 | 5 | |
| 004 | CBM | Brick, burnt | 1 | 20 | Late post-medieval |

Note: CBM = Ceramic building material

The quantity of bricks and tiles suggest the proximity of late post-medieval to early modern buildings.

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

Details of archaeological sites and discoveries in the Graby area are maintained in the files of the South Kesteven Community Archaeologist and the Lincolnshire County Council Sites and Monuments Record.

Potential

As an entirely late post-medieval to early modern collection of artefacts, the assemblage is of limited local potential and significance. However, the artefacts suggest occupation and the presence of buildings in the area from perhaps the 18th or 19th centuries.

The lack of any material earlier than the 18th century is informative and suggests that archaeological deposits dating from prior to this period are absent from the area, or were not disturbed by the development, or were of a nature that did not involve artefact deposition.

References

Cushion, J. P., 1986 *Pocket Book of British Ceramic Marks* (3rd ed)

Slowikowski, A., Nenck, 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. |
| 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. |
| Neolithic | The 'New Stone Age' period, part of the prehistoric era, dating from approximately 4500-2250 BC. |
| Pannage | Right given to the owners of pigs to go into a wood and to allow the pigs to eat the acorns or beech mast which <i>fall to the ground</i> . |
| 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:

| | |
|---|----------------------------|
| 5 | Context records |
| 1 | Photographic record sheets |
| 4 | Drawing sheets |
| 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: 2003.77

Archaeological Project Services Site Code: GMF 03

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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