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**ARCHAEOLOGICAL WATCHING BRIEF
AT SPITLEGATE HOUSE,
LONDON ROAD,
GRANTHAM,
LINCOLNSHIRE
(GLR 04)**



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ARCHAEOLOGICAL
PROJECT
SERVICES

EVENT LI 5995

INTERVENTION: LI 10078

EXCAVATION: LI 10079

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**ARCHAEOLOGICAL WATCHING BRIEF
AT SPITTEGATE HOUSE,
LONDON ROAD,
GRANTHAM,
LINCOLNSHIRE
(GLR 04)**

**Work Undertaken For
Westleigh Developments Ltd**

November 2004

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

Planning Application No: S02/1461/35 and S02/LB/5927/35
National Grid Reference: SK 9158 3550
City and County Museum Accession No: 2004.139

ARCHAEOLOGICAL PROJECT SERVICES



APS Report No. 169/04

Conservation
Services

- 9 MAY 2005

Highways & Planning
Directorate

Quality Control
Spittlegate House,
London Road, Grantham
GLR 04

Project Coordinator	Gary Taylor
Supervisor	Aaron Clements
Finds Processing	Denise Buckley
Illustration	Paul Cope-Faulkner
Photographic Reproduction	Sue Unsworth
Post-excavation Analyst	Paul Cope-Faulkner

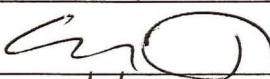

Checked by Project Manager	Approved by Senior Archaeologist
 Gary Taylor	 Tom Lane
Date: 17/11/04	Date: 17-11-04

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1. SUMMARY

A watching brief was undertaken during groundworks at Spittlegate House, London Road, Grantham, Lincolnshire. The watching brief monitored the excavation of foundation trenches for new flats.

Neolithic (4000-2200 BC) and Bronze Age (2200-800 BC) findspots attest to prehistoric activity in the vicinity of the site. During the Early Saxon period (AD 410-650), Grantham was the focus for funerary activity and a cremation and inhumation cemetery are known to the east of the site. The site lies on the edge of Spittlegate perhaps a later name for the lost medieval (AD 1066-1540) village of Nongetune. Spittlegate was named after a hospital established during the 12th century which lay to the southeast of the site.

The watching brief revealed natural sands overlain by a former topsoil. A large linear feature, perhaps associated with demolition of former buildings at the site, was recorded. Pottery of 19th – 20th century date were the only artefacts retrieved during the investigation.

2. INTRODUCTION

2.1 Definition of a Watching Brief

An archaeological watching brief is defined as “a formal programme of observation and investigation conducted during any operation carried out for non-archaeological reasons. This will be within a specified area or site on land, inter-tidal zone or underwater, where there is a possibility that archaeological deposits maybe disturbed or destroyed.” (IFA 1999).

2.2 Planning Background

Archaeological Project Services was commissioned by Westleigh

Developments Ltd to undertake an archaeological watching brief during groundworks associated with residential development at Spittlegate House, London Road, Grantham, Lincolnshire. Approval for the development was sought through the submission of planning applications S02/1461/35 and S02/LB/5927/35. The watching brief was carried out between the 9th and 13th September 2004 in accordance with a specification prepared by Archaeological Project Services (Appendix 1) and approved by the South Kesteven Planning Archaeologist.

2.3 Topography and Geology

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

The site is located 630m south of the town centre as defined by the parish church of St. Wulfram at National Grid Reference SK 9158 3550 (Fig. 2). The site lies west of London Road, immediately south of its junction with Wharf Road. The site is on the western edge of a slight slope down eastward to the River Witham at a height of c. 58m OD.

As an urban area local soils have not been mapped. However, soils are likely to be of the Elmton 1 Association, typically shallow brown rendzinas (Hodge *et al.* 1985, 179). These soils overlie a drift geology of River Terrace sand and gravels which in turn seals a solid geology of Jurassic Lower Lias Clay (GSGB 1972).

2.4 Archaeological Setting

Spittlegate House is located in an area of known archaeological remains dating from the Neolithic to the present day. Flint tools of Neolithic and Bronze Age date are known from the general vicinity.

Grantham has a relatively high number of Anglo-Saxon cemeteries, both inhumation

and cremation, of which two fall close to the site (Meaney 1964, 156, 163). These are both located to the east of the site overlooking the River Witham.

Grantham is first mentioned in the Domesday Survey of c. 1086. Referred to as *Grantham*, *Grandham*, *Granham* and *Graham* the name is probably derived from the Old English *grand* 'gravel' and *hām* meaning a homestead (Cameron 1998, 53). The Domesday Survey records that Grantham was a royal borough held by the King and contained a hall, a church and four mills and had a population of c. 1300 (Foster and Longley 1976, 16).

However, the site lies outside the Borough of Grantham (the limits marked by Wharf Road) and it has been suggested that the area equates with the lost village of *Nongetune* or *Nongtone* (Foster and Longley 1976, lxi).

Spittlegate is first mentioned in the Feet of Fines of 1284. Referred to as *Spitelgate* the name is derived from the Middle English '*spitel*' and the Old Norse '*gata*' and means 'the road to the hospital' (Cameron 1998, 115).

The place-name evidence indicates that a hospital was located in the vicinity, the first reference to which may date from the late 12th century when a hospital is mentioned as belonging to Sempringham. A more definite record occurs in the Hundred Rolls of 1272-3, when a Richard le Syneker of the Hospital outside Grantham was arrested and hung for burglary (Welby 1917, 17). Southeast of the site is a cemetery that was partially excavated during 1991 and which is believed to be the burial ground of St. Leonard's Hospital (Trimble *et al.* 1991, 10). Here 53 individuals were identified of which three and a possible fourth showed evidence for leprosy (Boulter 1992, 147). Although no chapel or hospital buildings were identified, the position of the burials, close to London Road, would suggest that

these structures would lie further to the east.

3. AIMS

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

4. METHODS

Foundation trenches were excavated by machine to depths required by the development. The unstable nature of the soils meant that the sides of the trenches could not be cleaned safely. All observations were therefore undertaken from the top of the trenches. Each deposit was allocated a unique reference number (context number) with an individual written description. A list of all contexts and their descriptions appears as Appendix 2. A photographic record was compiled and sections were drawn at a scale of 1:10 and 1:20. Recording was undertaken according to standard Archaeological Project Services' practice.

Following excavation finds were examined and a period date assigned where possible (Appendix 2). The records were also checked and a stratigraphic matrix produced. Phasing was assigned based on the nature of the deposits and recognisable relationships between them and supplemented by artefact dating.

5. RESULTS

Following post-excavation analysis three phases were identified;

Phase 1	Natural deposits
Phase 2	Undated deposits
Phase 3	Recent deposits

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

Phase 1 Natural deposits

The earliest deposit encountered in the base of the foundation trenches was a layer of reddish brown to yellowish brown sand (004). This measured in excess of 0.63m thick.

Phase 2 Undated deposits

Overlying the natural sand was a layer of blackish brown sandy silt (003). Identified as a former topsoil, this was 0.2m thick and was only evident in the northern part of the foundation trenches.

Phase 3 Recent deposits

Cutting through the buried topsoil or into natural deposits was a north-south aligned feature (005). Identified as a clearance cut, this was over 25m long by over 6m wide and up to 0.74m deep (Fig. 4). This was filled with yellowish brown sand (002) from which 19th – 20th century pottery was retrieved.

Sealing all deposits was a 0.3m thick mixed demolition/levelling layer of brown silty sand and rubble (001).

6. DISCUSSION

Natural deposits (Phase 1) of sand represent the underlying drift geology of River Terrace sand and gravel.

Overlying the natural was an undated (Phase 2) former topsoil. This was absent from much of the site and may represent a remnant of a former garden.

A recent (Phase 3) clearance cut was recorded across the site. This is probably associated with demolition of buildings

formerly at the site. A building with a similar footprint to that of the clearance cut is shown on maps dating to 1832, although is absent on later maps.

Finds retrieved during the investigation comprise 19th to 20th century pottery. The lack of any earlier material might suggest that the site was extensively cleared at this date.

7. CONCLUSION

An archaeological watching brief was undertaken at London Road, Grantham, as the site lay in close proximity to the medieval borough and in an area where prehistoric flints, Saxon and medieval cemeteries have previously been found.

However, apart from an undated former topsoil, the earliest dated feature was of 19th – 20th century date and may represent clearance of the site.

Pottery of 19th – 20th century date were the only artefacts retrieved during the investigation.

8. ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

Archaeological Project Services wish to acknowledge the assistance of Mr R. Harris of Westleigh Developments Ltd for commissioning the fieldwork and post-excavation analysis. The work was coordinated by Gary Taylor who edited this report with Tom Lane. Jenny Young, the South Kesteven Planning Archaeologist, kindly allowed access to the parish files and library maintained by Heritage Lincolnshire.

9. PERSONNEL

Project Coordinator: Gary Taylor
Site Supervisors: Aaron Clements, Fiona Walker

Finds processing: Denise Buckley
Photographic reproduction: Sue Unsworth
Illustration: Paul Cope-Faulkner
Post-excavation analysis: Paul Cope-Faulkner

IFA Institute of Field Archaeologists

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11. ABBREVIATIONS

APS Archaeological Project Services

GSGB Geological Survey of Great Britain

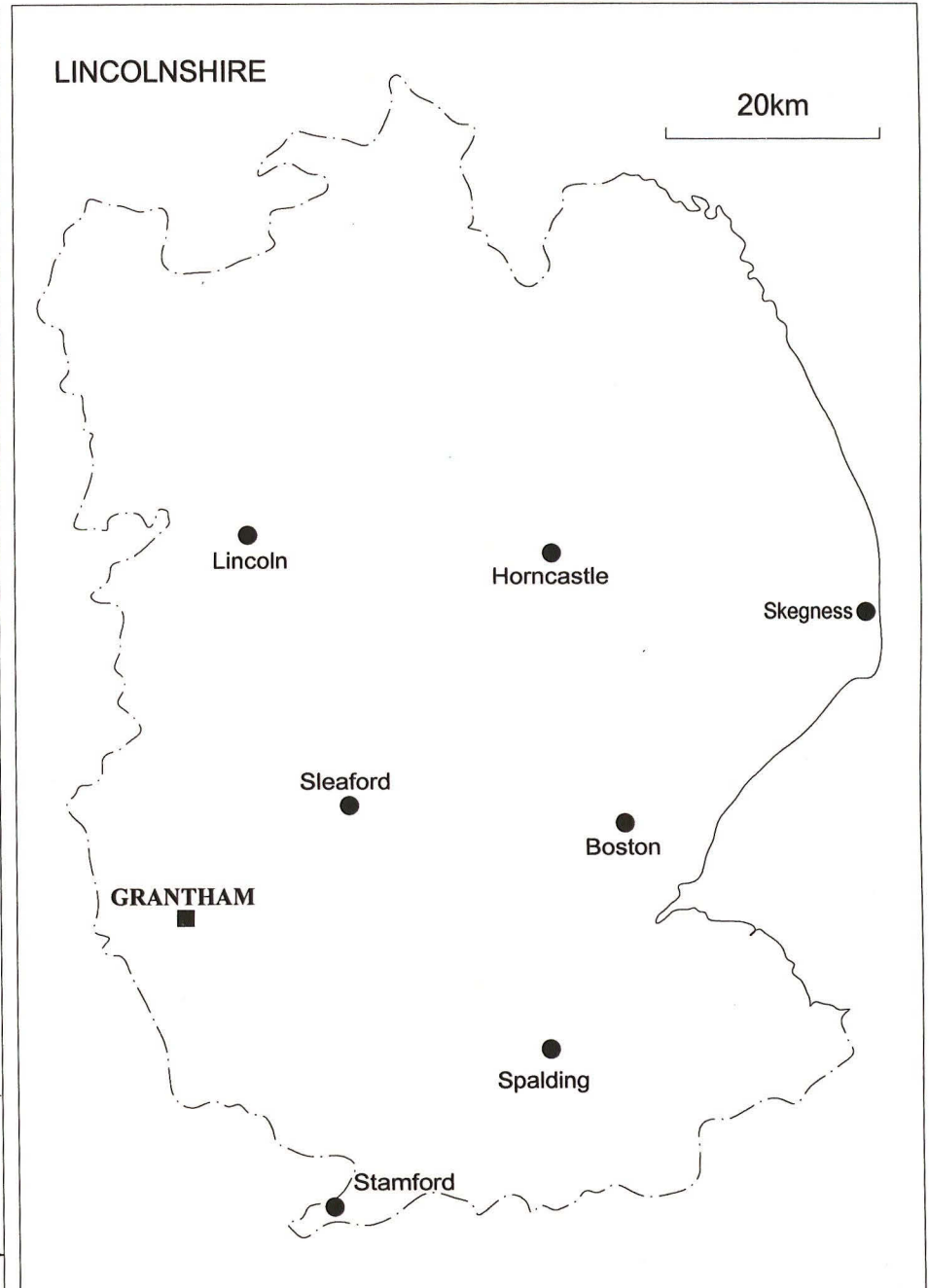
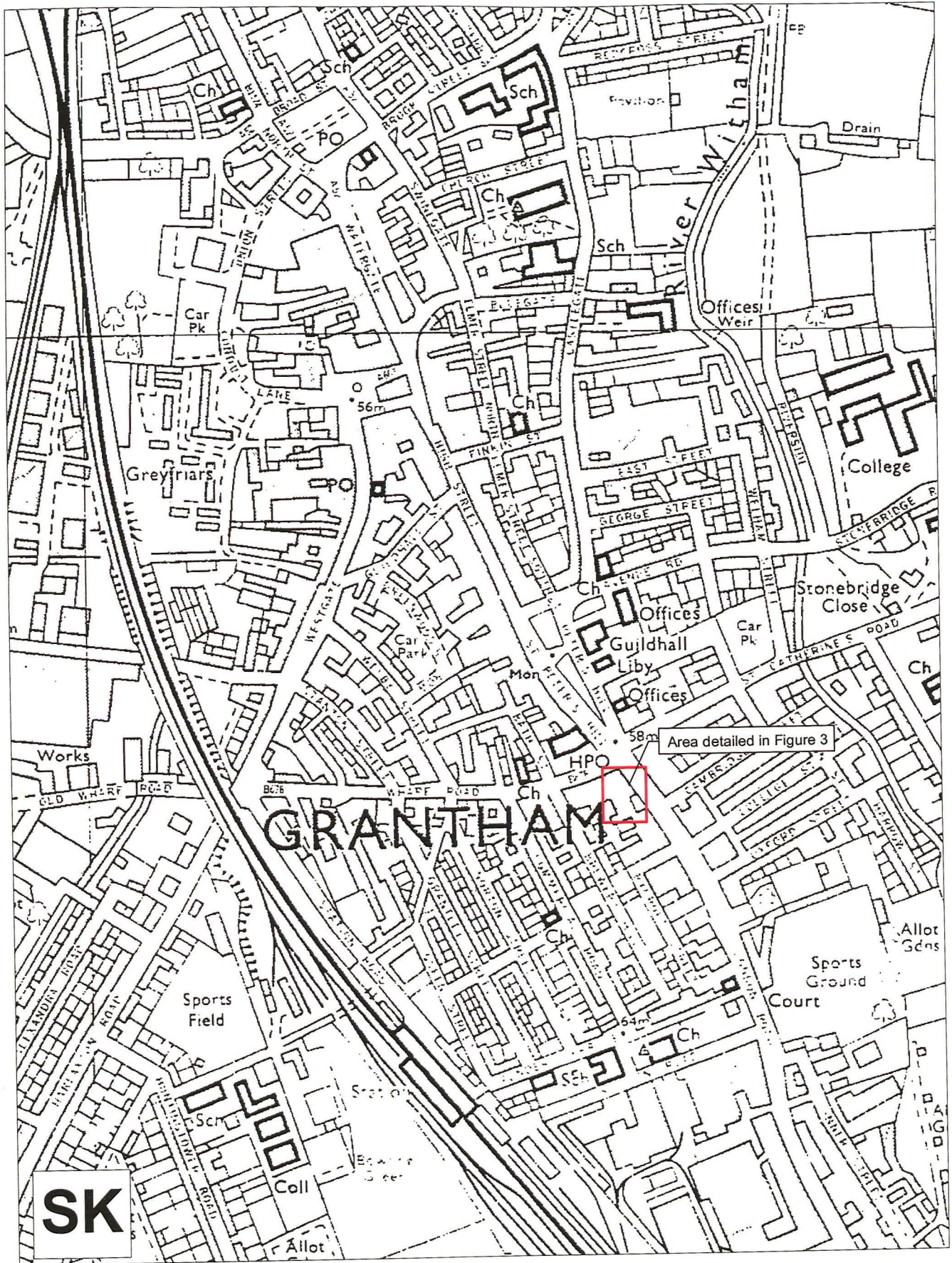


Figure 1 - General Location Plan



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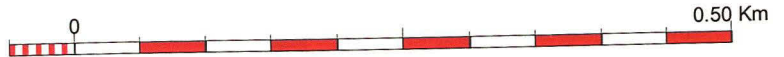
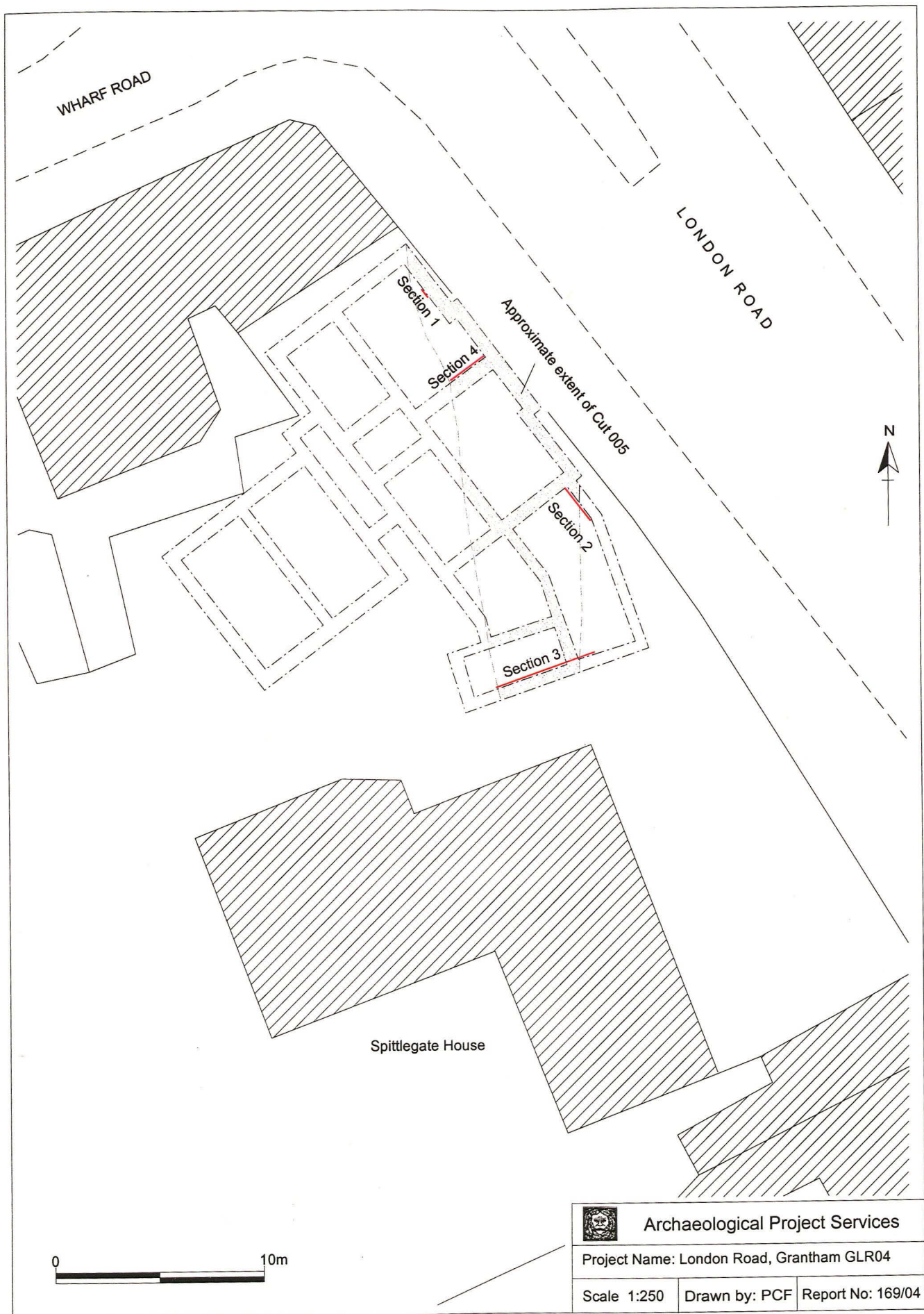


Figure 2 - Site location plan




 Archaeological Project Services		
Project Name: London Road, Grantham GLR04		
Scale 1:250	Drawn by: PCF	Report No: 169/04

Figure 3 - Plan of the development showing section locations

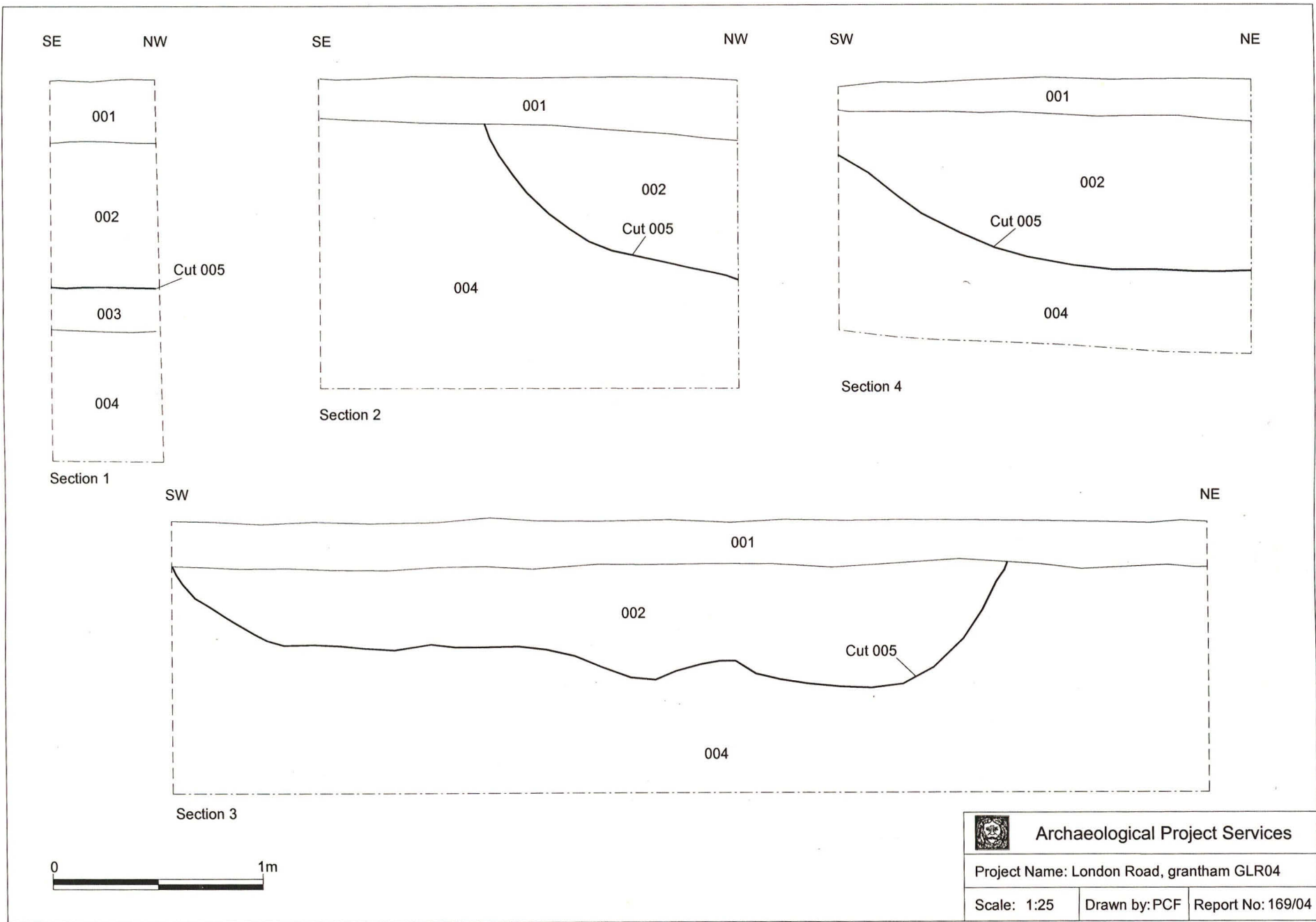


Figure 4 - Sections 1 to 4



Plate 1 - General view across the development area, looking northeast

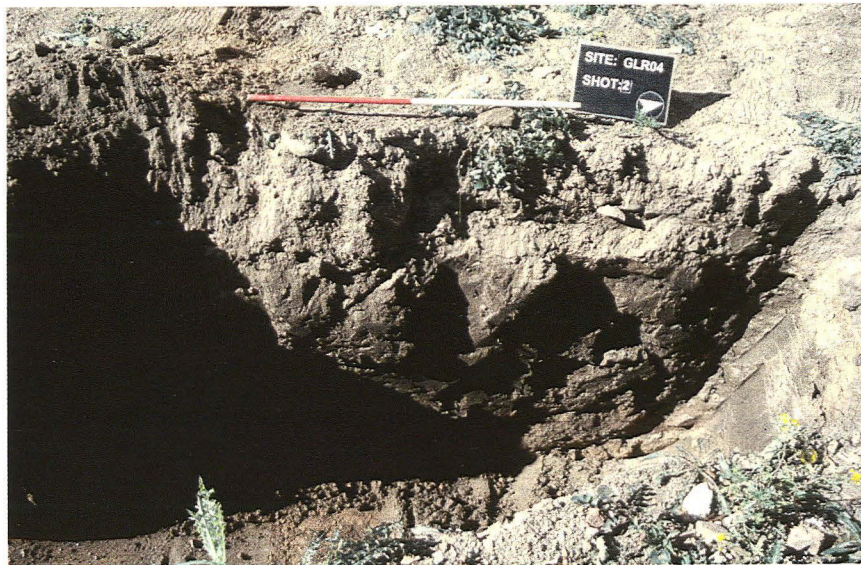


Plate 2 - Section 1 showing the general sequence of deposits, looking west

Appendix 1

LAND AT 2-10 SPITALGATE HOUSE, LONDON ROAD, GRANTHAM, LINCOLNSHIRE - SPECIFICATION FOR ARCHAEOLOGICAL WATCHING BRIEF

1 SUMMARY

- 1.1 *A watching brief is required during residential development on land off London Road, Grantham, Lincolnshire.*
- 1.2 *The site is archaeologically sensitive, lying in an area where medieval and later remains have been found, in the Spitalgate sector of the town which takes its name from a medieval leper hospital that was located in the vicinity. Close by remains of medieval buildings and wells have been identified.*
- 1.3 *The watching brief will be undertaken during groundworks associated with the development. The archaeological features exposed will be recorded in writing, graphically and photographically.*
- 1.4 *On completion of the fieldwork a report will be prepared detailing the results of the investigation. The report will consist of a narrative supported by illustrations and photographs.*

2 INTRODUCTION

- 2.1 This document comprises a specification for an archaeological watching brief during groundworks connected with residential development at 2-10 Spitalgate House, London Road, Grantham, 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 Grantham is located 35km south of Lincoln in the South Kesteven district of Lincolnshire. The works are to take place in the southern part of the part, on the west side of London Road, immediately south of the junction with Wharf Road, at National Grid Reference SK 9158 3550.

4 PLANNING BACKGROUND

- 4.1 Planning applications (S02/1461/35 and S02/LB/5927/35) were submitted to South Kesteven District Council for the proposed construction of 15 flats and conversion of a Listed Building into 8 flats. Permission is subject to a condition requiring the implementation of an archaeological watching brief during groundworks.

5 SOILS AND TOPOGRAPHY

- 5.1 The site is on the western edge of a slight slope down eastward to the River Witham and stands at about 58m OD. As an urban area soils have not been mapped but are likely to be Elmton 1 Association shallow brown rendzinas which occur on head or colluvial deposits in dry valleys on Jurassic limestone (Hodge *et al.* 1984, 179).

6 ARCHAEOLOGICAL OVERVIEW

- 6.1 Prehistoric flints and pottery, the latter perhaps signifying the location of a cemetery, has

previously been found in the area. An Anglo-Saxon burial has also been found in the vicinity.

- 6.2 At the time of the Domesday survey in 1086, Grantham was a royal borough. The site is in the Spitalgate area of Grantham. Spitalgate is first recorded in 1284 but may be identifiable with *Nongetune*, a village recorded in Domesday but not subsequently. Building remains of 13th-14th century date have been identified to the east of the site and human remains, probably associated with a medieval chantry/chapel, have also been revealed. Two medieval wells were also found in the same area. Spitalgate derives its name from a medieval leper hospital that was located in the area until the early 16th century. Although the exact location of the cemetery is unknown, a cemetery associated with it was revealed 350m to the south.

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:
 - 8.2.4.1 the site during work to show specific stages, and the layout of the archaeology

within the trench.

8.2.4.2 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 fieldwork will be washed, marked and packaged according to the deposit from which they were recovered. Any finds requiring specialist treatment and conservation will be sent to the 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:

9.3.2.1 A non-technical summary of the results of the investigation.

9.3.2.2 A description of the archaeological setting of the watching brief.

9.3.2.3 Description of the topography of the site.

9.3.2.4 Description of the methodologies used during the watching brief.

9.3.2.5 A text describing the findings of the watching brief.

9.3.2.6 A consideration of the local, regional and national context of the watching brief findings.

9.3.2.7 Plans of the archaeological features exposed. If a sequence of archaeological deposits is encountered, separate plans for each phase will be produced.

9.3.2.8 Sections of the trenches and archaeological features.

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

9.3.2.10 Specialist reports on the finds from the site.

9.3.2.11 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 Planning 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 Planning 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, or G Taylor, APS
Animal Bones	M Holmes, Independent Specialist, or P Cope-Faulkner, APS
Environmental Analysis	V Fryer, Independent Specialist
Human Remains Analysis	R Gowland, Independent Specialist

17 INSURANCES

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

18 COPYRIGHT

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

18.2 Licence will also be given to the archaeological curators to use the documentary archive for educational, public and research purposes.

18.3 In the case of non-satisfactory settlement of account then copyright will remain fully and exclusively with Archaeological Project Services. In these circumstances it will be an infringement under the Copyright, Designs and Patents Act 1988 for the client to pass any report, partial report, or copy of same, to any third party. Reports submitted in good faith by Archaeological Project Services to any Planning Authority or archaeological curator will be removed from said planning Authority and/or archaeological curator. The Planning Authority and/or archaeological curator will be notified by Archaeological Project Services that the use of any such information previously supplied constitutes an infringement under the Copyright, Designs and Patents Act 1988 and may result in legal action.

18.4 The author of any report or specialist contribution to a report shall retain intellectual copyright of their work and may make use of their work for educational or research purposes or for further publication.

19 **BIBLIOGRAPHY**

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Specification: Version 1, 09-09-04

Appendix 2

CONTEXT DESCRIPTIONS

No.	Description	Interpretation
001	Firm mixed mid brown and dark brown silty sand and rubble, 0.3m thick	Demolition/levelling deposit
002	Firm mid yellowish brown sand, 0.7m thick	Fill of (005)
003	Firm dark blackish brown sandy silt, 0.2m thick	Former topsoil
004	Soft mid reddish brown to yellowish brown sand, >0.63m thick	Natural deposit
005	Linear feature, aligned north-south, >25m long by >6m wide by 0.74m deep, gradual sides and undulating base	Clearance cut

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 11 fragments of pottery weighing 1071g and representing 4 individual vessels were recovered from a single context. No other artefacts or faunal remains were retrieved.

Provenance

The material was recovered from an extensive levelling deposit (002).

All of the pottery was probably made in Staffordshire.

Range

The range of material is detailed in the table.

Table 1: Pottery

Context	Fabric Code	Description	No.	Wt (g)	Context Date
002	TPW	Blue and white transfer printed tableware, 19 th century	1	66	Late 19 th -early 20 th century
	PEARL	Pearlware bowl, blue painted rings, 19 th century	4 (3 link)	115	
	LPM	Sponged pearlware, mid 19 th century	5 (3 and 2 link)	326	
	LSTON	Stoneware bottle, late 19 th -early 20 th century	1	564	

Condition

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

Documentation

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

Potential

As a collection of entirely early modern date, the assemblage is of low local potential and significance. However, many of the pieces are large or complete and, as such, are likely to reflect habitation or refuse dumping at the site or in the immediate proximity at the end of the 19th century or early in the 20th century.

The lack of any material earlier than the 19th 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

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

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.
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.
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:

5	Context records
1	Photographic record sheet
2	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: 2004.139

Archaeological Project Services Site Code: GLR 04

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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