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**ARCHAEOLOGICAL WATCHING BRIEF
ON LAND AT,
THE FORMER CATTLE MARKET,
GRANTHAM,
LINCOLNSHIRE
(DRG05)**



A P S
ARCHAEOLOGICAL
PROJECT
SERVICES

EVENT : L1 6129

INTERVENTION : L1 10167

EXCAVATION : L1 10168

negative

Quality Control
Grantham Dysart Road
(DRG05)

**ARCHAEOLOGICAL WATCHING BRIEF
ON LAND AT,
THE FORMER CATTLE MARKET,
GRANTHAM,
LINCOLNSHIRE
(DRG05)**

**Work Undertaken For
Underconstruction Archaeology
On
Behalf Of
Simons Developments**

March 2005

Report Compiled by
Aaron Clements BA(Hons) PIFA

Planning Application No: S04/1083/35
National Grid Reference: SK 91144 35697
City and County Museum Accession No: 2005.42

ARCHAEOLOGICAL PROJECT SERVICES



APS Report No. 45/05



Quality Control
Grantham Dysart Road
(DRG05)

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Supervisor	Aaron Clements
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Date: <i>31-03-05</i>	Date: <i>31-03-05</i>

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1. SUMMARY

A watching brief was undertaken during development at the former cattle market, Dysart Road, Grantham, Lincolnshire. The watching brief monitored the excavation of 25 meters of trench for the re-alignment of a culvert.

The site lies within an area of archaeological potential, with a Franciscan Friary located to the north.

Groundworks did not reveal features or deposits dateable to usage of the site prior to construction of the cattle market. Finds recovered from the area consisted of pottery fragments, predominantly from Staffordshire potteries, dating to the 19th and 20th centuries, as well as 20th century window glass, a horse bone and a piece of cattle horn.

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 Underconstruction Archaeology, on behalf of Simons Developments to undertake an archaeological watching brief during groundworks associated with commercial development at the former cattle market, Dysart Road, Grantham, Lincolnshire. Approval for the development was sought through the submission of planning

application S04/1083/35. The watching brief was carried out between the 14th and 18th February 2005 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 located 40km south of Lincoln in the South Kesteven district of Lincolnshire, (Figure 1). The development site is situated approximately 0.7km south-west of Grantham town centre, on the junction of Dysart Road and Sankt Augustin Way, (Figure 2), and is centred on National Grid Reference SK 91144 35697. Local soils have not been mapped as the area is urban, but on the basis of nearby mapped deposits are likely to be fine loam over clayey soils of the Denchworth Association developed over Jurassic and Cretaceous clay (Hodge *et al.* 1984, 155)

2.4 Archaeological Setting

Grantham was well developed by the Late Saxon period and flourished as a medieval market town. The town was first mentioned in the Domesday Survey of 1086 where it was referred to variously as *Grantham*, *Granham* and *Grandham* (Ekwall 1974, 202-3). The Domesday records state that Grantham belonged to the King and possessed a hall, a church and four mills. It's name is believed to be derived from 'Granta's ' Ham, meaning settlement of Granta, although it is possible that it in fact comes from 'grand' which meant gravel in Old English. The parish church of St Wulfram dates from the 11th and 12th centuries (Pevsner and Harris 1989, 316). The name of a street adjacent to the church, Castlegate, suggests that a castle may have stood in the area. Although, no remains survive, its presence was noted in a parliamentary survey of 1650 and the 18th century antiquarian William Stukeley reported that

the castle lay between Castlegate and the River Witham (Stukeley 1724, Iter III). It was ruined by this time.

The site itself lies within an area of archaeological potential, with a Franciscan Friary located to the north. Cartographic evidence suggested that the Mow Beck Stream crossed the site and was culverted in 1840, when the cattle market was built. The re-alignment of the stream could potentially have impacted upon organic peat deposits, which may have contained preserved archaeological finds and features.

3. AIMS

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

4. METHODS

In accordance with the requirements stipulated in the brief, the northernmost 25m of the new culvert trench was monitored, along with site stripping and levelling in the northeast corner of the site, (Figure 2). Each identified 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 1:20. Recording was undertaken according to standard Archaeological Project Services' practice.

The records were 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	Modern material

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

Phase 1 Natural deposits

Two naturally occurring deposits were identified in the trench (Figure 3, Sections 1 and 2). The upper of these layers was (003), a soft, mid yellow sandy silt, 0.50m thick. Underlying this material was a firm, mid blue-grey clay, 0.80m thickness of which was visible, (004), (Plate 4)

Phase 2 Undated deposits

Overlying the natural deposits in Phase 1 was (002), a 0.90m thick layer of moderately firm mid brown sandy clayey silt, with moderate limestone and ceramic building material (CBM) fragments included, (Figure 3, Sections 1 and 2, Plates 2 and 4).

Phase 3 Modern material

Layer (001) consisted of soft dark grey ashy silt, with moderate stone, CBM, pottery and glass inclusions, (Figure 3, Sections 1 and 2, Plates 1 and 3). Sealed by this layer were features (005) and [008]. (005) was the concrete culvert installed to re-align the Mow Beck prior to construction of the Cattle Market in 1840. [008] was a linear feature, c. 0.60m wide and 1.10m deep, backfilled with (006), a ceramic drainage pipe, and (007), a mixed deposit of mid-grey clayey silt, with gravel at its base.

6. DISCUSSION

The material in Phase 1 appeared to have formed as a result of natural deposition processes, with the earliest deposit being a glacial till overlain by an alluvial silt.

Phase 2, deposit (002), a layer of clayey silt and rubble, had been spread across the site to build up the ground surface and form a building platform. The only artefactual material retrieved from this layer was a piece of cattle horn core, which it was not possible to date, (Cope-Faulkner, Appendix 3). The deposit was disturbed by modern drainage features, including a concrete culvert (005) installed to carry the Mow Beck, (Figure 2, Plates 1 and 3), and a foul water trench [008], (Figure 3, Section 2, Plate 4).

The above features were sealed by an ashy silt material that seemed to have been laid over much of the site as a levelling deposit, or yard surface. Artefacts recovered from this material included pottery fragments, largely originating in Staffordshire and dating to the 19th and 20th centuries. There was also a piece of glass dating to the 20th century, (Taylor and Hall, Appendix 3). The finds span the use of the site as a cattle market.

7. CONCLUSION

While there is recorded evidence for the presence of a Franciscan Friary to the north of the site, no features or deposits relating to the Friary were present within the groundwork trenches. Moreover, although the Brief indicated the possibility of peat deposits associated with the Mow Beck, such material was not present. The only possible association with the Beck lies with the existing concrete culvert, which may represent a previous re-alignment.

There was no evidence for activity pre-dating the construction of the cattle market

in 1840, and artefacts recovered from the uppermost deposit were of a mixed date, both 20th century, and residual 19th century. Traces of any activity at this location prior to this date may have been destroyed during construction of the market.

8. ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

Archaeological Project Services wish to acknowledge the assistance of Nansi Rosenberg, of Underconstruction Archaeology for commissioning the fieldwork and post-excavation analysis. The work was coordinated by Mark Williams and this report was edited by Mark Williams and Tom Lane. Jenny Young, the South Kesteven Planning Archaeologist, kindly allowed access to the parish files maintained by Heritage Lincolnshire.

9. BIBLIOGRAPHY

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10. ABBREVIATIONS

APS Archaeological Project Services

CBM Ceramic Building Materials

IFA Institute of Field Archaeologists

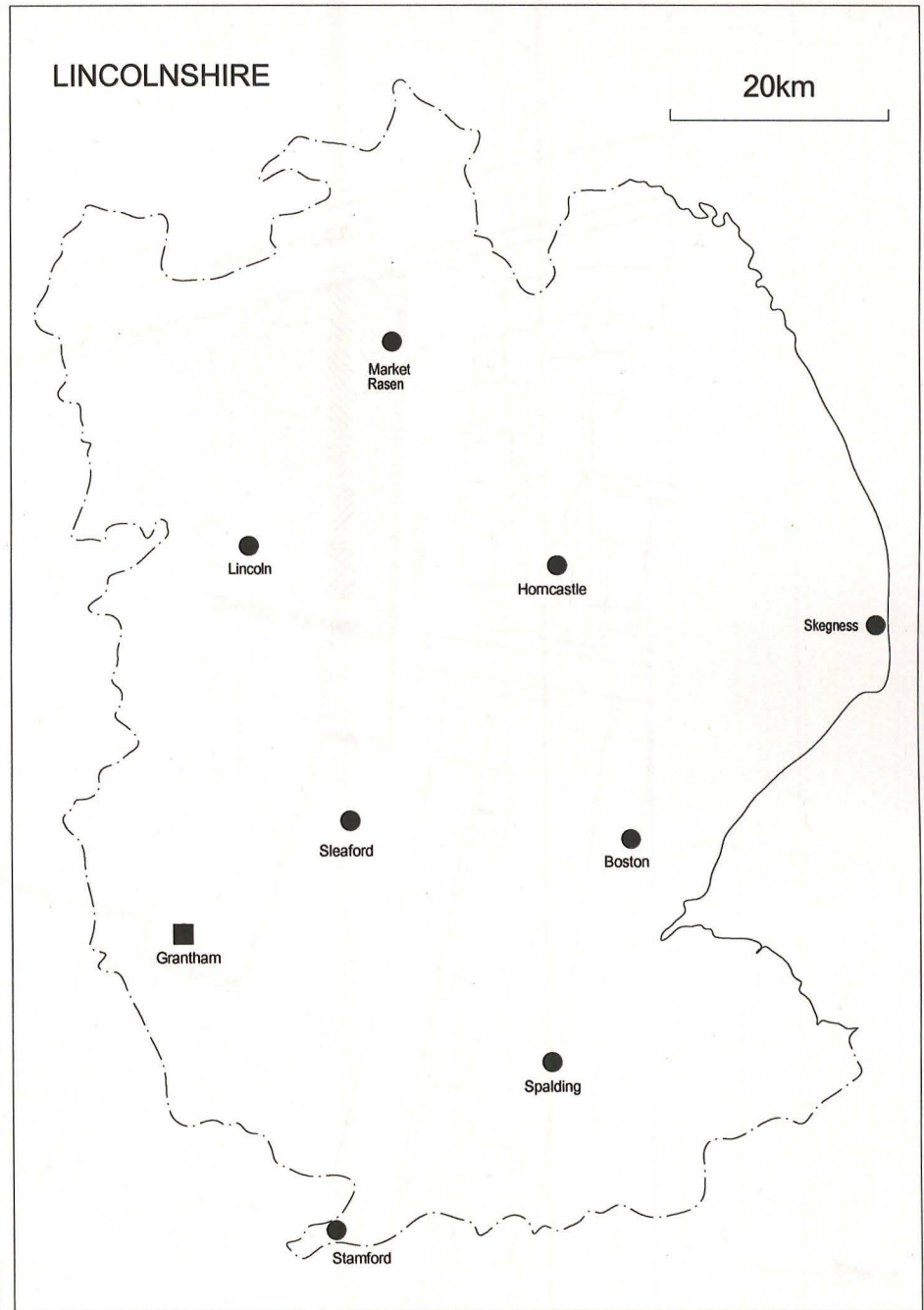
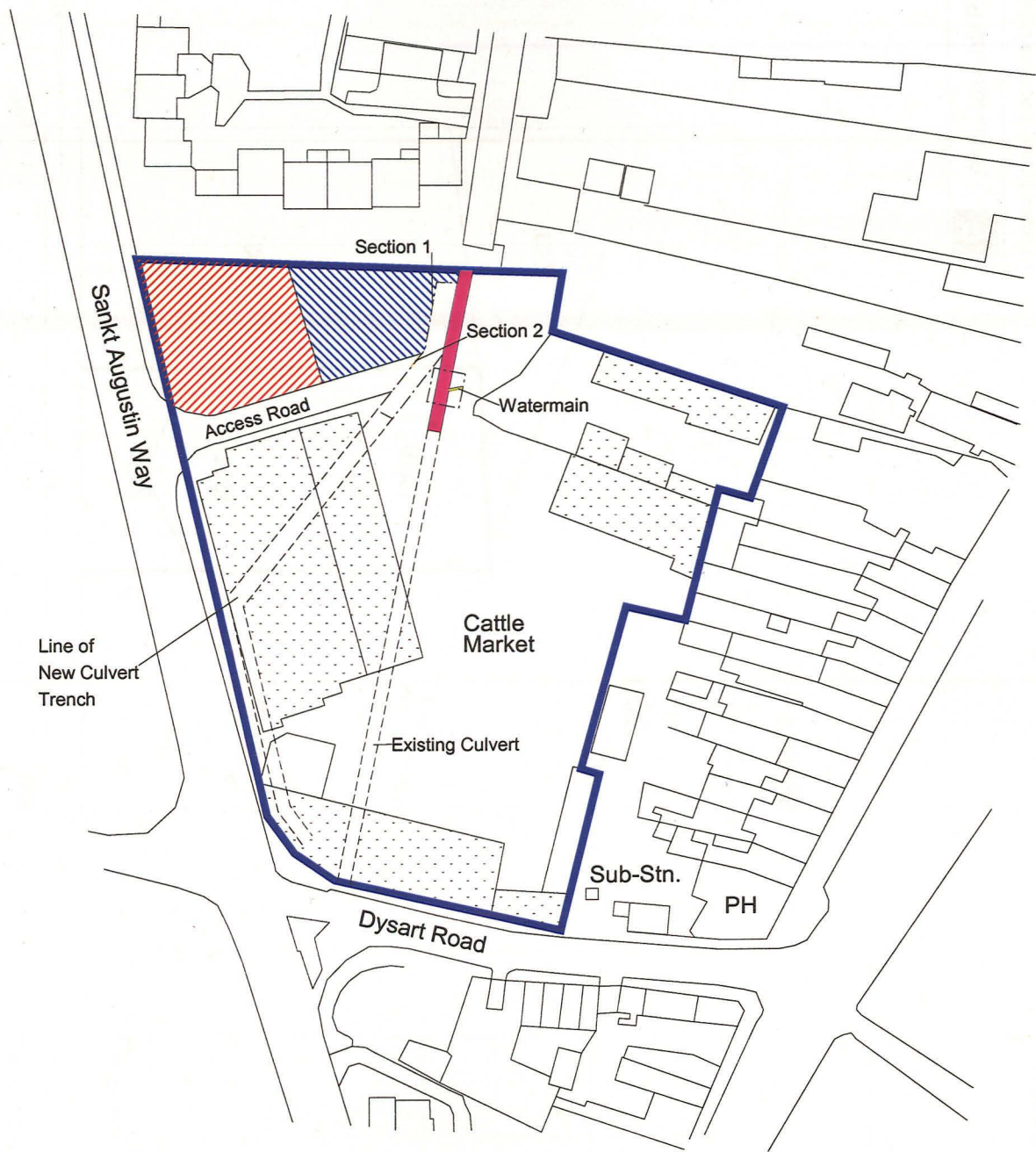






Figure 1: General Location Plan



-  Area of Built up ground
-  Area stripped for car parking
-  Existing concrete culvert
-  Demolished buildings



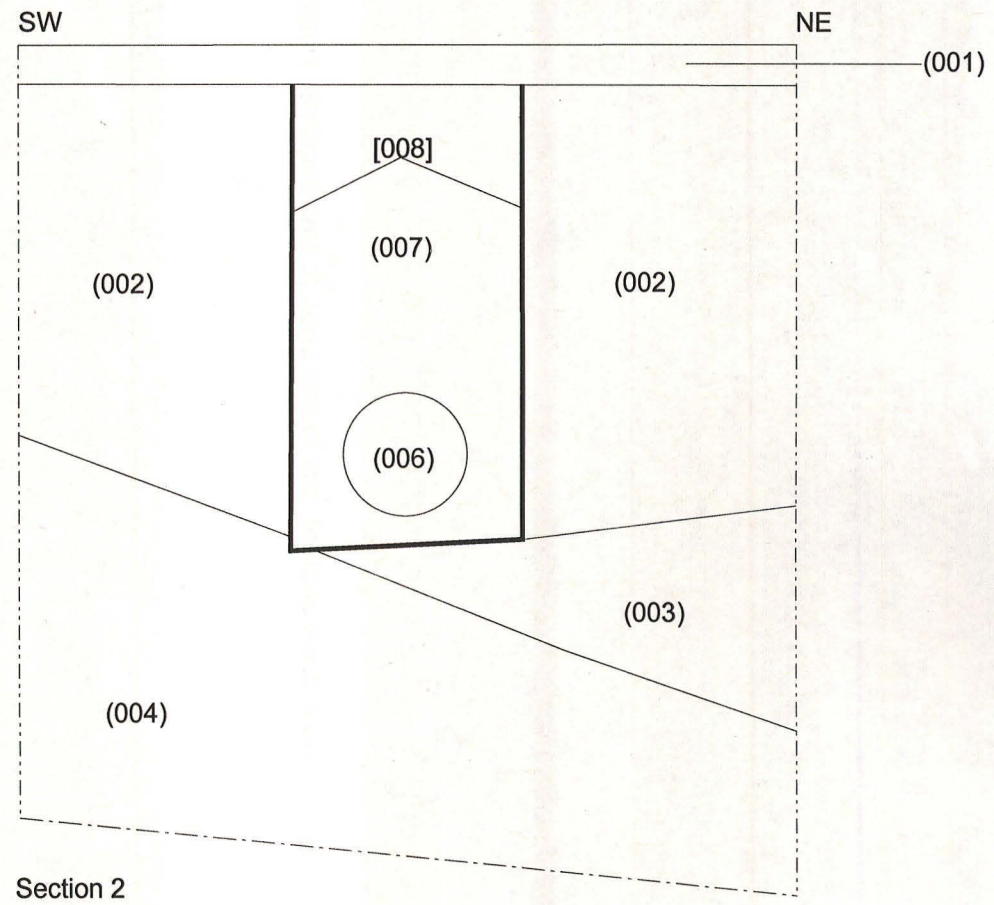
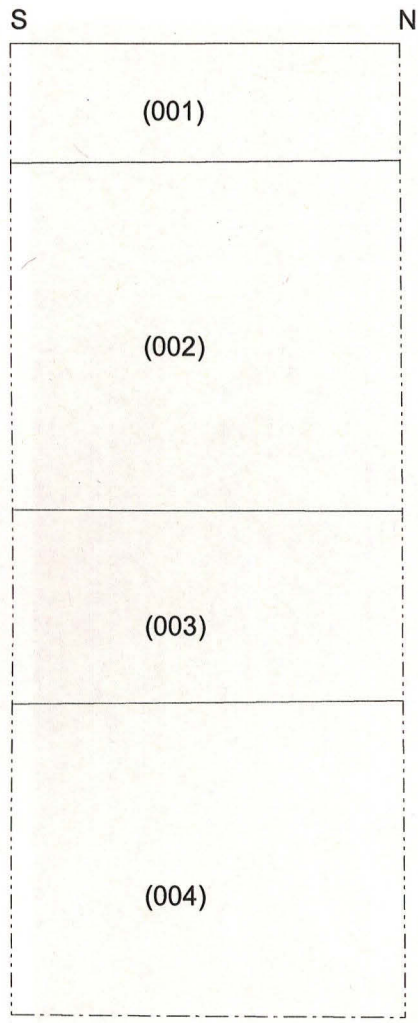
Archaeological Project Services

Project Name: Grantham Dysart Road

Drawn by: AC

Report No: 45/05

Figure 2: Site Location Plan




 Archaeological Project Services		
Project Name: Grantham Dysart Road		
Scale 1:50	Drawn by: AC	Report No: 45/05

Figure 3: Section Drawings



Plate 1 Stripped area at north end of site, looking north-west



Plate 2 View of concrete culvert and plastic watermain pipe, looking north-west



Plate 3 General view of exposed concrete culvert, and line of new culvert trench, looking north-east



Plate 4 Section 2, through modern drain, looking north-west

**LAND AT
THE FORMER CATTLE MARKET,
GRANTHAM
LINCOLNSHIRE**

**SPECIFICATION FOR
ARCHAEOLOGICAL WATCHING BRIEF**

**PREPARED FOR
UNDERCONSTRUCTION ARCHAEOLOGY
ON
BEHALF OF
SIMONS DEVELOPMENTS**

**BY
ARCHAEOLOGICAL PROJECT SERVICES
Institute of Field Archaeologists'
Registered Organisation No. 21**

January 2005

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1 SUMMARY

- 1.1 *A watching brief is required during construction of industrial units at The Cattle Market, Grantham.*
- 1.2 *The site lies in an area of known archaeological significance. A Franciscan friary lies to the north and the re alignment of a culverted stream on the site may impact upon an organic peat deposit.*
- 1.3 *The archaeological work will consist of a watching brief on the northern 25m of the new culvert.*
- 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 the redevelopment of the former Cattle Market, 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 The development is located of Dysart road and Saint Augustine Way, Grantham, Lincolnshire.

4 PLANNING BACKGROUND

- 4.1 Planning permission has been granted for redevelopment of the site with commercial units (Planning Application No. S04/1083/35)

5 ARCHAEOLOGICAL OVERVIEW

- 5.1 The site lies within an area of archaeological potential. With a Franciscan Friary located to the north. Cartographic evidence has suggested that the Mowbeck Stream crosses the site and was culverted in 1840 when the cattle market was built. The re-alignment of the stream potentially will impact upon organic peat deposits, which may contain preserved archaeological finds and features.

6 AIMS AND OBJECTIVES

- 6.1 The aims of the watching brief will be:

6.1.1 To record and interpret the archaeological features exposed during the excavation of the foundation trenches and other areas of ground disturbance.

6.1.2 The objectives of the watching brief will be to:

- Determine the form and function of the archaeological features encountered;
- Determine the spatial arrangement of the archaeological features encountered;
- As far as practicable, recover dating evidence from the archaeological features, and
- Establish the sequence of the archaeological remains present on the site.

6.1.3 More specific aims will be to investigate the potential environmental remains on the site if appropriate.

7 SITE OPERATIONS

7.1 General considerations

7.1.1 All work will be undertaken following statutory Health and Safety requirements in operation at the time of the watching brief.

7.1.2 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.

7.1.3 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.

7.2 Methodology

7.2.1 The watching brief will be undertaken during the ground works phase of development, and includes the archaeological monitoring of the northern 25m of the culvert as described in the South Kesteven planning comments dated 17th September 2004.

7.2.2 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.

7.2.3 Any finds recovered will be bagged and labelled for later analysis.

7.2.4 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 trenches.
- groups of features where their relationship is important

7.2.5 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.

7.2.6 Provision will be made for a programme of environmental sampling to be undertaken. This will be undertaken on advice from an environmental specialist should this prove appropriate.

8 POST-EXCAVATION

8.1 Stage 1

8.1.1 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.

8.1.2 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.

8.2 Stage 2

8.2.1 Detailed examination of the stratigraphic matrix to enable the determination of the various phases of activity on the site.

8.2.2 Finds will be sent to specialists for identification and dating.

8.3 Stage 3

8.3.1 On completion of stage 2, a report detailing the findings of the watching brief will be prepared.

8.3.2 This will consist of:

- A non-technical summary of the results of the investigation.
- A description of the archaeological setting of the watching brief.
- Description of the topography of the site.
- Description of the methodologies used during the watching brief.
- A text describing the findings of the watching brief.
- A consideration of the local, regional and national context of the watching brief findings.
- Plans of the archaeological features exposed. If a sequence of

archaeological deposits is encountered, separate plans for each phase will be produced.

- Sections of the trenches and archaeological features.
- Interpretation of the archaeological features exposed, and their chronology and setting within the surrounding landscape.
- Specialist reports on the finds from the site.
- Appropriate photographs of the site and specific archaeological features.

9 REPORT DEPOSITION

9.1 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.

10 ARCHIVE

10.1 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.

11 PUBLICATION

11.1 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.

12 CURATORIAL RESPONSIBILITY

12.1 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.

13 VARIATIONS AND CONTINGENCIES

- 13.1 Variations to the proposed scheme of works will only be made following written confirmation of acceptance from the archaeological curator.
- 13.2 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).
- 13.3 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.
- 13.4 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.

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 SPECIALISTS TO BE USED DURING THE PROJECT

- 15.1 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

16 INSURANCES

- 16.1 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.

17 COPYRIGHT

- 17.1 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.
- 17.2 Licence will also be given to the archaeological curators to use the documentary archive for educational, public and research purposes.
- 17.3 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.

- 17.4 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.

18 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, 05-10-04

Appendix 2
(DRG05)

CONTEXT DESCRIPTIONS

No.	Description	Tk	Interpretation
001	Soft dark grey ashy silt with mod CBM pottery and glass debris inclusions	0.30m	Ashy levelling deposit
002	Moderately firm mid brown sandy clay silt with mod limestone and CBM inclusions	0.90m	Built up ground
003	Soft mid yellow sandy silt, waterlogged and running at base of deposit	0.50m	Natural silt
004	Firm mid blue-grey clay	0.80m	Natural clay
005	Concrete pipe c. 2.00m dia		Culvert
006	Ceramic pipe c. 0.30m dia		Sewer pipe
007	Mixed mid grey clayey silt with gravel at base	1.10m	Backfill of drain trench [008]
008	Linear feature, cut sharply, with vertical sides and flat base orientated northeast – southwest		Drain trench

Mod moderate
 CBM ceramic building materials
 dia diameter

Appendix 3

THE FINDS

by Paul Cope-Faulkner, 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. Six fragments of pottery weighing 219g and representing 5 individual vessels were recovered from a single context (2 contexts yielded finds). In addition to the pottery, a piece of glass weighing 3g was retrieved.

The excavated animal bone assemblage comprises 2 fragments weighing 787g. The animal bone was identified by reference to published catalogues. No attempt is made to sex or age animals represented within the assemblage, although where this is readily apparent is noted in the comments column.

Provenance

The material was recovered from an ashy levelling deposit, (001), and from the built up ground layer (002).

All of the pottery was probably made in Staffordshire.

Range

The range of material is detailed in the tables.

Table 1: Pottery

Context	Fabric Code	Description	No.	Wt (g)	Context Date
001	LPM	Green glazed earthenware bowl, 19 th -20 th century	2	140	20 th century
	TPW	Blue and white transfer printed tableware, 19 th century	2	65	
	WHITE	White glazed tableware, 19 th -20 th century	1	7	
	LPM	Polychrome painted white tableware, 20 th century	1	7	

Table 2: Other Artefacts

Context	Material	Description	No.	Wt (g)	Context Date
001	Glass	Colourless sherd of window glass	1	3	20 th century

Table 3: The Faunal Remains

Context	Species	Bone	No.	Wt (g)	Comments
001	horse	Radius	1	442	slightly chalky
002	cattle	horn core	2	345	

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 that is entirely of early modern date the assemblage is of limited local potential and significance but

indicates occupation or other activity at the site or in its proximity at that time.

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

Alluvium	Deposits laid down by water. Marine alluvium is deposited by the sea, and fresh water alluvium is laid down by rivers and in lakes.
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 interpretation 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.
Domesday Survey	A survey of property ownership in England compiled on the instruction of William I for taxation purposes in 1086 AD.
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) that become contained by the 'cut' are referred to as its fill(s).
Intrusive	Artefacts of later date found in deposits that must pre-date them are said to be intrusive. Such intrusive artefacts will usually be small and have worked down in the soil through cracks, or by root, worm or rodent action. Intrusive artefacts will generally be isolated and be distinctively later than a larger assemblage of earlier artefacts, for example, a single 19 th century pottery fragment found in a large collection of medieval ceramics in a refuse pit.
Layer	A layer is an accumulation of soil or other material that is not contained within a cut
Natural	Undisturbed deposit(s) of soil or rock which have accumulated without the influence of human activity
Residual	Artefacts that are noticeably earlier than others in an assemblage are often described as residual. Residual artefacts may be ones that were used for a very long time, or items that were maintained as heirlooms/antiques. If the dates of artefacts within a group do not exhibit major differences it can be difficult to determine if an artefact is residual or redeposited (<i>q.v.</i>)

Appendix 5

THE ARCHIVE

The archive consists of:

8	Context records
1	Photographic record sheet
1	Drawing sheet
1	Stratigraphic matrix
2	Bags 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: 2005.42

Archaeological Project Services Site Code: DRG 05

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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