97/18

AN ARCHAEOLOGICAL WATCHING BRIEF OF EXCAVATIONS FOR A LAGOON, STOKE ROCHFORD GOLF COURSE STOKE ROCHFORD, LINCOLNSHIRE (SRG97)

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PROJECT
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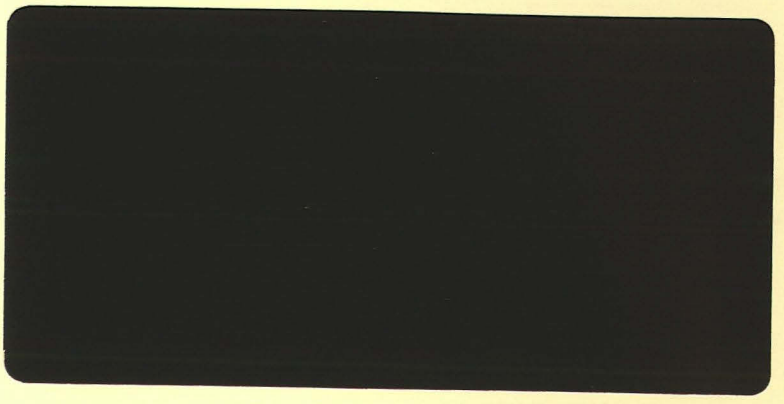

Event L12611

Source L15303
L1725.

33932 - early Med - Med.
35060 } - Prehistoric
35061 }
35063 - Roman

AN ARCHAEOLOGICAL WATCHING BRIEF OF EXCAVATIONS FOR A LAGOON, STOKE ROCHFORD GOLF COURSE STOKE ROCHFORD, LINCOLNSHIRE (SRG97)

Work Undertaken For
C J Collins Construction

Report compiled by
Fiona Walker and Dale Trimble

December 1997

Planning Application No: SK97/327/70/14
National Grid Reference: SK 9248 2890
City and County Museum Accession No: 221.97
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1. SUMMARY

An archaeological watching brief undertaken on land at Stoke Rochford Golf Club, South Kesteven District, Lincolnshire monitored groundworks associated with the construction of an irrigation lagoon.

The watching brief was commissioned as the site lay close to the sites of three suspected villas of the Romano-British period (AD 43-410) and the deserted village of Ganthrop (or Garthorpe), first mentioned in the Domesday Survey of 1086.

A number of finds were retrieved, including a tile of Romano-British date and later Saxon and medieval pottery. Several struck flints were retrieved of which two are probably from the Neolithic and Bronze Age periods (4200-1000 BC). Other finds include glass and animal bone. The few sherds of medieval pottery may suggest that the development is located at the periphery of the deserted village of Ganthrop.

2. INTRODUCTION

2.1 Planning Background

Archaeological Project Services was commissioned by C.J. Collins Construction to undertake an archaeological watching brief during the excavation of an irrigation lagoon on land at Stoke Rochford Golf Club, South Kesteven District, Lincolnshire. Approval for the development was sought through the submission of planning application SK97/327/70/14. Permission was granted subject to a standard condition for archaeological recording. The watching brief was carried out between the 15th and 20th October 1997, in accordance with a brief set by the Community Archaeologist for South Kesteven District Council (Appendix 1).

An archaeological watching brief is defined as *'a formal programme of observation and investigation conducted during any operation carried out for non-archaeological purposes within a specified area, where there is a possibility that archaeological deposits may be disturbed or destroyed.'* (IFA 1994, 1).

2.2 Topography and Geology

Stoke Rochford is situated 7km south of Grantham and 22km north of Stamford, in South Kesteven District, Lincolnshire (Fig. 1).

The site of the proposed lagoon covers some 2-3 hectares and is located adjacent to the Great North Road, 1km northeast of Stoke Rochford Hall. Centred on National Grid Reference SK 9248 2890, the site lies on the western slope of the valley of the Cringle Brook (Fig. 2), which forms the eastern limit of the development area. The highest areas of the development are situated at the western limit of the site at *c* 56m OD. From here the ground falls steeply eastwards but grades out in the areas adjacent to the brook which lies at a height of *c* 48m OD.

Undulations noted on the northwest part of the site during the watching brief are likely to relate to quarrying, although it is unclear what type of material was extracted.

An existing 7m wide and *c*. 1m deep drainage channel forms part of the water management regime for the golf course and runs from south to north, bisecting the proposed development (Fig. 3).

Local soils are the Elmton 1 Association typical brown stony or sandy clay loam developed on Jurassic limestone (Hodge *et al.* 1984, 179).

2.3 Archaeological Setting

Stoke Rochford is situated in an area of known archaeological activity dating from the Neolithic/Bronze Age, Romano-British and medieval periods. A complete Neolithic plain round-bottomed bowl and a flint flake were recovered during quarrying at Great Ponton just north of the site (May 1976, 44).

A Romano-British bath house was uncovered in 1824, 600m to the southeast of the development (SMR33930). A second bath house, found in 1828, is known 1.2km southeast of the proposed lagoon (SMR33936). These two bath houses are probably part of two separate villa complexes. A third villa site is suspected within the vicinity of the development (Whitwell 1970, 80).

At the beginning of the medieval period, Stoke Rochford comprised three villages, North and South Stoke and Ganthrop (or Garthorpe). The site of Ganthrop is located immediately adjacent to the proposed lagoon and its name survives in a plantation (Ganthrops). Ganthrop is first mentioned in the Domesday Survey of 1086. Referred to as *Genulftorp*, the name is derived from the Old Danish '*Gerulf's*' thorpe or homestead, the first element being a personal name (Ekwall 1974, 193). The Domesday Survey records that the village was owned by Countess Judith and contained 3 mills, 16 acres of meadow and 30 acres of woodland (Foster and Longley 1976). At the time of the survey, the village of Ganthrop was richer than North Stoke, due principally to the three mills.

There are no visible remains of the villages of Ganthrop (SMR33932) or North Stoke, although the position of the latter coincides with spreads of post-medieval pottery (SMR33933). Other medieval remains are thought to exist in the form of fishponds, 700m south of the site (SMR32997). Other medieval remains have been excavated at Coney Hall, 1km to the southwest (SMR33939).

Stoke Rochford Hall (SMR32996) is set in landscaped gardens comprising water features, an obelisk and numerous terraces (SMR32994).

3. AIMS

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

4. METHODS

The watching brief monitored the removal of topsoil over the entire development area. Following each run of the bulldozer the exposed surface was examined for finds and features. Construction of the lagoon required the removal of *c* 4m of deposits within the stripped area. Monitoring during this phase was limited to the inspection of the exposed sections of a 2m wide and 1m deep trench excavated along the eastern limit of the site (Plate 1). The sections of baulks remaining around survey pegs after machining were also inspected. Potential archaeological layers or deposits were recorded within selected sections.

Selected deposits were partially or fully hand excavated to determine their nature and retrieve artefactual material. The depth of each deposit (where possible) was measured from the ground surface. Each archaeological deposit or feature revealed within the development was allocated a unique reference number (context number)

with an individual written description, comprising colour, texture, inclusions, finds (if any), extent and thickness. A photographic record was compiled and sections were drawn at a scale of 1:10 or 1:20. Recording of deposits encountered during the watching brief was undertaken according to standard Archaeological Project Services practice.

5. RESULTS

Finds recovered from excavated deposits were examined and a period date assigned where possible. Records of the deposits and features recognised during the watching brief were also examined. A list of all contexts and interpretations appears as Appendix 2. Phasing was based on artefact dating, the nature of the deposits and recognisable relationships between them. 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 sediments recorded at the site are mainly various fine sands and silts, sometimes containing grits and gravels as coarse components, depending on where the deposits were recorded at the site.

These include deposits of fine yellow sand (027) encountered along the northern edge of the site. The central and southern portions of the development area were dominated by a similar deposit (018) of light yellow sand, but including very fine stone (Fig.4 Section 6 and Section 8).

Around the southern edge of the site deposits varied from mid grey bands of fine sands and silts (023) (Fig 5 Section 7), through creamy or rusty sand and grit (014) (Fig 6 Section 5). A mid grey sandy silt (009) (Fig. 4) recorded in Section 1 at the northern limit of the investigation is very similar to (023). These assorted silts and sands are likely to be alluvial in origin and were probably deposited during a phase when the Cringle Brook was a much more substantial watercourse.

A whitish-brown cornbrash (004). recorded in the central area of the site is included within Phase 1. However, this deposit is noticeably different to the sands and silts making up the bulk of contexts in this group, indicating that the cornbrash may be redeposited material from previous quarrying in the area.

Also included within Phase1 are clays and clayey silts overlying the sands and silts described above. Phase 1 deposits in this category include (025), a yellowish brown clayish silt located towards the north end of the site (Fig 4 Section 8). A yellowish fawn clay (022) recorded in Section 7 represents the only clayey Phase 1 deposit located in the southern area of the development (Fig.5 Section 7).

These Phase 1 clays are likely to represent continuing deposition of sediment by the Cringle Brook, probably during flood episodes.

Phase 2 Undated deposits

Towards the northwest corner of the site a shallow amorphous hollow contained a mid brown sand and silt (026) from which a sherd of medieval Stamford Ware pottery was recovered. As topsoil stripping was by

bulldozer ground conditions were poor. Therefore, the origin of this hollow and fill (026) is uncertain, with a strong possibility that the feature was created during machining of the topsoil.

Two explanations are possible for the inclusion of the Stamford Ware sherd within this fill. At the north end of the site a number of pottery sherds were retrieved from deposits underlying the topsoil. There is a strong possibility that pottery within these layers was disturbed during topsoil stripping and redeposited in the freshly made hollow. Alternatively, the hollow could be an amorphous shallow pit excavated in the medieval period or later. The pottery sherd may then have been incorporated into the fill during backfilling of the pit.

At the southeast corner of the site a possible former stream channel was recorded [028] (Fig 5 Section 7). Although only the upper edge of the south side of [028] was visible, the truncation of horizontal deposits (022) and (023) does suggest a cut feature of some kind. The 'rusty' coloured, smooth sandy silt (021) which lies immediately above cut [028] is probably an iron pan deposit formed by leaching of organic material when the channel was active. A tile fragment of possible Romano-British date retrieved from fill (020) of the channel suggests that watercourse was open, at least as a visible hollow, during the Roman period or later.

The tile retrieved from fill (020) might suggest the location of a Romano-British site somewhere in the vicinity, although almost certainly not in close proximity as more artefactual material would be expected. Fill (020) is described as containing frequent chalky limestone lumps. This material would not be deposited naturally in a watercourse and it is possible that deliberate backfilling is represented by this context. The tile could have been incorporated into (020) at this stage. The light-mid yellowish fawn silty clay (013) forming the upper fill of the channel probably represents natural silting within the hollow left after the channel was backfilled.

The remaining deposits within Phase 2 are represented by yellowish brown silt containing varying amounts of clay and sand. These were recorded at several locations over the eastern part of the site and include (006), (008) (Fig. 4 Section 1), (010) (Fig 6 Sections 3 and 4), (016), (017) (Fig. 4 Section 6) and (024) (Fig. 4 Section 8). From deposits (006), (011), (017) and (024) sherds of medieval pottery were recovered, mostly at the northwest corner of the site and concentrated mainly at the top of the valley slope. This pottery includes 13th - 14th century coarse Potterhanworth type sherds from (006) and a sherd of Stamford Ware from context (024). The remaining sherds are mainly undiagnostic sandy shelly ware and a single pottery fragment of possible Saxon date from (006). The total absence of post-medieval or modern material might suggest that these layers are of medieval date. No structures or features indicating occupation at the site were recorded, suggesting that these artefacts derive from activity in adjacent areas, possibly at the periphery of the medieval settlement of Ganthrop There is also a possibility that medieval cultivation was undertaken immediately adjacent to the valley and the pottery was accidentally incorporated into manure deposited on the fields to improve fertility.

Many of these finds bearing layers resemble the clayey natural Phase 1

deposits, pointing to a similar origin. A possible explanation for the inclusion of artefacts within apparently naturally formed deposits is that alluviation or colluviation (hillwash) has been a continuing phenomenon at the site. There is some supporting evidence for this in Section 7 (Fig 5) where (011) can be seen overlying the infilled watercourse [028]. The tile recovered from deposit (020) suggests that the channel was backfilled at a relatively recent date. However, the formation of (011) over the infilled channel demonstrates that waterborne deposits have continued to form at the site in recent times during times of high water levels or simply from soil movement down adjacent slopes during episodes of hillwash. In this way pottery recovered from the valley bottom could be derived from artefacts at the top of the slope being gradually transported downslope.

Other Phase 2 deposits include a light-mid brown sandy clay (003) on the top of the slope at the north end of the site to a light-mid greyish brown clayey silt (007) (Fig. 4 Section 1), on the middle to lower part of the gradient. These sediments are also likely to represent sediment accumulation either through alluvation or colluviation. At the base of the slope a dark brownish black peaty silt (005) represents sediment accumulation in waterlogged conditions (Fig 5 Section 7).

Phase 3 Recent deposits

Topsoil deposits recorded on the site are represented by a mid yellowish brown to brown silt (012) (Fig 6 Section 5), (015) (Fig. 4 section 6) and a 0.25m thick brown sandy clay (002). Modern pottery was recovered from (002), together with redeposited fragments of medieval pottery and a piece of prehistoric flint.

Two deposits overlie the topsoil. The first was a mid brown to grey/brown humic silt (019) recorded within the eastern branch of the central drainage channel. The second a deposit of a reddish-brown silty fine sand (001) identified as a redeposited layer from localised quarrying.

6. DISCUSSION

Natural deposits (Phase 1) are represented by alluvial sands and silts recorded in various sections across the site. Although these vary slightly between recorded sections, many of them are likely to be identical deposits. Inclusions of grit and gravel within some of these deposits suggests that this may have been during early post-glacial times, some 8 - 10000 years ago. Clayey deposits overlying these sands and silts are likely to represent continuing soil development, either through alluvial or colluvial accumulation.

Two flint blades of possible Neolithic/Bronze Age date are the earliest artefacts recovered from the site. These were among 11 struck flints all of which are unstratified, meaning that none were retrieved from undisturbed deposits. It is possible that these, and some of the later finds, were imported with subsoil and turf during construction of the golf course. However, the flints may represent low level prehistoric activity, perhaps in the form of a temporary/hunting camp located to take advantage of the watercourse. Alternatively these artefacts could result from accidental or casual loss by groups passing through the area. A third possibility could be that the flints were carried into the development by downslope soil movements from adjacent areas where a prehistoric site may be located.

A single tile of possible Romano-British

date was recovered from a fill of possible palaeochannel [028]. This does not necessarily indicate activity on the site at this date as the tile could easily have been redeposited during a later period. However, the presence of Romano-British settlement in the vicinity of the site should not be ruled out, considering the known archaeology of this period in the area

The majority of artefacts were recovered from subsoils at the northwest corner of the site, along the top of the valley slope. These may relate to medieval activity at the periphery of the deserted village of Ganthrop. Similarly, artefacts recovered from the sides and bottom of the valley may be related to this settlement, although they may have been transported into the site by natural or human agency. An amorphous hollow containing fill (026) may also represent activity from this period.

The finds include pottery dating from the Saxon, Medieval and modern periods. Saxon pottery is relatively rare from the area and if associated with the now extinct Ganthrop, suggests an early date for the village.

Modern deposits (Phase 3) comprise a topsoil truncated in the northwest corner by quarrying.

7. CONCLUSIONS

No archaeological features were recorded at the site and all evidence of past human activity was in the form of artefacts dating to the Neolithic/Bronze, Romano-British, medieval and Saxon periods.

No structural evidence associated with the medieval village of Ganthrop was identified, although the pottery recovered from the northwest part of the site may indicate the periphery of the settlement. The medieval and Saxon pottery assemblage is typical of this part of Lincolnshire.

As a whole, the evidence points to low levels of past human activity at the site. The low lying local topography and the presence of the Cringle Brook, suggests the area was probably subject to high ground water levels and frequent flooding. Past human communities would not have found such areas attractive as settlement locations. However, the presence of artefactual material at the site might indicate the presence of more substantial remains in adjacent areas.

The nature of the local site conditions would suggest that few environmental indicators, such as preserved seeds, snail shells, slug plates or pollen, would survive except charcoal.

8. ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

Archaeological Project Services would like to acknowledge the assistance of Mr C. Collins of C.J. Collins Construction who commissioned the fieldwork and post-excavation analysis. The work was coordinated by Gary Taylor and this report was edited by Dale Trimble. Jenny Stevens, the Community Archaeologist for South Kesteven District Council, permitted examination of the relevant files maintained by the Heritage Trust of Lincolnshire. Hilary Healey examined the pottery and James Rackham identified the animal bone.

9. PERSONNEL

Project Coordinator: Gary Taylor
Research: Paul Cope-Faulkner
Supervisor: René Mouraille, Fiona Walker

Finds Processing: Denise Buckley
Illustration: Phill Mills
Post-excavation Analyst: Fiona Walker

10. BIBLIOGRAPHY

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11. ABBREVIATIONS

IFA Institute of Field Archaeologists

SMR Sites and Monuments Record

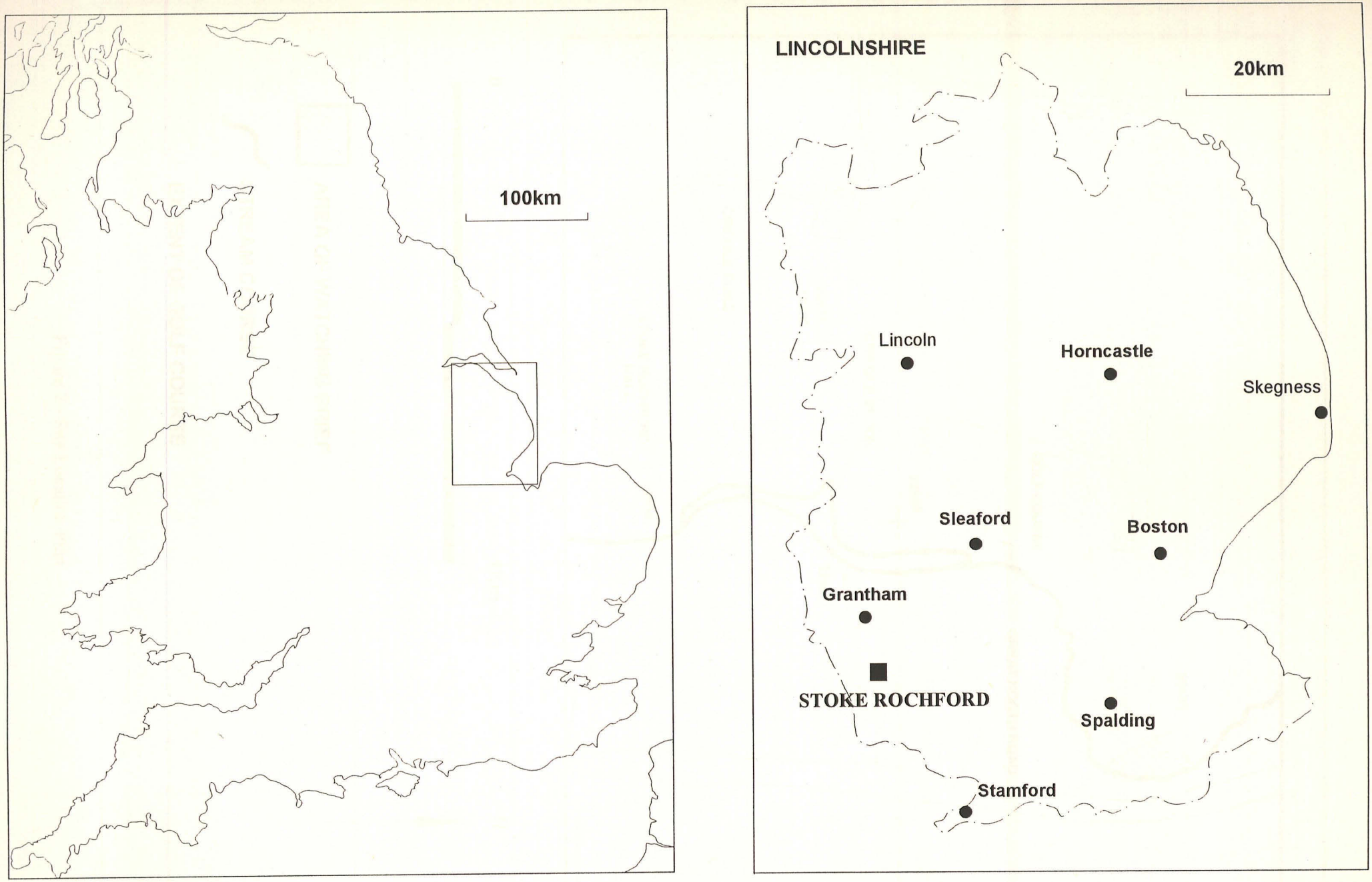

Figure 1 - General Location Plan

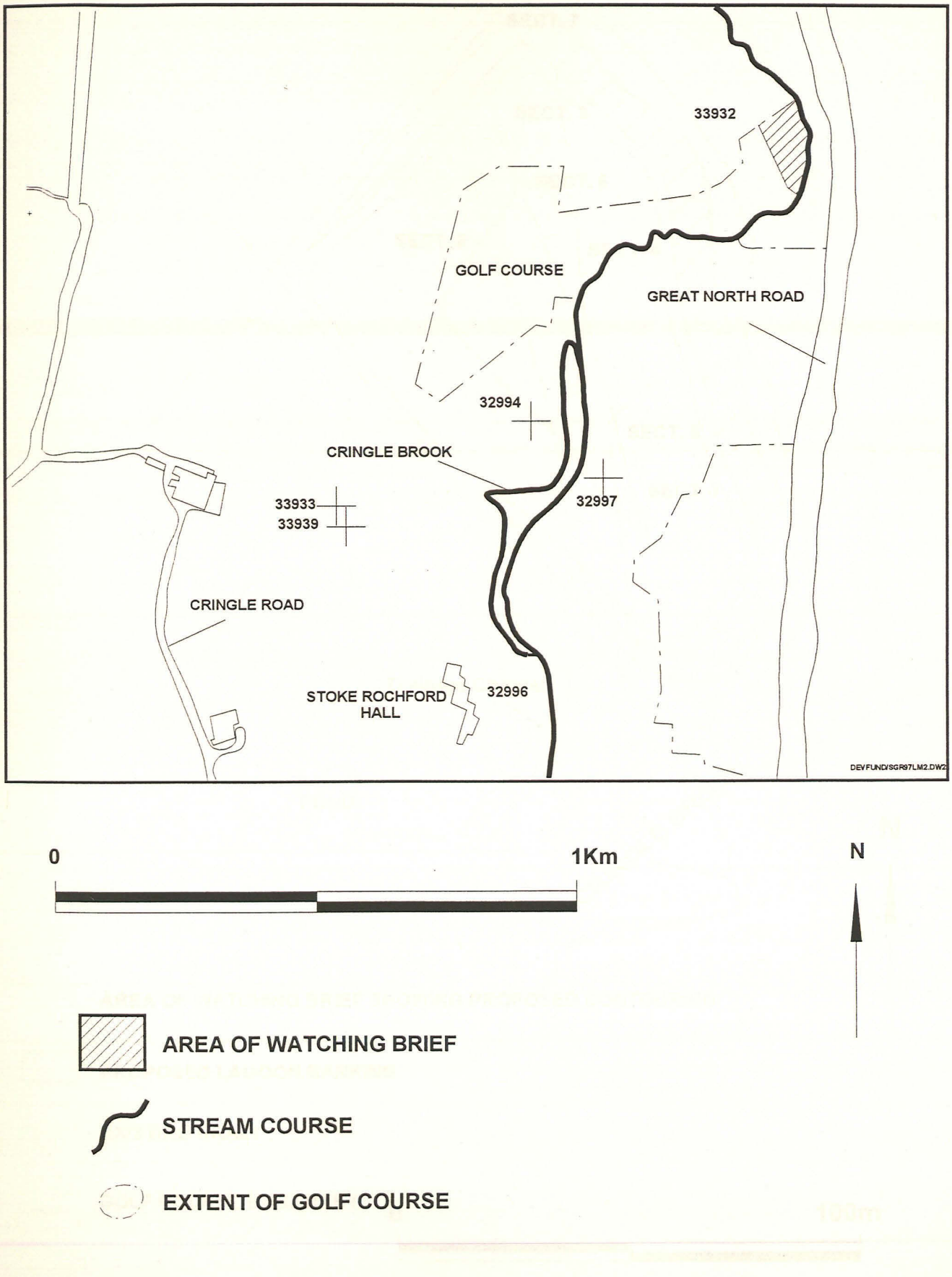

Figure 2 - Site Location Plan

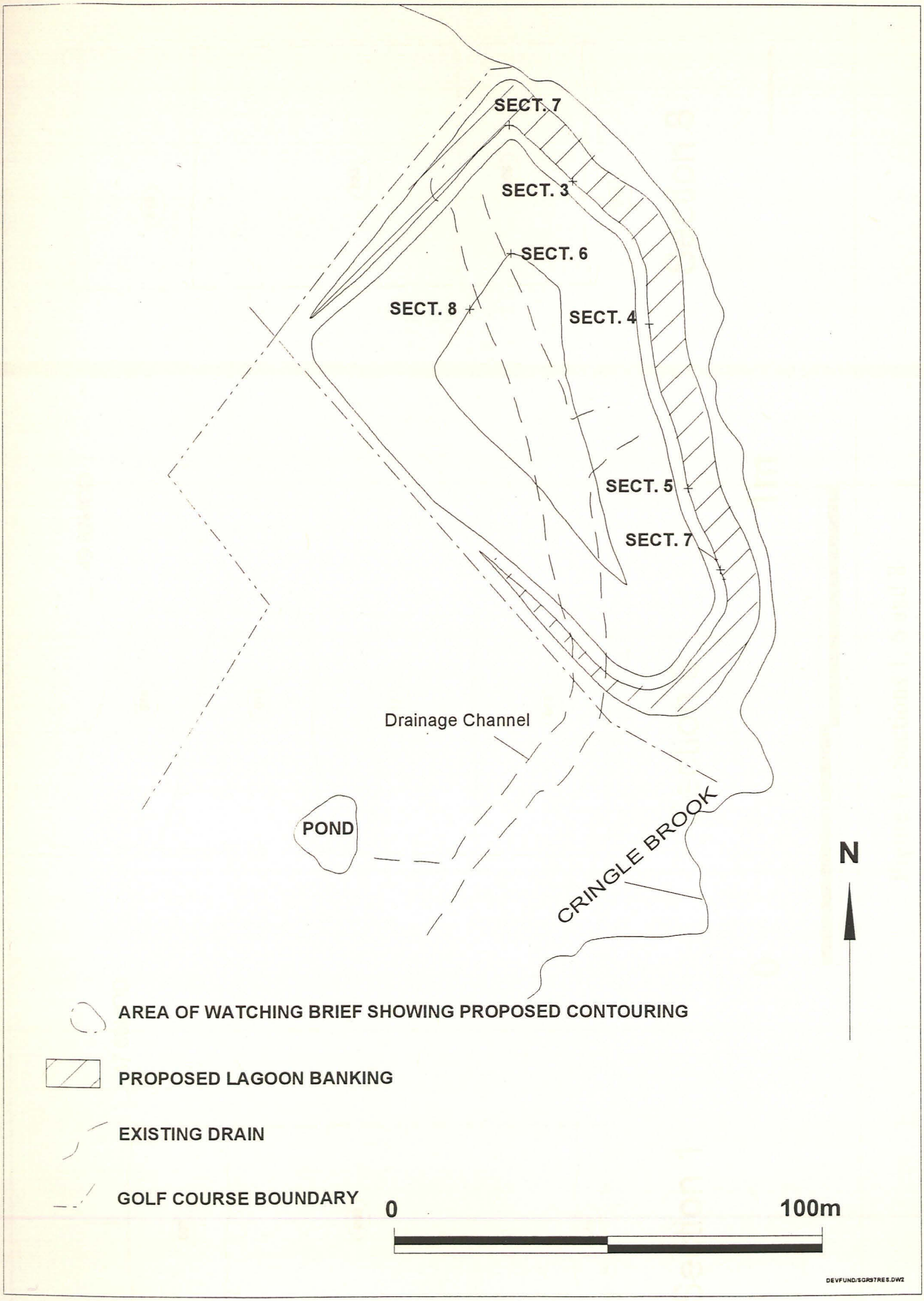

Figure 3 - Area of Development Showing Extent of Existing and Proposed Features

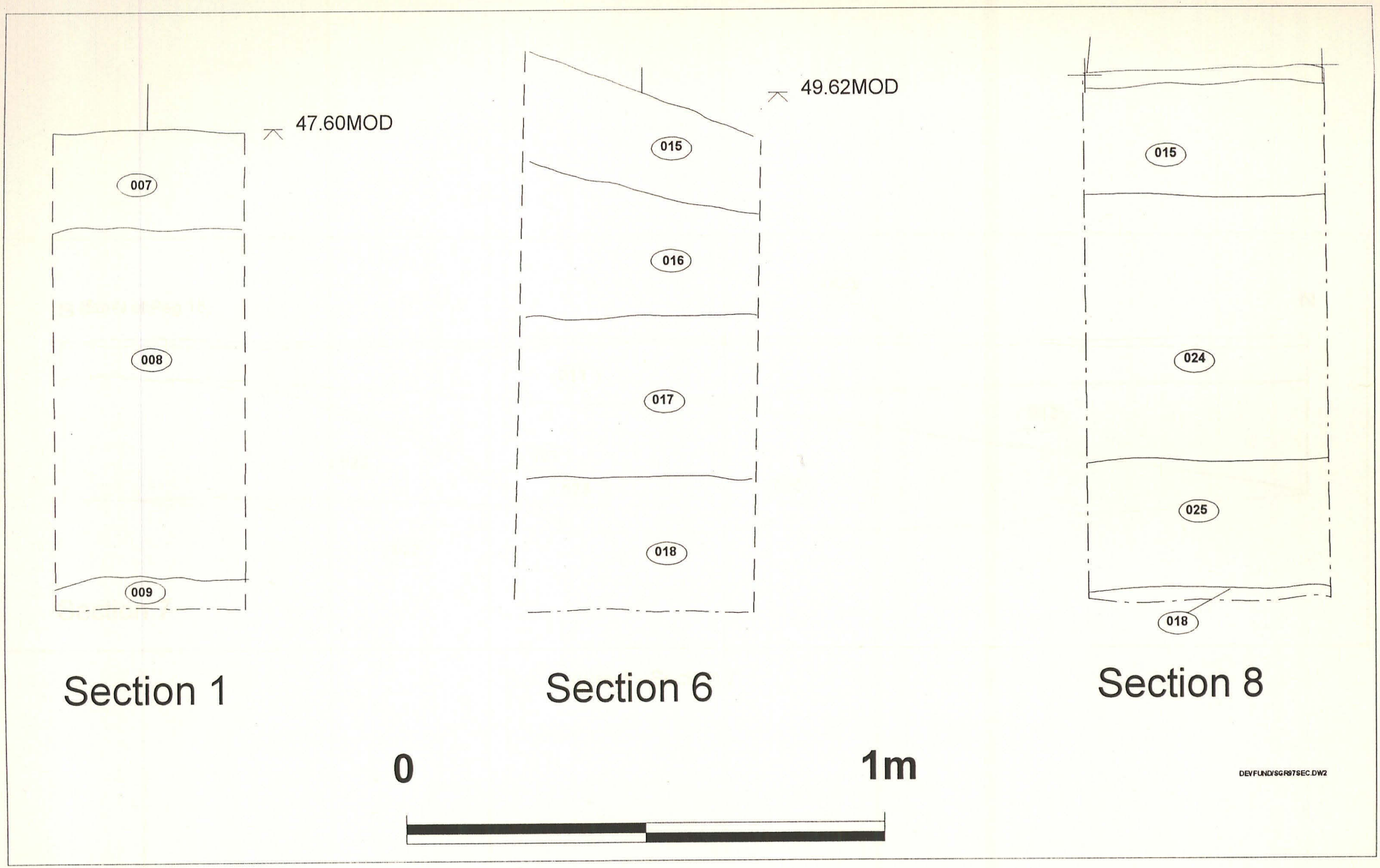

Figure 4 - Sections 1, 6 and 8

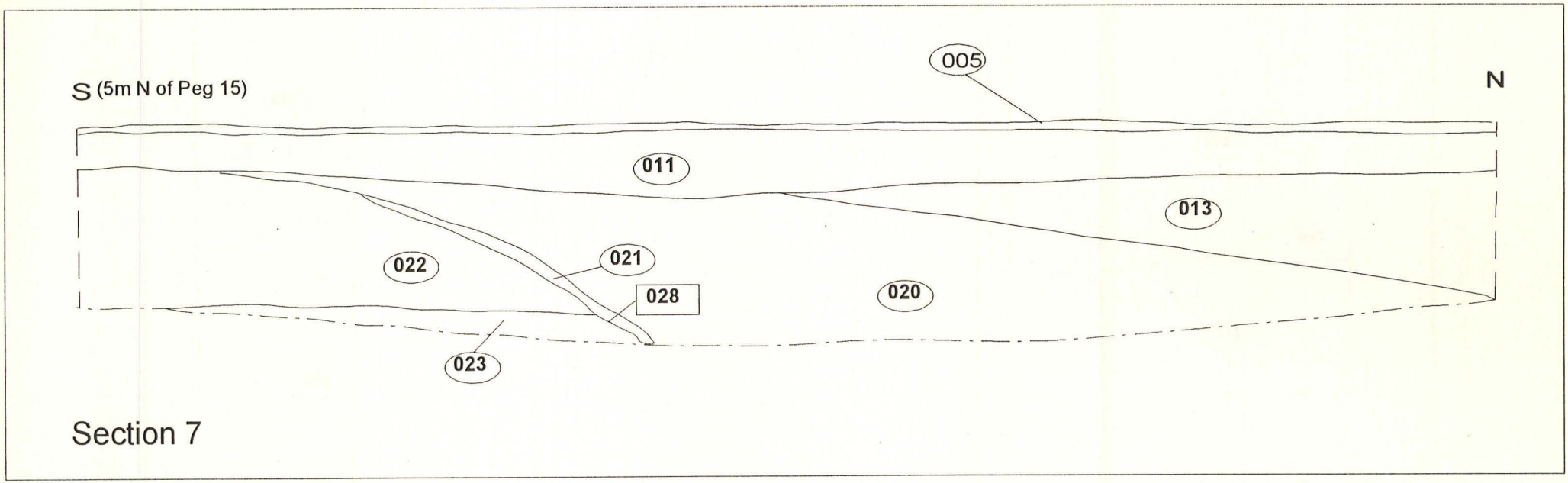

Figure 5 - Section 7

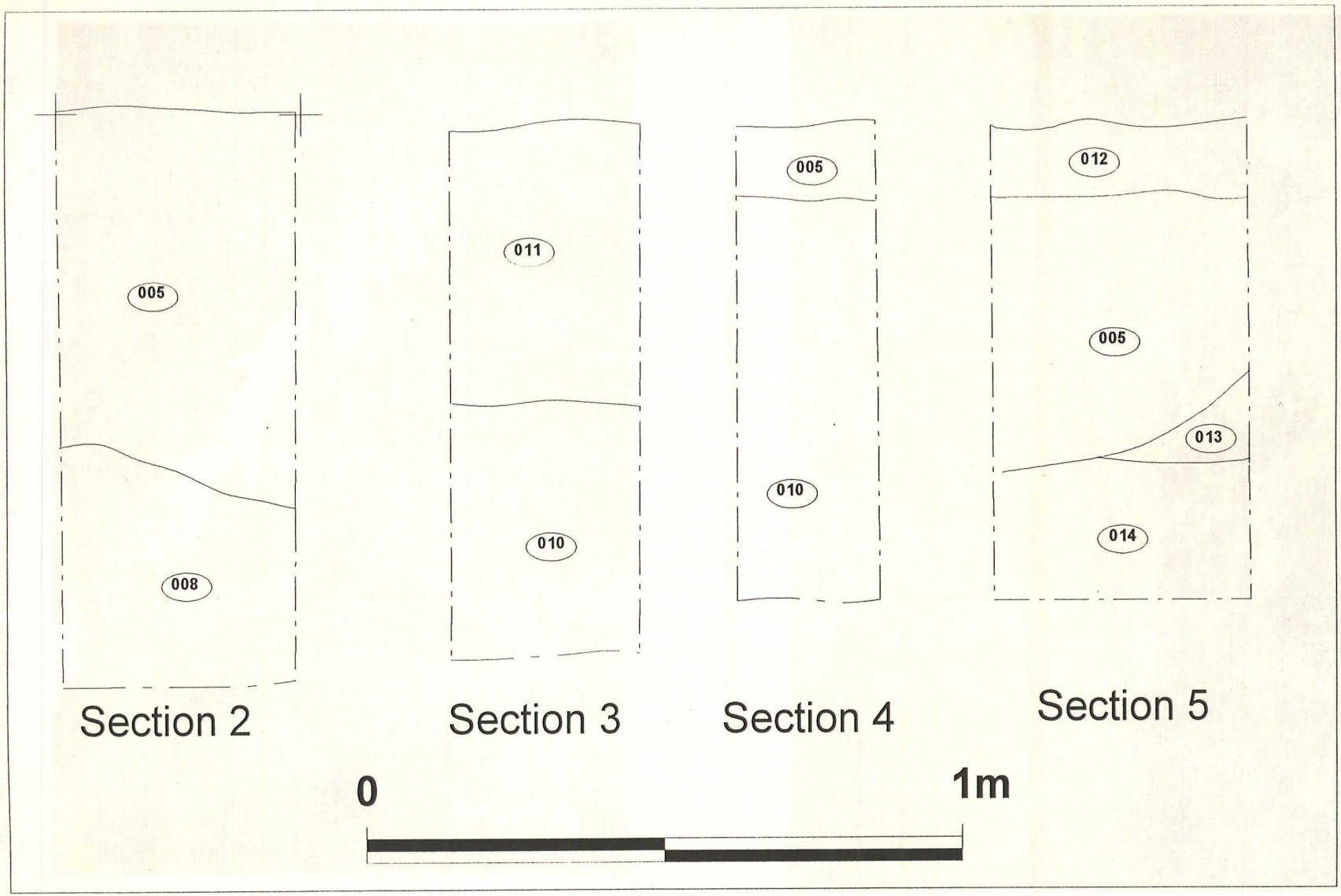

Figure 6 - Sections 2,3,4 and 5

Plate 1 : General view of site, looking north east

Plate 2 : Machine dug drainage trench around perimeter of lagoon

Appendix 1

ARCHAEOLOGICAL PROJECT BRIEF.
WATCHING BRIEF DURING FORMATION OF IRRIGATION LAGOON.
PT OS3704, STOKE ROCHFORD GOLF CLUB, STOKE ROCHFORD.

1. SUMMARY

1.1 This document is the brief for an archaeological watching brief to be carried out during the formation of an irrigation lagoon, Pt OS3704 Stoke Rochford Golf Club, Stoke Rochford.

1.2 This brief should be used by archaeological contractors as the basis for the preparation of a detailed archaeological project specification. In response to this brief contractors will be expected to provide details of the proposed scheme of work, to include the anticipated working methods, timescales and staffing levels.

1.3 The detailed specifications will be submitted for approval to the Community Archaeologist of South Kesteven District Council. The client will be free to choose between those specifications which are considered to adequately satisfy this brief.

2. SITE LOCATION AND DESCRIPTION.

2.1 The application site is situated within the parish of Stoke Rochford, South Kesteven Lincolnshire. Stoke Rochford lies approximately 8km south of Grantham and the application site is situated to the north of the main village. at NGR:SK 9248 2890. The application site lies within Stoke Rochford Golf Course and has previously been part of the course itself. The irrigation lagoon is approximately 0.2-0.3ha in size.

3. PLANNING BACKGROUND.

3.1 The proposed development is for the formation of an irrigation lagoon, for the golf course. An application has been made to South Kesteven District Council No. SK97/327/70/14 and the Community Archaeologist has recommended that a watching brief takes place during the groundworks.

4. ARCHAEOLOGICAL BACKGROUND.

4.1 Stoke Rochford parish has a wide range of archaeological remains within its boundaries. These include Roman remains (including a possible three villas), which have been found both to the east and south of the development site. The eastern remains being those of a villa which was partially excavated in the last century. Stoke Rochford is now dominated by the hall and its park which date to the 19th century, although it is known that there have been houses on the site since the 14th century. Thus the whole area is now covered in the remains of formal gardens plus earthworks which may belong to an earlier period.

4.2 The site of the proposed lagoon lies alongside the remains of Ganthrop (or Garthorpe) deserted medieval village. Part of the remains have been preserved under a small plantation of trees, but it is possible that the remains once spread into the application area. There is a possibility therefore that remains relating to this period of medieval settlement may be disturbed by the proposed irrigation lagoon. There has obviously been some disturbance of the site in the past by the construction of the golf course.

5. REQUIREMENT FOR WORK.

5.1 The objective of the watching brief should be to ensure that any archaeological features exposed by the groundworks are recorded and interpreted and that any remains disturbed are recovered.

5.2 Any adjustments to the brief for the Watching Brief project should only be made after discussion with the Community Archaeologist of South Kesteven District Council.

5.3 The following details should be given in the contractor's specification:

5.3.1 A projected timetable must be agreed for the various stages of work.

5.3.2 The staff structure and numbers must be detailed.

5.3.3 It is expected that all on-site work will be carried out in a way that complies with the relevant Health and Safety Legislation and that due consideration will be given to site security.

5.3.4 The recovery and recording strategies to be used must be described in full. **It is expected that an approved single context recording system will be used for all on-site and post fieldwork procedures;**

5.3.5 An estimate of time and resources allocated for the post-excavation and report production in the form of 'person hours.' This should include lists of specialists and their role in the project.

6. METHODS

6.1 The investigation should be carried out by a recognised archaeological body in accordance with the code of conduct of The Institute of Field Archaeologists.

6.2 The watching brief should involve:

6.2.1 archaeological supervision of soil stripping;

6.2.2 inspection of subsoil for archaeological features;

6.2.3 recording of archaeological features in plan;

6.2.4 rapid excavation of features if necessary;

6.2.5 archaeological supervision of subsoil stripping;

6.2.6 inspection of natural for archaeological features and recording of them;

6.2.7 any human remains encountered must be left in situ and only removed if absolutely necessary. The contractor must comply with all statutory consents and licences under the Disused Burial Grounds (Amendment) Act, 1981 or other Burial Acts regarding the exhumation and interment of human remains. It will also be necessary to comply with all reasonable requests of interested parties as to the method of removal, reinterment or disposal of the remains or associated items. Attempt must be made at all times not to cause offence to any interested parties;

7. MONITORING ARRANGEMENTS

7.1 The Community Archaeologist of South Kesteven District Council will be responsible for

monitoring progress and standards throughout the project and will require at least seven days notice prior to the commencement of the work. The Community Archaeologist should be kept informed of any unexpected discoveries and regularly updated on the project's progress. They should be allowed access to the site at their convenience and will comply with any health and safety requirements associated with the site.

8. REPORTING REQUIREMENTS

8.1 A full report should be produced and deposited with the South Kesteven Community Archaeologist, South Kesteven District Council Planning Department, the Developer and the County Sites and Monuments Record. The report should include:

8.1.1 location plan of the lagoon;

8.1.2 section and plan drawing, with ground level, Ordnance Datum, vertical and horizontal scales as appropriate;

8.1.3 specialist descriptions of artefacts and ecofacts;

8.1.4 an indication of potential archaeological deposits not disturbed by the present development;

8.2 After agreement with the landowner, arrangements should be made for long term storage of all artefacts in the City and County Museum, Lincoln, as outlined in that Museum's document 'Conditions for the acceptance of Project Archives'. The City and County Museum should be contacted at the earliest possible opportunity so that the full cost implications of the archive deposition can be taken into account.

8.3 A site archive should be produced and deposited with the artefacts as detailed in 8.2.

9. ADDITIONAL INFORMATION.

9.1 This document attempts to define the best practice expected of an archaeological watching brief but cannot fully anticipate the conditions that will be encountered as work progresses. However, changes to the approved programme of excavation are only to be made with the prior written approval of the Community Archaeologist.

Brief set by Community Archaeologist, South Kesteven District Council. May 1997.

Appendix 2

CONTEXT SUMMARY

Context	Description	Interpretation
001	Reddish-brown silty fine sand	Redeposit due to quarrying
002	Brown sandy clay	Topsoil
003	Light to mid brown sandy clay	Subsoil
004	Whitish-brown cornbrash	Natural deposit
005	Dark brownish/black peaty silt	Top and subsoil
006	Light to mid yellowish brown silt	Subsoil/natural deposit
007	Light to mid greyish brown clayey silt	Subsoil
008	Light to mid yellowish brown clay and silt	Natural subsoil/natural deposit
009	Mid grey sandy silt	Natural deposit
010	Light to mid yellowish brown silty clay	Natural deposit
011	Light to mid yellowish brown clayey silt	Subsoil
012	Mid yellowish brown silt	Topsoil
013	Light to mid yellowish brown silty clay	Natural subsoil
014	Creamy sand and grit	Natural deposit
015	Mid brown silt and grit	Topsoil
016	Light yellowish brown sandy silt and gravel	Redeposited material forming eastern bank of land drain
017	Light to mid brownish brown silt with sand	Subsoil
018	Light yellow sand and very fine stone	Natural deposit
019	Mid brown to grey/brown humic silt	Silting within landscaped east-west drainage channel
020	Light to mid yellowish brown silty clay with limestone lumps	Natural subsoil
021	Rusty smooth sand and silt	Iron panning ?
022	Yellowish brown clay	Natural deposit
023	Mid grey bands of fine sands and silts	Natural deposit
024	Light to mid yellowish brown silt	Subsoil
025	Light to mid yellowish brown sandy clayish silt	Natural subsoil
026	Mid brown sand and silt	Subsoil or possible fill of a pit/hollow
027	Yellow fine sand	Natural deposit

Appendix 3

THE FINDS
Pottery by Hilary Healey
and
Bone by James Rackham

CONTEXT	DESCRIPTION	DATE
+	4 sherds Stamford ware and 1 possible sherd Stamford ware	10th-12th century
+	7 sherds pottery	Medieval
+	1 stoneware sherd	18th-19th century
+	1 black glazed earthenware sherd. possibly of a tyg (cup)	17th-18th century
+	2 pieces of bottle glass	19th-20th century
+	11 struck flints, of which 9 patinated, 1 burnt, 1 snapped blade with retouch, 1 snapped blade with use damage.	
+	2 pieces tile	
+	1 cow metatarsal	
0	1 sherd pottery	13th-15th century
002	1 stoneware sherd	19th-20th century
002	2 pieces of brick	
002	1 sherd Stamford ware	10th-12th century
002	1 sherd pottery	13th-15th century
002	1 piece tile	
002	1 piece bottle glass	19th-20th century
002	1 struck flint with retouch	
002	2 sherds Stamford ware	10th-12th century
006	1 sherd Potterhanworth broken into 10 fragments	13th-14th century
006	1 sherd of possible Saxon pottery	?7th-9th century
011	1 sandy ware sherd	13th-15th century
017	1 shelly ware sherd	13th-14th century
020	tile broken into 2 pieces	?Roman
024	1 piece clinker 1 piece burnt clay (possible loomweight fragment)	
024	1 sherd of ? Stamford ware, burnt	?10th-12th century
026	1 sherd Stamford ware	10th-12th century

Appendix 4

THE ARCHIVE

The archive consists of:

27	Context records
1	Photographic record sheet
7	Scale drawings
1	Bag of finds
1	Stratigraphic matrix

All primary records and finds are currently kept at:

Archaeological Project Services
The Old School
Cameron Street
Heckington
Sleaford
Lincolnshire
NG34 9RW

The ultimate destination of the project archive is:

Lincolnshire City and County Museum
12 Friars Lane
Lincoln
LN2 1HQ

The archive will be deposited in accordance with the document titled *Conditions for the Acceptance of Project Archives*, produced by the Lincolnshire City and County Museum.

Lincolnshire City and County Council Museum Accession Number: 221.97
Archaeological Project Services Site Code: SRG97

Appendix 5

GLOSSARY

Alluvial	Refers to deposits of waterborne sediments laid down in either marine or freshwater condtions
Anglo-Saxon	Pertaining to the early part of the Saxon period and dating from approximately AD 450-650.
Bronze Age	Part of the prehistoric era characterised by the introduction and use of bronze for tools and weapons. In Britain this period dates from approximately 2200-700 BC.
Colluvial	Refers to sediments washed downslope by rainwater and deposited in valley bottoms .
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, *e.g.* (004).
Cut	A cut refers to the physical action of digging a posthole, pit, ditch, foundation trench, *etc.* Once the fills of these features are removed during an archaeological investigation the original 'cut' is therefore exposed and subsequently recorded.
Layer	A layer is a term used to describe an accumulation of soil or other material that is not contained within a cut.
Medieval	Pertaining to the Middle Ages, dating from approximately AD 1066-1500.
Moraine	Debris carried down and deposited by a glacier.
Natural	Undisturbed deposit(s) of soil or rock which have accumulated without the influence of human activity.
Neolithic	Pertaining to the period 4500Bc - 2300BC, associated with development of farming communities and construction of large monuments (henges, causewayed enclosures etc. in 'ritual landscape'
Romano-British	Pertaining to the period dating from AD 43-410 when the Romans occupied Britain.
Slug Plates	Remnant of former shell found near the head on back of slug