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**ARCHAEOLOGICAL WATCHING BRIEF
AT LAND BEHIND THE
'COUNCIL HOUSES',
GREATFORD,
LINCOLNSHIRE
(GFPD 06)**



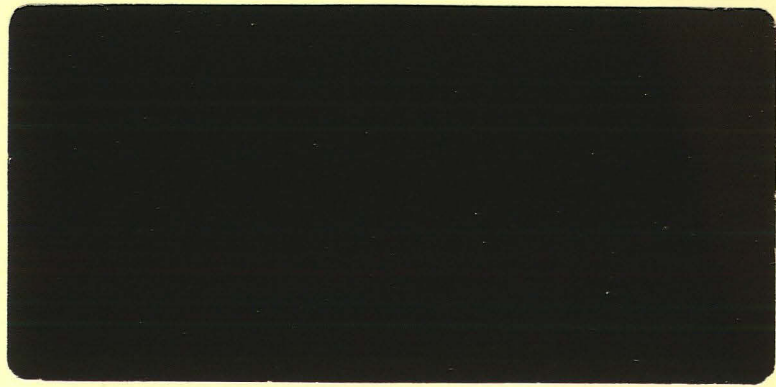
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SERVICES

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J. Wall*

Conservation
Services

08 JAN 2007

Highways & Planning
Directorate



EVENT ELI 7507

SOURCES SLI 11188
SLI 11189

PRN 36797 Early Medieval

CLI 11270

**ARCHAEOLOGICAL WATCHING BRIEF
AT LAND BEHIND THE
'COUNCIL HOUSES',
GREATFORD,
LINCOLNSHIRE
(GFPD 06)**

**Work Undertaken For
Paul Doust**

November 2006

Report Compiled by
Andrew Failes BA (Hons) MA

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City and County Museum Accession No: 2006.224
Oasis Data Entry No: 20885

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5/36/0593/05 -

ARCHAEOLOGICAL PROJECT SERVICES



APS Report No. 173/06

Quality Control
Land Behind the 'Council Houses',
Greatford,
Lincolnshire
GFPD 06

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Supervisor	Ray Holt
Illustration	Andrew Failes
Photographic Reproduction	Sue Unsworth
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Date: 29/11/06	Date: 29-11-06

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1. SUMMARY

A watching brief was undertaken during groundworks associated with the digging of a pond on Land behind the 'Council Houses', Greatford, Lincolnshire. A previous evaluation on the site (Peachey 2005) revealed two undated ditches and a number of pits, one of which contained Saxon pottery of probable 5th/6th century AD date.

The watching brief monitored the excavation and removal of topsoil and subsoil deposits in the proposed area of the pond. The stripping exposed a larger area than had previously been examined, thus allowing for further examination of two ditches identified in the 2005 evaluation trenches.

The larger exposed area revealed a stratigraphic relationship between the two ditches that was previously unknown, as well as a sharp right angle bend in one suggesting the possibility that this may be an enclosure ditch of Romano-British date.

However, no dateable material was recovered from either ditch and there is a possibility that they may yet relate to Saxon activity revealed during the (2005) evaluation.

No finds were 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 Paul Doust to undertake an archaeological watching brief during groundworks associated with the digging of a pond at land behind the 'Council Houses', Greatford, Lincolnshire. The watching brief was carried out on the 25th of September 2006. The site has been the subject of a previous Desktop Assessment (Evans 2004), as well as an evaluation (Peachey 2005) (Figs. 3-4) which identified archaeological remains on the site.

2.3 Topography and Geology

Greatford is situated 8km northeast of Stamford and 32km southwest of Grantham, in the district South Kesteven, Lincolnshire (Fig. 1). The village stands on the West Glen River, due north of the Greatford Cut, and is located at a height of c. 9-11m OD.

The development area comprises a pasture field behind a set of houses known as 'the Council Houses' to the east of the village of Greatford, Lincolnshire, centred at NGR TF 0910 1212. It is bounded on the west and north by agricultural land, and on the east by an extended garden. To the southeast it abuts the back gardens of the Council Houses.

Local soils are of the Badsey 2 Association, composed mainly of fine loamy soils overlying calcareous gravels that formed as part of a river terrace. (Hodge *et al.* 1984, 101). The main component soil series are all formed in relatively stone-free loamy material overlying sands and gravels (Hodge *et al.* 1984, 101). These sands and gravels overlie Oxford Clays of the upper Jurassic period (Booth 1983, 41).

2.4 Archaeological Setting

The development area itself has been subject to a previous evaluation (Peachey 2005) which identified several archaeological features. These included two substantial ditches and a number of pits, all with similar fills, one of which was dated to the 5th/6th centuries AD. Another pit contained a single sherd of 10th/11th century pottery, while the presence of Roman tile in one fill indicated the possible remains of a building of that date in the vicinity.

Greatford itself is located in an area of known archaeological remains dating from the prehistoric period to the present day. The underlying gravels are conducive to cropmark formation and extensive areas of these appear south and east of the village. Three of these areas to the south and east are designated as Scheduled Monuments owing to the density and complexity of the cropmarks. These cropmarks represent enclosures, ring ditches, droveways and hut circles and are likely to range in date from the Late Neolithic to the Romano-British period (Herbert 1996, 5).

Evidence for prehistoric and Romano-British settlement exists in the vicinity of the site, with the presence of a prehistoric pit alignment, ring ditch and enclosure (Fig 2.) in close proximity to the development area.

King Street Roman road is located 2km to the east of the area of investigation and this was the main thoroughfare between Ancaster and Chesterton. Farmsteads in this region in the Romano-British period would thus have found it easy to distribute their produce to market (Evans 2004).

Greatford is first mentioned in the Domesday survey of 1086 where it is referred to as *Griteford* and *Greteforde* within the Wapentake of Ness. The name derives from the Old English '*Greot-*

Ford', meaning 'gravelly ford' (Cameron 1998, 53). At the time of Domesday the land was held by Robert de Todei, Gilbert de Gand and Godfrey of Cambrai and contained 2 mills, 64 acres of meadow and 20 acres of woodland for pannage (Bennett 1993, 39). The borough town of Stamford lies in close proximity and would have been a significant influence on the development of the parishes during this period.

Manorial records indicate that a hall belonging to John de Mortimer was in existence by AD 1297 in Greatford (Platts 1974, 122).

St. Thomas a Becket church at Greatford displays a blocked arch and window tracery that can be dated to the 13th century (Pevsner and Harris 1989, 328).

A 15th century map of Greatford and Barholm villages depicts the village situated on a significant watercourse. A watermill for the grinding of corn is shown as being central to Greatford during this period.

Archaeological evaluation of land to the rear of Manor Farm, Main Street, Greatford uncovered evidence of an Iron Age ditch and medieval activity (Thomas 2001).

A small excavation recovered the remains of a timber basilica associated with early 4th century pottery 800m to the south of the area (Simpson 1963, 6).

Medieval finds of pottery and a 16th century Tudor Rose ornamental disk have been recorded immediately south of the site. The village of Greatford has a number of surviving buildings that are possibly medieval in origin. There is also evidence for medieval ridge and furrow cultivation on the assessment site itself, and in the Greatford area (Thomas 2001).

The Desk-Based Assessment (Evans 2004) revealed cartographic evidence which suggests that the assessment area was open land during the post-medieval period until the present day. As a consequence, any archaeological deposits present on the site may survive in good condition over most of the area. It is possible however, that deposits may have been damaged by ridge and furrow cultivation (Evans 2004).

3. AIMS

The aim of the archaeological investigation was to record and interpret any archaeological features exposed during the groundworks for the development.

4. METHODS

Topsoil and subsoil in the area of the proposed pond were stripped to the point where any archaeological features could be identified in plan. 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 a plan was drawn at a scale of 1:100. Recording was undertaken according to standard Archaeological Project Services' practice.

Following excavation 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 two phases were identified;

Phase 1	Natural Deposits
Phase 2	Undated Features and 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 basic natural deposit in the area of the pond consisted of sands and gravel (003). This deposit was described previously in the 2004 evaluation.

Phase 2 Undated Features and Deposits

From the southern edge of the site extending to the northwest corner ran a northwest to southeast aligned ditch [001] (Figs. 4), filled with a mid greyish brown clayey silt c. 0.3m thick (Plate 2). This ditch was seen in plan to be cut by ditch [002] (Figs. 4) (Plate 4), which extended from the western edge of excavation in a north-easterly direction for 24m before turning at a right angle and continuing for 2m on a northwest southeast alignment into the northern edge of the excavation area. This was filled with a 0.35m thick mid greyish brown sandy clayey silt (Plate 3).

6. DISCUSSION

The area of land stripped prior to the excavation of the pond has previously been evaluated by trial trenching (Peachey 2005) (Figs. 3-4).

The two trial trenches (referred to as Trench 1 and Trench 2 in the 2005

evaluation report) revealed two ditches and a number of pits (Fig. 4).

The ditches identified during the 2006 watching brief match the alignments and locations of those identified in the 2005 evaluation (Fig. 4).

Ditch [001] was recorded previously in evaluation trenches 1 and 2 (Fig. 4) and was assigned the context number [011] during that investigation, while ditch [002] was seen in Trench 1 and referred to as [009] in the 2005 report (Fig 4).

In the (2005) report it was suggested that the two ditches may form two sides of an enclosure or part of a field system, consistent with the numerous cropmarks in the area which were previously assumed to be Romano-British (Evans 2004).

Alternatively, the possibility that the ditches might relate to Saxon settlement was also suggested on the basis that their fills were very similar to those of nearby pits, one of which [016] (Fig. 4) contained Saxon pottery of probable 5th/6th century AD date (Peachey 2005).

The (2006) watching brief saw a larger area of land stripped away, revealing somewhat more of the extent of these ditches and the relationship between them. In light of this the possibilities above can be re-evaluated.

As ditch [002] cuts ditch [001] it now seems unlikely that they would form two sides of the same enclosure. Instead it seems that ditch [001] may represent an existing boundary (possibly related to the field systems thought to be in use in the Iron Age and Romano-British period) that has been cut by ditch [002], which may itself represent an enclosure ditch. This is evidenced by the right angle bend in the ditch at the northern edge of the excavation, which suggests the possibility of a square or rectangular enclosure (Figs. 3-4).

If this is indeed a square or rectangular enclosure ditch, the sharp right angle bend suggests a Romano-British date rather than Saxon. The case for a Romano-British date is strengthened further by the presence of redeposited Roman building material found in nearby pit [016] during the (2005) evaluation. This material included two pieces of burnt stone tile, along with a ceramic box tile fragment. The tiles were not described as abraded and are unlikely to have travelled far, thus suggesting the presence of buildings of possible Roman date in the vicinity. This in turn raises the possibility that, if indeed this were an enclosure ditch of Roman date, Roman building remains might lie within the 'enclosure' itself.

As no finds were retrieved from the ditches during the investigation they remain difficult to date with any certainty. Thus the possibility remains that these ditches may relate to Saxon occupation. However, the morphology of the possible enclosure ditch [002] suggests a Romano-British date is at least as likely for this ditch, while ditch [001] may represent even earlier Iron Age or Romano-British activity.

7. CONCLUSION

An archaeological watching brief was carried out at Glendower House, Greatford, Lincolnshire. The area had previously been evaluated by trial trenching (Peachey 2005). No new features were identified during the watching brief, and no finds were retrieved. However, the stripping for the pond exposed a larger area than had previously been examined, thus allowing for further examination of two ditches that had been identified in the 2004 evaluation trenches.

The larger exposed area revealed a stratigraphic relationship between the two ditches that was previously unknown, as well as a sharp right angle bend in one suggesting the possibility that this may be an enclosure ditch of Romano-British date. If so, the stratigraphically earlier ditch might relate to field systems thought to be in use in the Iron Age and Romano-British period.

However, as no dateable evidence was recovered from the ditches, the possibility remains that they may relate to Saxon activity found in the (2005) evaluation.

8. ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

Archaeological Project Services wish to acknowledge the assistance of Paul Doust who commissioned the work and post-excavation analysis. Mark Williams who coordinated the work and who, along with Tom Lane, edited this report. As well as Dave Start, who kindly permitted access to the library maintained by Heritage Lincolnshire.

9. PERSONNEL

Project Coordinator: Mark Williams
 Site Supervisors: Ray Holt
 Photographic reproduction: Sue Unsworth
 Illustration: Andrew Failes
 Post-excavation analysis: Andrew Failes

10. BIBLIOGRAPHY

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11. ABBREVIATIONS

APS Archaeological Project Services
 DoE Department of the Environment

GSGB Geological Survey of Great Britain

IFA Institute of Field Archaeologists

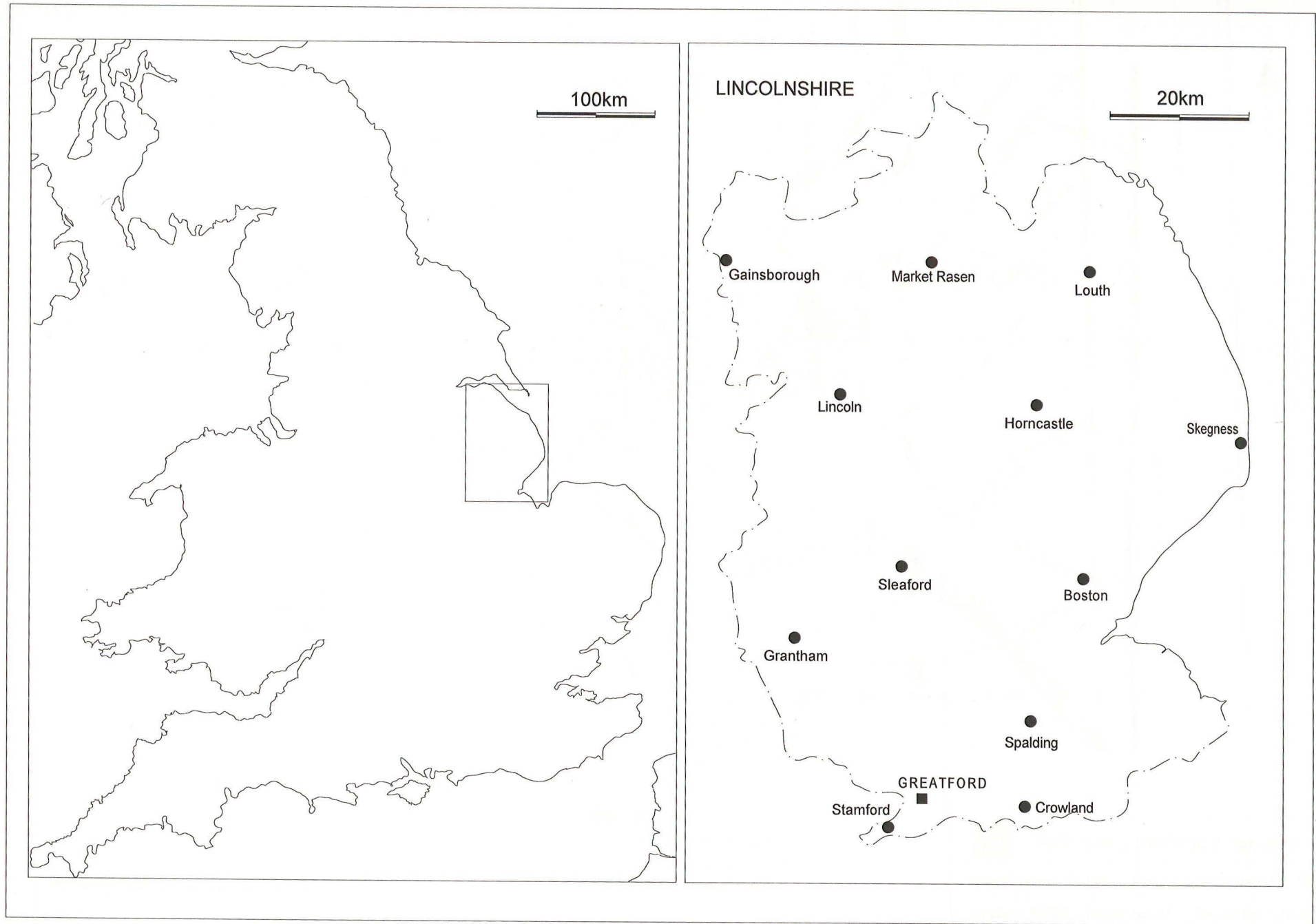


Figure 1: General location plan

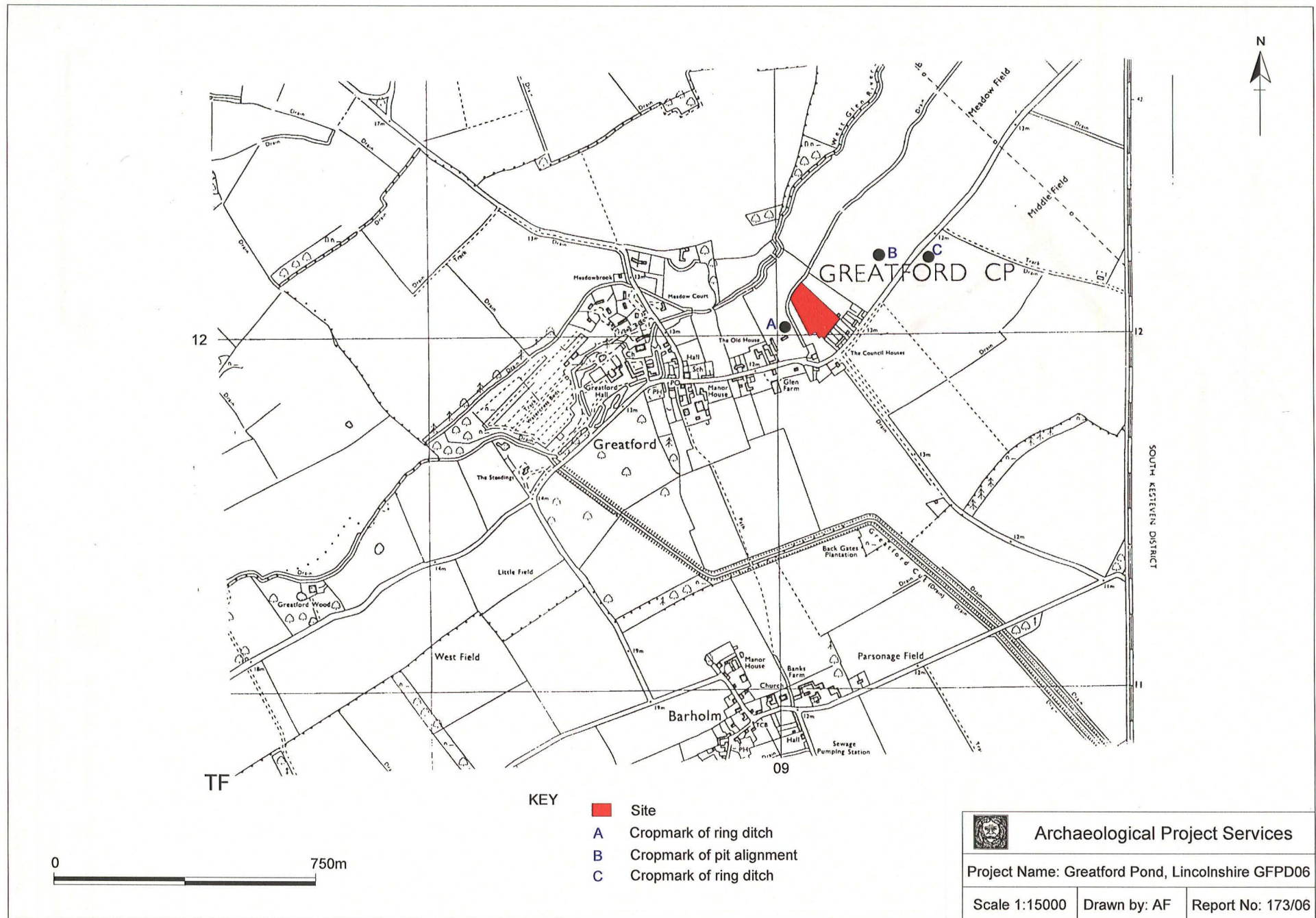


Figure 2: Site location plan and SMR data

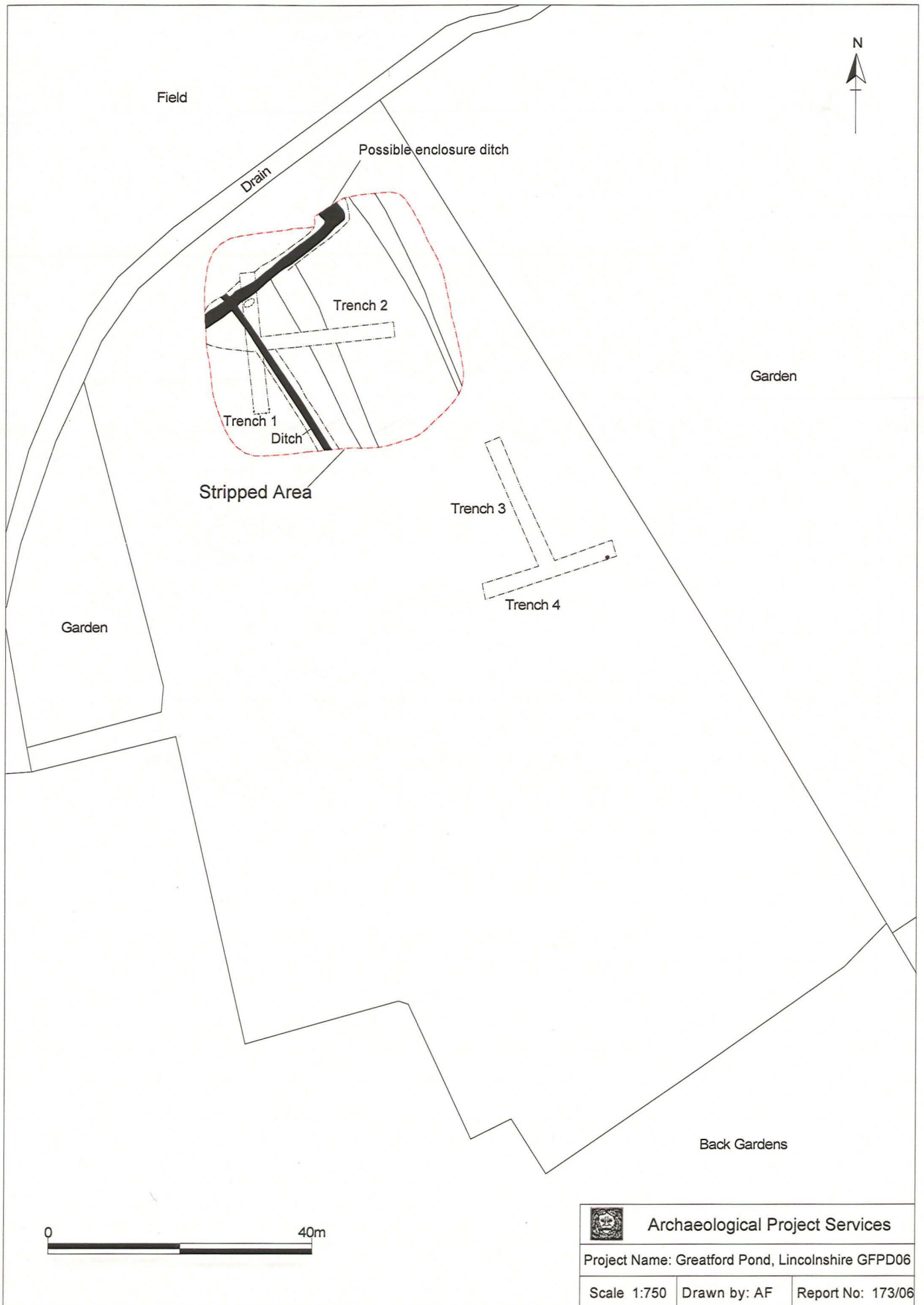

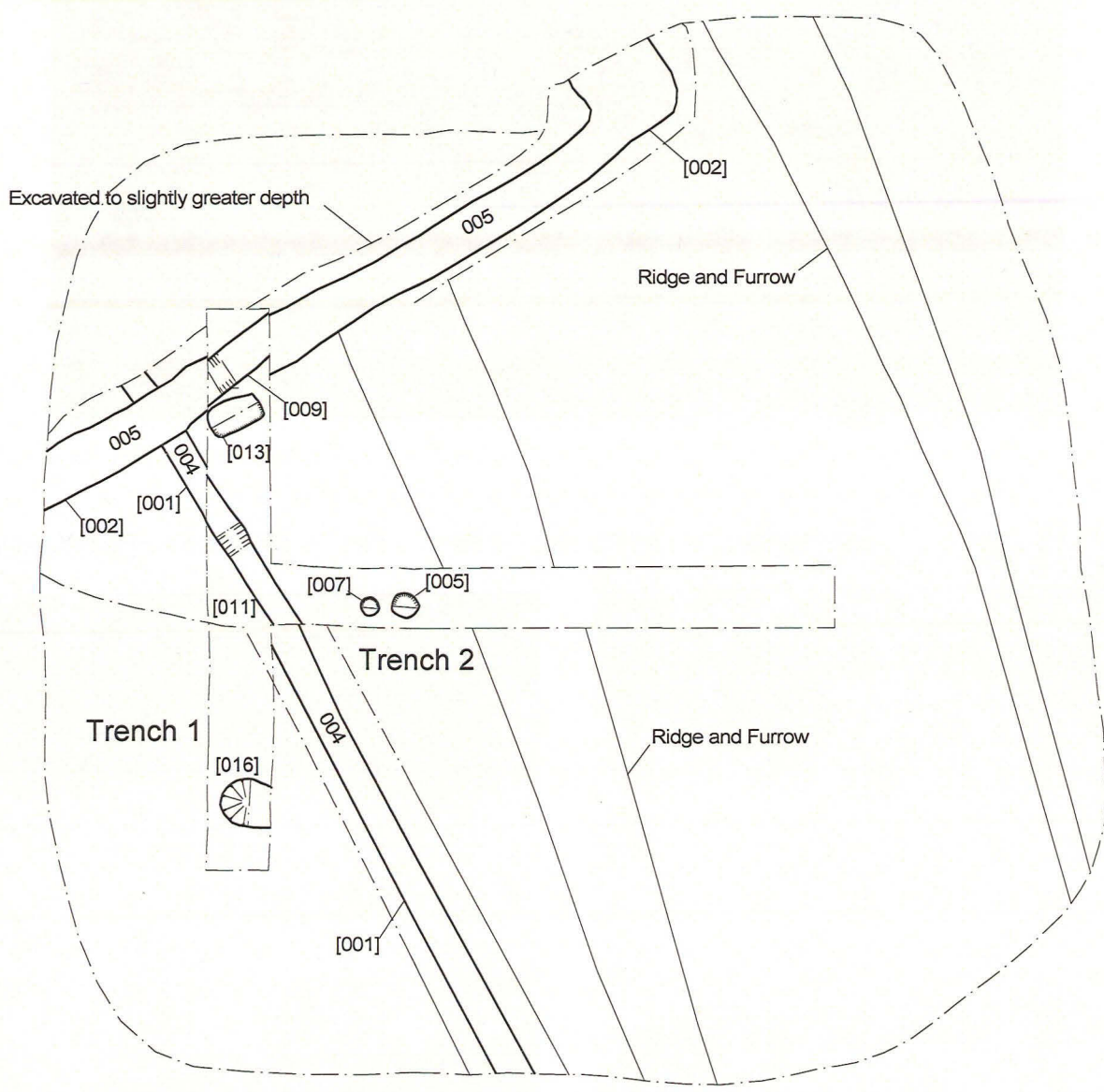


Figure 3: Location of stripped area and (2005) evaluation trenches

 Archaeological Project Services		
Project Name: Greatford Pond, Lincolnshire GFPD06		
Scale 1:750	Drawn by: AF	Report No: 173/06




 Archaeological Project Services		
Project Name: Greatford Pond, Lincolnshire GFDP06		
Scale 1:250	Drawn by:AF	Report No: 173/06

Figure 4: Plan of stripped area with trenches 1 and 2 from (2005) evaluation overlaid



Plate 1 General shot of stripping in progress



Plate 2 Ditch [001] looking southeast



Plate 3 Ditch [002] looking northeast



Plate 4 Ditch [002] cutting Ditch [001] looking northeast

Appendix 1

**LAND BEHIND 'THE COUNCIL HOUSES'
GREATFORD
LINCOLNSHIRE**

**SPECIFICATION FOR
ARCHAEOLOGICAL WATCHING BRIEF**

PREPARED FOR

PAUL DOUST

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

JANUARY 2005

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1 SUMMARY

1.1 *This document comprises a specification for an archaeological watching brief at land behind 'the Council Houses', Greatford Lincolnshire.*

- 1.2 *The site lies within an area of cropmarks which represent boundary features from the Bronze Age to the present. Although no cropmarks were observed on the site but geophysical survey has revealed linear features, which may be related to the field system which survive within the site.*
- 1.3 *An archaeological evaluation carried out in 2004 revealed undated ditches but also a single pit which contained pottery dating to the 5/6th century.*
- 1.3 *Planning permission is sought for development of the site. The archaeological works are being undertaken to provide information to assist in the determination of the application.*
- 1.4 *On completion of the fieldwork a report will be prepared detailing the findings of the investigation. The report will consist of a text describing the nature of the archaeological deposits located and will be supported by illustrations and photographs.*

2 INTRODUCTION

- 2.1 This document comprises a specification for the archaeological field evaluation of land behind the council houses, Greatford, Lincolnshire (NGR. TF 09101212)
- 2.2 The document contains the following parts:
 - 2.2.1 Overview
 - 2.2.2 The archaeological and natural setting
 - 2.2.3 Stages of work and methodologies to be used
 - 2.2.4 List of specialists
 - 2.2.5 Programme of works and staffing structure of the project

3 SITE LOCATION

- 3.1 Greatford is located 8km northeast of Stamford and 32km southwest of Grantham, in South Kesteven, Lincolnshire. The proposed development site lies behind houses known as the 'Council Houses' to the east of the village.

4 PLANNING BACKGROUND

- 4.1 A planning application has been submitted for the creation of a wildlife area and the excavation of a pond. Planning reference no S36/0593/05.

5 SOILS AND TOPOGRAPHY

- 5.1 Greatford is situated on the west Glen River north of the Greatford cut and located at a height of 9-11m O.D. Local soils are the Bardsey 2 Association, composed mainly of fine loamy soils overlying calcareous gravels that formed as part of a river terrace.

6 ARCHAEOLOGICAL OVERVIEW

- 6.1 The site lies in an area of significant archaeological potential with extensive cropmarks in the area indicating the landscape was heavily settled in the prehistoric periods from at least the Bronze Age with probable Bronze Age ring ditches adjacent to the site.
- 6.2 Other crop mark evidence shows a pit alignment, which if it continues may cross the site. Also field systems, probably dating from the Iron Age and Roman British periods have been identified in the vicinity.

6.3 A geophysical Survey carried out by EAS (Report 2004/20) showed a series of linear anomalies, which may relate to fields systems represented elsewhere as cropmarks. Also identified were a number of high geophysical readings, which may be related to the previous use of the land as a dumping areas for vehicles.

6.4 An evaluation of the site carried out in 2004. Trenches at the north of the site showed undated ditches and a pit containing Anglo Saxon pottery. Trenches to the south and east of the site contained only a single un-dated post hole.

7 AIMS AND OBJECTIVES

7.2 The aims of the watching brief will be:

7.2.1 To record and interpret the archaeological features exposed during groundworks for the development.

7.3 The objectives of the watching brief will be to:

7.3.1 Determine the form and function of the archaeological features encountered;

7.3.2 Determine the spatial arrangement of the archaeological features encountered;

7.3.3 As far as practicable, recover dating evidence from the archaeological features, and

7.3.4 Establish the sequence of the archaeological remains present on the site.

8 SITE OPERATIONS

8.2 General considerations

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

8.2.2 The work will be undertaken according to the relevant codes of practice 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.

8.2.3 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.

8.3 Methodology

8.3.1 The watching brief will be undertaken during the ground works phase of development, and includes the archaeological monitoring of all phases of soil movement.

8.3.2 Stripped areas and other areas of excavation will be observed regularly to identify and record archaeological features that are exposed and to record changes in the geological conditions. Section drawings 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.

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

8.3.4 Throughout the watching brief a photographic record will be compiled. The photographic record will consist of:

- the site during work to show specific stages, and the layout of the archaeology within the trench.
 - groups of features where their relationship is important
- 8.3.5 Should human remains be located the appropriate Home Office licence will be obtained before their removal. In addition, the Local Environmental Health Department and the police will be informed.

9 POST-EXCAVATION

9.2 Stage 1

- 9.2.1 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.
- 9.2.2 All finds recovered during the field work will be washed, marked and packaged according to the deposit from which they were recovered. Any finds requiring specialist treatment and conservation will be sent to the Conservation Laboratory at the City and County Museum, Lincoln.

9.3 Stage 2

- 9.3.1 Detailed examination of the stratigraphic matrix to enable the determination of the various phases of activity on the site.
- 9.3.2 Finds will be sent to specialists for identification and dating.

9.4 Stage 3

- 9.4.1 On completion of stage 2, a report detailing the findings of the watching brief will be prepared.
- 9.4.2 This will consist of:
- A non-technical summary of the results of the investigation.
 - A description of the archaeological setting of the watching brief.
 - Description of the topography of the site.
 - Description of the methodologies used during the watching brief.
 - A text describing the findings of the watching brief.
 - A consideration of the local, regional and national context of the watching brief findings.
 - Plans of the archaeological features exposed. If a sequence of archaeological deposits is encountered, separate plans for each phase will be produced.

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

10 REPORT DEPOSITION

10.2 Copies of the report will be sent to the Client; the Lincolnshire County Council Archaeology Section; Lincolnshire County Council Planning Department; and to the County Council Archaeological Sites and Monuments Record.

11 ARCHIVE

11.2 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

12.2A 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. Details of the investigation will be entered onto the Online Index of Archaeological Investigations (OASIS) database maintained by ADS, the Archaeological Data Service.

13 CURATORIAL RESPONSIBILITY

13.2 Curatorial responsibility for the archaeological work undertaken on the site lies with the Lincolnshire County Council Archaeology Section. They will be given seven days notice in writing before the commencement of the project.

14 VARIATIONS AND CONTINGENCIES

14.2 Variations to the proposed scheme of works will only be made following written confirmation of acceptance from the archaeological curator.

14.3 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).

14.4 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.

14.5 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

15.2 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.

15.3 An archaeological supervisor with experience of watching briefs will undertake the work.

15.4 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

16.2 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	Jen Kitch, APS
Environmental Analysis	J Rackham, Independent Specialist
Human Remains Analysis	R Gowland, Independent Specialist

17 INSURANCES

17.2 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

18.2 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.

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

18.4 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.

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19 BIBLIOGRAPHY

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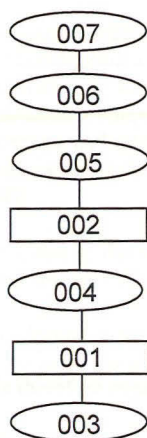
Specification: Version 2, 17 September 2006

Appendix 2

Context Descriptions

Context	Area	Description	Interpretation
001	Pond	Linear NW SE ditch up to 0.8m wide and visible for 28.5m in plan. Truncated by [002]	Ditch Cut
002	Pond	Linear NE SW ditch, turning 90 degrees at NE extent, up to 1.9m wide and visible for c. 28m in plan	Ditch Cut
003	Pond	Grey/yellow/brown mottled sand and gravel	Natural
004	Pond	Mid greyish brown clayey silt 0.3m thick	Fill of [001]
005	Pond	Mid greyish brown sandy clay silt 0.35m thick	Fill of [002]
006	Pond	Dark reddish brown silty clay 0.2m thick	Subsoil
007	Pond	Dark grey clayey silt 0.4m thick	Topsoil

Matrix



Appendix 3

GLOSSARY

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].
Cropmark	A mark that is produced by the effect of underlying archaeological or geological features influencing the growth of a particular crop.
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.
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).
Iron Age	A period characterised by the introduction of Iron into the country for tools, between 800 BC and AD 50.
Layer	A layer is a term used 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
Old English	The language used by the Saxon (q.v.) occupants of Britain.
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 1st century AD.
Ridge and Furrow	The remains of arable cultivation consisting of raised rounded strips separated by furrows. It is characteristic of open field agriculture.
Romano-British	Pertaining to the period dating from AD 43-410 when the Romans occupied Britain.
Saxon	Pertaining to the period dating from AD 410-1066 when England was largely settled by tribes from northern Germany

Appendix 4

THE ARCHIVE

The archive consists of:

7	Context records
1	Photographic record sheet
4	Sheets of scale drawings
1	Stratigraphic matrix
2	Daily record sheets
1	Archaeological specification

All primary records 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:

The Collection
Art and Archaeology in Lincolnshire
Danes Terrace
Lincoln
LN2 1LP

Accession Number: 2006.224

Archaeological Project Services Site Code: GFDP06

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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