

**ARCHAEOLOGICAL WATCHING BRIEF  
AT HODSOCK PRIORY,  
HODSOCK,  
NOTTINGHAMSHIRE  
(HOHP 06)**

**Work Undertaken For  
CgMs Consulting**

April 2007

Report Compiled by  
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Planning Application No: 62/04/00018  
National Grid Reference: SK 6115 8541  
OASIS Identification No: archaeo11-26072

**ARCHAEOLOGICAL PROJECT SERVICES**



APS Report No. **49/07**

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## 1. SUMMARY

*A watching brief was undertaken during groundworks at Hodsock Priory, Hodsock, Nottinghamshire. The watching brief monitored the excavation of service and foundation trenches for a new single-storey extension.*

*Hodsock Priory is located within a medieval (AD 1066-1540) manorial enclosure which was also used as a royal residence through the 13<sup>th</sup> century. Apart from a moat, nothing survives from this period. A 16<sup>th</sup> century gate tower and a 19<sup>th</sup> century country house currently occupy the site. Prehistoric and Romano-British (AD 43-410) remains are also known from the vicinity.*

*The watching brief revealed a sequence of natural, post-medieval and recent deposits. Post-medieval deposits comprise a number of walls and drainage features that were probably part of the garden of the 19<sup>th</sup> century house. No medieval deposits were encountered, although it is possible that truncation has occurred at the site. No artefacts 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 may be disturbed or destroyed.*” (IFA 1999).

### 2.2 Planning Background

Archaeological Project Services was commissioned by CgMs Consulting to

undertake an archaeological watching brief during groundworks associated with a new single-storey extension at Hodsock Priory, Hodsock, Nottinghamshire. Approval for the development was sought through the submission of planning application 62/04/00018. The watching brief was carried out between the 11<sup>th</sup> December 2006 and 24<sup>th</sup> January 2007 in accordance with a specification prepared by John Samuels Archaeological Consultants.

### 2.3 Topography and Geology

Hodsock is located 10km northwest of East Retford and 7km northeast of Worksop in the administrative district of Bassetlaw, Nottinghamshire (Fig. 1).

The site is located at Hodsock Priory at National Grid Reference SK 6115 8541 (Fig. 2). The proposed extension is to be attached to the southeast wing of the current house. The site lies at a height of c. 14m OD on fairly level ground.

Local soils are of the Cuckney 1 Association, typical brown earths (Hodge *et al.* 1984). These soils are developed on a solid geology of Permian and Triassic sandstones with drift geology of alluvium in the lower lying areas.

### 2.4 Archaeological Setting

Hodsock is located in an area of known archaeological remains dating from the Neolithic to the present day. A Neolithic polished flint axe was found to the northeast of the site.

Located to the north are a number of prehistoric or Romano-British cropmark ditches of a type described as ‘Brickwork plan’. Partial excavation revealed associated gullies for fence lines and pits, though no firm dating was found (Garton and Taylor 1997, 21). Cropmarks of a sub-rectangular enclosure and associated field system have been recorded to the



southwest of the site.

Hodsock is first mentioned in the Domesday Survey of c. 1086. Referred to as *Odesach* the name is derived from the Old English and means ‘*Hod’s oak*’ (Ekwall 1989, 244). At the time of the Domesday Survey, the land was held by Roger of Bully and contained 2 mills, 8 acres of meadow and woodland 1 league long by half a league wide (Parker and Wood 1977).

Hodsock Priory is surrounded by the earthworks of a medieval moated enclosure. This was a manorial centre, later a royal residence, first referred to in the 13<sup>th</sup> century and in a 14<sup>th</sup> century account is described as ‘*surrounded on all sides by a moat, within which there are one hall, three chambers, a pantry, a buttery, a kitchen, a bakehouse, a granary, two barns, a chapel, two stables and a chamber over the bridge with a portcullis and a drawbridge*’ (Colvin *et al.* 1963, 962). Associated with the manor was a deer park.

Extant remains of Hodsock Priory include a 16<sup>th</sup> century brick gatehouse with polygonal stair-turrets and a 19<sup>th</sup> century country house (Pevsner 2003, 144).

### 3. AIMS

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

### 4. METHODS

Initial monitoring was of new service trenches within the footprint of the new build. This was followed by the excavation of foundation trenches for the new building. In each case, following excavation by machine, the sides of the

trenches were then cleaned and rendered vertical, where depths and stability of the sides of the trenches allowed. Selected deposits were excavated further to retrieve artefactual material and to determine their function. Each deposit was allocated a unique reference number (context number) with an individual written description. A list of all contexts and their descriptions appears as Appendix 2. A photographic record was compiled and sections were drawn at a scale of 1:10. 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.

## 5. RESULTS

Following post-excavation analysis three phases were identified;

Phase 1	Natural deposits
Phase 2	Post-medieval deposits
Phase 3	Recent deposits

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

### Phase 1 Natural deposits

The earliest deposits encountered at the base of the service and foundation trenches was a layer of reddish brown sand (001 and 019). This measured in excess of 0.96m thick.

### Phase 3 Post-medieval deposits

Overlying the natural sand in the centre of the foundation trenches was a layer of reddish brown sand (002). Identified as a former topsoil, this was 0.35m thick.

Cut into this layer was a northwest-southeast aligned foundation trench (005). This measured over 0.4m wide by 0.5m deep (Fig. 4, Section 1). Within this was constructed the still extant wall (007) and the trench was backfilled with reddish brown sand with brick and sandstone fragments (006).

Perpendicular to this wall were remnants of two further walls (009) and (011) with their associated foundation trenches (008) and (010). Wall (009) was constructed of brick and was 0.6m wide. Located 7m southeast was wall (011) which was built of limestone and brick.

Adjacent to wall (009) on its northwest side were the remnants of a brick wall (014). The instability of the trenches did not allow a complete record to be made.

Located within the angle of walls (009) and (014) was a dumped deposit comprising dark grey silt with brick fragments (012).

Parallel to wall (007) on the northwest side was a linear feature (003), probably a drain. This was 0.72m wide and 0.5m deep and was filled with sandstone rubble and reddish brown sand (004).

Located in the southern corner of the foundation trenches was a brick built culvert (015). No further record could be made of this due to the instability of the trench sides.

### **Phase 3 Recent deposits**

Located within the easternmost foundation trench, and overlying natural sand (019), was a possible demolition deposit comprising grey silt with brick rubble (018). This was 0.45m thick (Fig. 4, Section 2).

Sealing this was a make-up deposit of brick and breeze block rubble (017) for a concrete path (016).

No recent deposits were encountered southwest of wall (007) as the overburden had been stripped prior to the removal of the swimming pool.

## **6. DISCUSSION**

Natural deposits (Phase 1) comprise sands of the underlying solid geology of Permian and Triassic sandstones.

Post-medieval deposits (Phase 2) comprise a number of brick walls, a drain and a former topsoil. The nature of these features suggest they were formerly part of the garden arrangement of Hodsock Priory. In addition, a brick culvert was identified which could relate to the garden or the house.

No remains were encountered that could be assigned to the medieval occupation of the site, although as Section 2 records modern material overlying natural deposits it is likely that truncation of the site has occurred.

No finds were retrieved during the investigation.

## **7. CONCLUSION**

An archaeological watching brief was undertaken at Hodsock Priory as the site lay within a medieval and later manorial enclosure.

However, no remains were identified that could be associated with the medieval manor and only garden features of post-medieval date associated with the present house were identified. These included a number of walls and drainage features.

No finds were recorded or collected during the watching brief.

## 8. ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

Archaeological Project Services wishes to acknowledge the assistance of Mr P. Gajos of CgMs Consulting for commissioning the fieldwork and post-excavation analysis. The work was coordinated by Gary Taylor who edited this report along with Tom Lane. Dave Start kindly allowed access to the library maintained by Heritage Lincolnshire.

## 9. PERSONNEL

Project Coordinator: Gary Taylor  
 Site Supervisors: Thomas Bradley-Lovekin, Ray Holt, Vicky Mellor, Mary Nugent  
 Photographic reproduction: Sue Unsworth  
 Illustration: Paul Cope-Faulkner  
 Post-excavation analysis: Paul Cope-Faulkner

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Pevsner, N, 2003 *Nottinghamshire*, The

Buildings of England (2<sup>nd</sup> edition revised E Williamson)

## 11. ABBREVIATIONS

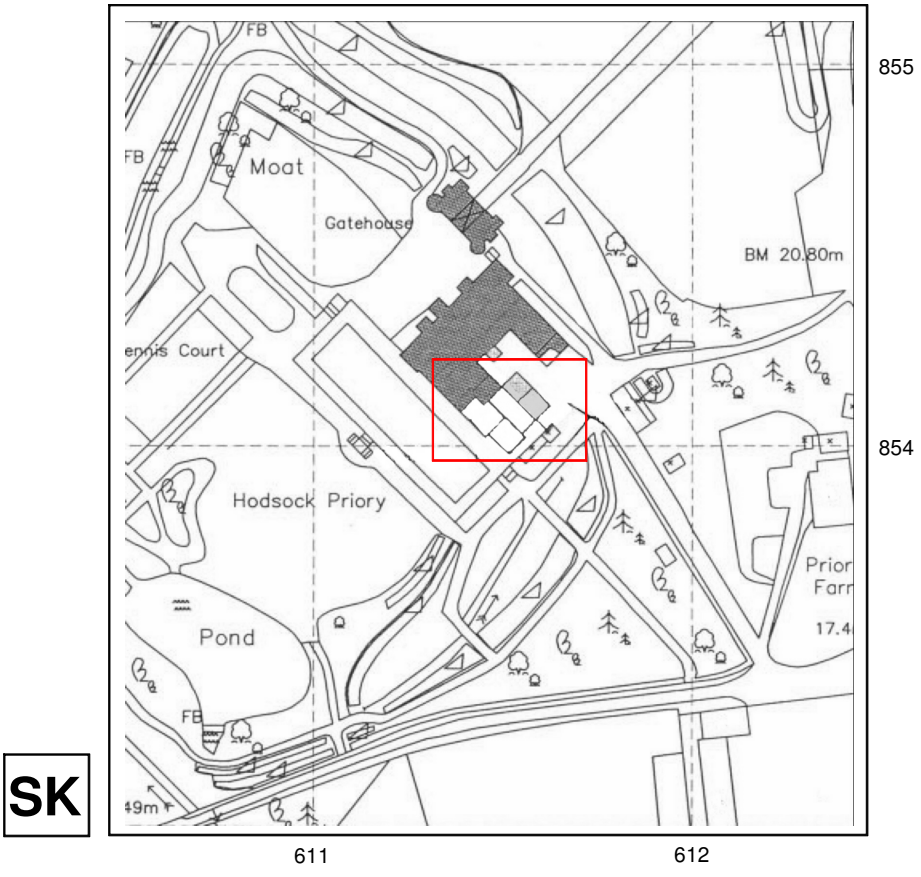
APS Archaeological Project Services  
 IFA Institute of Field Archaeologists






Figure 1 - General location plan





 Area detailed in Figure 3

Reproduced from the Ordnance Survey 1:2500 map with the permission of The Controller of Her Majesty's Stationery Office  
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Scale 1:2000	Drawn by: PCF	Report No: 49/07

Figure 2 - Site location plan





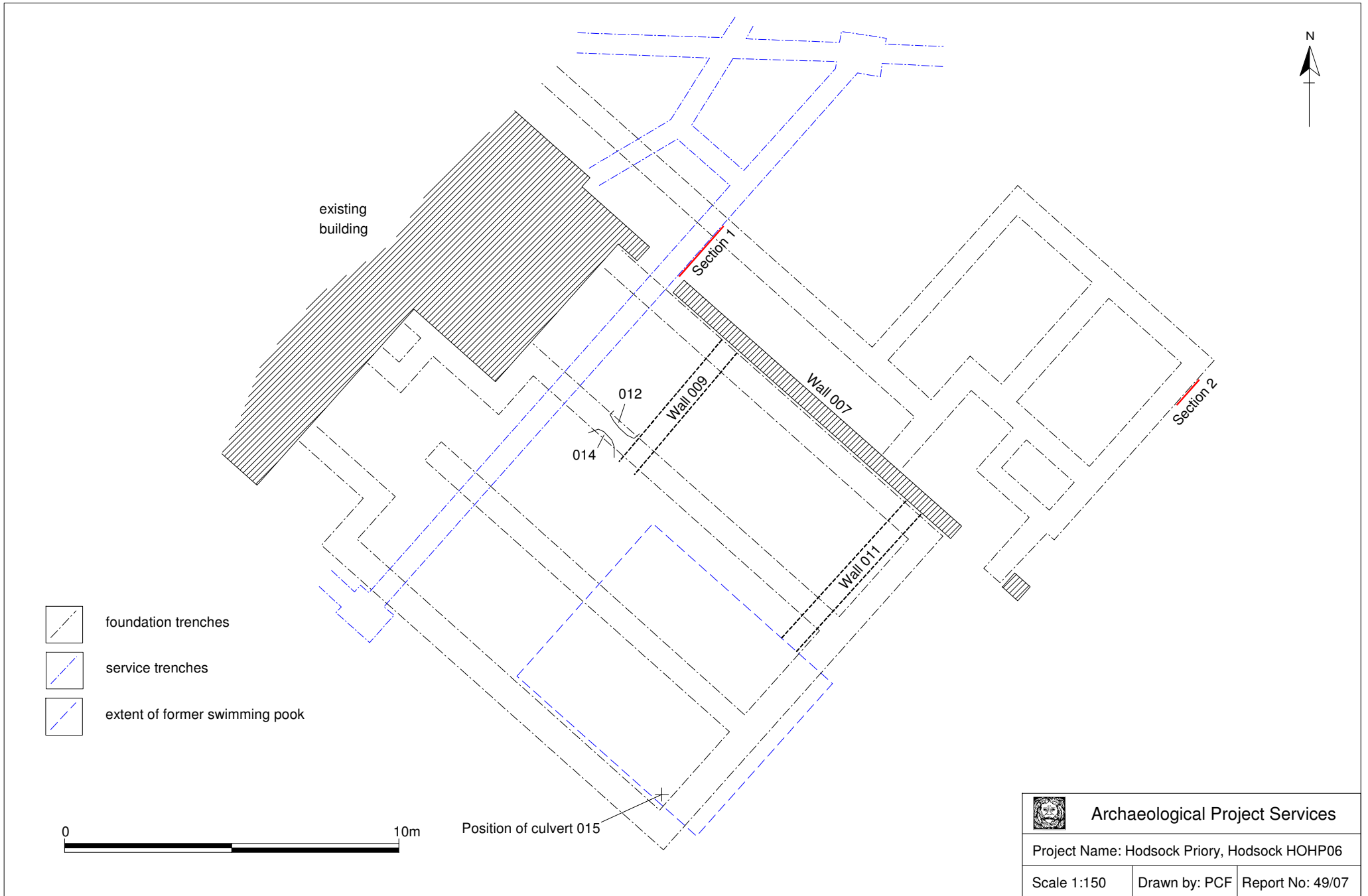
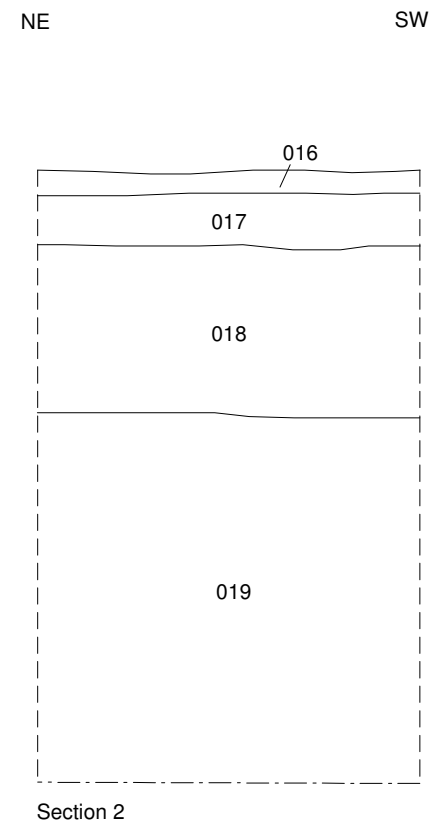
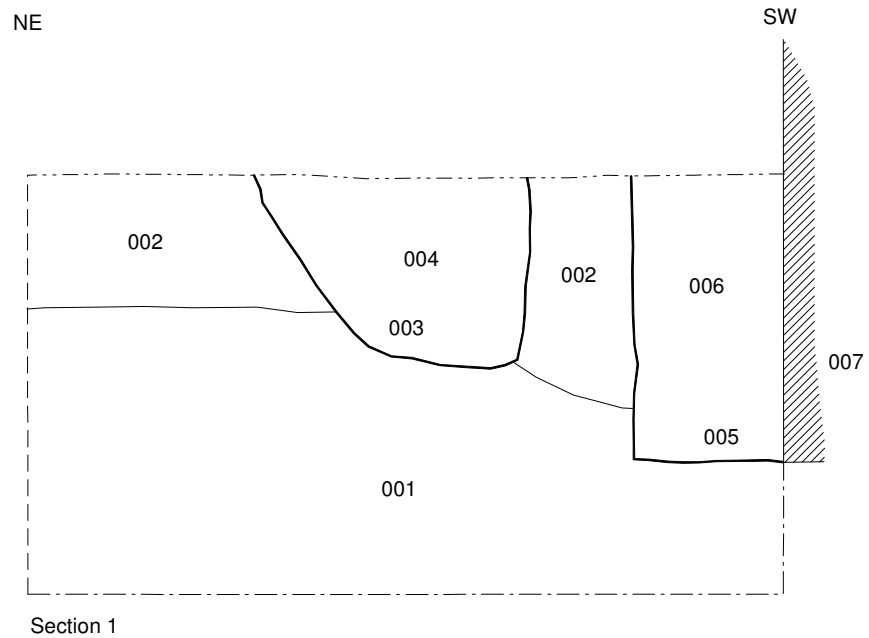


Figure 3 - Plan of the development showing section locations





Archaeological Project Services

Project Name: Hodsock Priory, Hodsock HOHP06

Scale 1:20

Drawn by: PCF

Report No: 49/07

Figure 4 - Sections 1 and 2





Plate 1 - View looking north across the development area prior to groundworks



Plate 2 - View of the eastern part of the development area, looking south



Plate 3 - Section 1 showing the foundations of the extant wall (007), looking south





Plate 4 - Section 2 showing the general sequence of deposits, looking southeast



Plate 5 - View of the post-medieval wall (009), looking northeast



Plate 6 - Wall remnant (014), looking southwest

## Appendix 1

### SPECIFICATION FOR AN ARCHAEOLOGICAL WATCHING BRIEF: HODSOCK PRIORY, WORKSOP, NOTTINGHAMSHIRE

*Prepared by John Samuels Archaeological Consultants*

#### **Summary**

*Mr G Buchanan has received planning permission (Application No. 62/04/00018) and listed building consent (Application No. 62/04/00019/L) from Bassetlaw District Council to construct a new single storey extension to Hodsock Priory. The proposed development covers an area of approximately 0.14 ha, and is located at the southeast corner of the existing Hodsock Priory, Hodsock, Worksop, Nottinghamshire (NGR SK 6115 8538). A condition was attached to the planning permission requiring a scheme for an archaeological watching brief to be submitted to and approved by the Local Planning Authority, prior to the commencement of development.*

*The proposed methodology for carrying out the watching brief is specified in this document and is subject to approval by the Local Planning Authority.*

#### **1.0 Introduction**

##### **1.1 Site Location and Description**

1.1.1 The site is located at Hodsock priory, Hodsock, Worksop, Nottinghamshire and comprises an area of approximately 0.14ha. It is centred on NGR SK 6115 8538 (Fig 1) and lies on fairly level ground at approximately 14mAOD. The proposed extension is attached to the southeast wing of the current house and is currently occupied by hard-standing, a swimming pool and existing building.

1.1.2 The proposed development is to comprise a single storey extension to provide a new function room and toilets.

##### **1.2 Planning and Project Background**

1.2.1 Bassetlaw District Council have granted full planning permission for the development (Application No 62/04/00018 & 62/04/00019/L). To ensure that satisfactory account is taken of the archaeological implications of the development, a condition has been imposed which states that:

3. *No development shall take place until the developer has secured the implementation of a programme of archaeological work in accordance with a written scheme of investigation, which has been submitted to and agreed in writing by the District Planning Authority.*

##### **1.3 Aims**

1.3.1 The aims of this project are:

- To determine the presence or otherwise of buried remains of archaeological interest within the development area;
- To preserve by record any significant archaeological remains within the development area and to attempt a reconstruction of the history and use of the site.

1.3.2 It is proposed that this be achieved by means of a watching brief, maintained during excavation and soil stripping carried out in connection with the development.

1.3.3 An archaeological watching brief has been defined as *a programme of observation and investigation conducted during any operation carried out for non-archaeological reasons within a specified area or site...where there is the possibility that archaeological deposits may be disturbed or destroyed. The programme will result in the preparation of a report and ordered archive* (IFA, 2001).

1.3.4 The overall objective of the watching brief will be to monitor ground disturbance across the site (Fig 2) during the course of the development, in order to establish whether any archaeological deposits survive within the and to ensure their preservation by record where they may not be left

*in situ*. This may require limited excavation in order to define the date, extent and importance of any such remains.

- 1.3.5 This specification conforms to the requirements of *Planning Policy Guidance: Archaeology and Planning* (DoE 1990) (PPG16). It has been designed in accordance with current best archaeological practice and the appropriate national standards and guidelines including: *Management of Archaeological Projects* (English Heritage, 1991); *Model Briefs and Specifications for Archaeological Assessments and Field Evaluations* (Association of County Archaeological Officers, 1994); *Code of Conduct* (Institute of Field Archaeologists, 2000); *Standard and Guidance for an Archaeological Watching Brief* (Institute of Field Archaeologists, 2001).

## **2.0 Methodology**

### **2.1 Fieldwork**

- 2.1.1 A archaeological watching brief will be undertaken during below ground excavation carried out as part of the redevelopment of the site, within the area shown on Figure 2.
- 2.1.2 The watching brief will take the form of supervision by a suitably qualified professional archaeologist to monitor all ground works as they commence and proceed on a comprehensive basis. It includes the provision for the pausing of ground works in order to allow for full investigation of any significant archaeological remains. In practice, this will involve:
- i. Archaeological inspection of overburden and any slab and foundation removal to the depth required;
  - ii. Inspection of subsoil for archaeological features;
  - iii. Recording of archaeological features in plan;
  - iv. Rapid excavation of features if necessary to determine their date, significance and character;
  - v. Inspection of natural for archaeological features, to be cleaned, excavated and recorded where identified;
  - vi. Excavation, removal and recording of any human remains encountered, compliant with appropriate statutory consents and licences (see below, Section 2.2.8)
- 2.1.3 The developer or agent shall provide adequate facilities for archaeological staff to observe earth-moving operations in progress and to facilitate the recording of features as detailed in Section 2.1.2 above.

### **2.2 Recording**

- 2.2.1 Excavated archaeological features will be recorded in plan and section by measured drawing at appropriate scales (normally 1:20) and photography, and the deposits encountered will be fully described on pro-forma individual context recording sheets. The recording system is based on the Museums of London's *Archaeological Site Manual* (1994). Spot heights and those of individual features will be recorded relative to Ordnance Datum. Features will also be recorded relative to the National Grid.
- 2.2.2 A photographic record will be maintained during the course of all site works and will include:
- i. The site prior to commencement of fieldwork;
  - ii. The site during work, showing specific stages of fieldwork;
  - iii. The layout of archaeological features within each trench;
  - iv. Individual features and, where appropriate, their sections;
  - v. Groups of features where their relationship is important.
- 2.2.3 All artefacts will be treated in accordance with UKIC guidelines, *'First Aid for Finds'* (1981). All finds will be bagged and labelled according to the individual deposit from which they were recovered, ready for later cleaning and analysis.
- 2.2.4 A suitable specialist, where appropriate, will make a site visit to advise on deposits suitable for environmental sampling.



- 2.2.5 Any securely dated deposits containing the following will be sampled at a minimum of 20 litres where possible:
- i. Charred plant remains;
  - ii. Large quantities of molluscs;
  - iii. Large quantities of bone;
  - iv. Hearths and other burnt features;
  - v. Other domestic features, e.g. house gullies, potentially containing the above.
- 2.2.6 Charred plant samples will be wet sieved with flotation using a 0.5mm mesh. All residues will be checked.
- 2.2.7 Should waterlogged deposits be encountered further consultation with specialists will determine methods for recovery. Procedures for environmental sampling will adhere to recommendations outlined in 'Working papers of the Association for Environmental Archaeology, Number 2. Environmental Archaeology Evaluations, September 1995'.
- 2.2.8 Any human remains encountered will be cleaned with minimal disturbance, recorded and left *in situ* and only removed if necessary. The contractor will 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. The archaeological contractor will comply with all reasonable requests of interested parties as to the method of removal, re-interment or disposal of the remains or associated items. Every effort will be made, at all times, not to cause offence to any interested parties.
- 2.2.9 Every effort will be made to implement the watching brief without affecting the construction timetable.
- 2.2.10 If extensive archaeological remains which are potentially of regional or national significance be identified, it may be necessary to pause ground works until a strategy designed to fully establish their character, distribution, extent, condition, dating and further treatment has been agreed with the Archaeological Officer for Nottinghamshire County Council. If such remains are discovered, the developer, if deemed necessary, will make reasonable contingency arrangements.

### **2.3 Post-excavation**

- 2.3.1 Post excavation work will comprise the following:
- i. Checking of drawn and written records during and on completion of fieldwork;
  - ii. Production of a stratigraphic matrix of the archaeological deposits and features present on the site, if appropriate;
  - iii. Cataloguing of photographic material and labelling of slides which will be mounted on appropriate hangers;
  - iv. Cleaning, marking, bagging and labelling of finds according to the individual deposits 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. Finds will be identified and dated by appropriate specialists.
- 2.3.2 A report detailing the findings of this investigation will be prepared within three months of the completion of site works and receipt of specialist reports and will consist of:
- i. A title page detailing site address, site code and accession number, NGR, author/originating body, client's name and address;
  - ii. Full contents listing;
  - iii. A non-technical summary of the findings of the fieldwork;
  - iv. A description of the archaeological background with reference to the desk-based assessment and previous fieldwork, if available;
  - v. A description of the topography and geology of the fieldwork area;
  - vi. A description of the methodologies used during the fieldwork;
  - vii. A description of the findings of the fieldwork;
  - viii. Plans of each of the trenches showing the archaeological features exposed;
  - ix. Sections of the excavated archaeological features;
  - x. Interpretation of the archaeological features exposed and their context within the surrounding landscape;

- xi. Specialist reports on the artefactual/environmental remains from the site;
  - xii. Appropriate photographs of specific archaeological features;
  - xiii. A consideration of the importance of the archaeological remains present on the site in local, regional and national terms;
  - xiv. A list of contexts.
- 2.3.3 Copies of the report will be sent to the client, the Local Planning Authority, the Archaeological Officer for Nottinghamshire County Council and the Nottinghamshire Sites and Monuments Records Office.
- 2.3.4 The project archive will be prepared according to the recommendations in *Guidelines for the Preparation of Excavation Archives for long term storage* (UKIC 1990), and *Standards in the Museum Care of Archaeological Collections* (Museums and Galleries Commission 1992). This excludes items of gold and silver, which by law must be reported to Her Majesty's Coroner. An archive list will be sent to the County Archaeological Office for subsequent inclusion in the SMR. It is hoped that the archive will ultimately be deposited in an appropriate local museum.
- 2.3.5 Notes or articles describing the results of the fieldwork will be submitted for publication to an appropriate local journal, dependant on the nature of the results. A copy of any such works will be sent to the Archaeological Officer for Nottinghamshire County Council and to the SMR.
- 2.3.6 *John Samuels Archaeological Consultants* shall retain full copyright of any commissioned reports, tender documents or other project documents, under the *Copyright, Designs and Patents Act 1988* with all rights reserved, excepting that it hereby provide exclusive licence to the client for use of such documents by the client in all matters directly relating to the project as described in the project design.

### **3.0 Timetable and Personnel**

- 3.1 Details of the timetable and CVs of key personnel will be supplied to the Archaeological Officer for Nottinghamshire County Council on request, and will be forwarded to the above prior to the commencement of on-site works.
- 3.2 JSAC staff will be available throughout the groundworks programme and it is expected that post-excavation work and a report of the results will be complete within two months of the completion of fieldwork.
- 3.3 Specialist assistance where required will be provided by appropriate persons. In the recent past, JSAC have employed the services of a number of specialists, including:
- |   |  |
|---|--|
| Jane Cowgill  | -Slags and small finds                       |
| Robert White  | -Conservation                                |
| Lynne Bevan   | -Iron Age and Roman pottery                  |
| Jane Young, Stephanie Ratkai                            | -Medieval pottery                            |
| Stephanie Ratkai  | -Post-Medieval pottery                       |
| James Rackham, Angela Moncton (ULAS), Umberto Albarella | -Environmental sampling/animal bone analysis |
| John Carney   | -Geological and soil analysis                |
| Lynne Bevan   | -Flint                                       |
- 3.4 Should other remains not covered by the above specialisations be encountered then a suitable specialist will be appointed following consultation with the Archaeological Officer for Nottinghamshire County Council.

### **4.0 Insurance**

- 4.1 The archaeological contractor will produce evidence of Public Liability Insurance to the minimum value of £5m and Professional Indemnity Insurance to the minimum of £2m.

### **5.0 Health and Safety**

- 5.1 It is the policy of John Samuels Archaeological Consultants ('the Employer') to conform fully with the requirements of the Health & Safety at Work Etc. Act (1974).

- 5.2 It is accepted that it is the duty of the Employer to ensure, so far as is reasonably practical, the health and safety of all his employees at work.
- 5.3 The employer also has a duty to ensure that his employees are aware of their responsibility for their own health and safety, and for the health and safety of others, including the general public, who might be affected by their work.
- 5.4 Where employees are temporarily engaged at other workplaces, they are to respect relevant local regulations, both statutory and as imposed by other employers within the Health and Safety at Work etc. Act (1974).
- 5.5 In furtherance of the duty of care imposed by the Health & Safety at Work etc. Act (1974), the Employer shall make available to his employees whatever reasonable facilities are required by particular circumstances, e.g. appropriate protective clothing, safety equipment, rest breaks for specialised tasks, etc.
- 5.6 Attention is paid to the requirements of more recent legislation including the provision and use of *Work Equipment Regulations 1992*, the *Management of Health and Safety at Work Regulations 1992* and the *Construction (Design and Management) Regulations 1994*. A risk assessment is undertaken, a safety officer appointed and all aspects of health and safety noted during work.

## Appendix 2

### CONTEXT DESCRIPTIONS

No.	Description	Interpretation
001	Loose light reddish brown sand, >0.75m thick	Natural deposit
002	Loose mid reddish brown silty sand, 0.35m thick	Former topsoil
003	Linear feature, aligned northwest-southeast, 0.72m wide by 0.5m deep, steep sides and rounded base	Drain
004	Loose sandstone rubble and light reddish brown sand	Fill of (003)
005	Linear feature, aligned northwest-southeast, >0.4m wide by 0.75m deep, vertical sides and flat base	Foundation trench
006	Firm light reddish brown sand with brick and sandstone fragments	Backfill of (005)
007	Brick (230mm x 60mm) structure, aligned northwest-southeast, in English Cross or English bond	Garden wall
008	<i>Not recorded due to trench instability</i>	Foundation trench
009	Brick (230mm x 110mm x 70mm) structure, aligned northeast-southwest, 0.6m wide	Garden wall
010	<i>Not recorded due to trench instability</i>	Foundation trench
011	Limestone and brick structure	Wall
012	Loose dark grey silt with brick fragments, 1.2m thick	Dumped deposit
013	<i>Not recorded due to trench instability</i>	Foundation trench
014	Brick structure	Wall remnant
015	Brick structure	Culvert
016	Indurated concrete	Path
017	Loose red brick and grey breeze block rubble, 0.15m thick	Make-up deposit
018	Loose mid grey silt with brick rubble, 0.45m thick	Demolition deposit
019	Loose light reddish brown sand, >0.96m thick	Natural deposit

## Appendix 3

### GLOSSARY

<b>Alluvium</b>	A deposit (usually clay, silts or sands) laid down in water. Marine alluvium is deposited by the sea and freshwater alluvium by streams, rivers or within lakes.
<b>Context</b>	An archaeological context represents a distinct archaeological event or process. For example, the action of digging a pit creates a context (the cut) as does the process of its subsequent backfill (the fill). Each context encountered during an archaeological investigation is allocated a unique number by the archaeologist and a record sheet detailing the description and interpretations of the context (the context sheet) is created and placed in the site archive. Context numbers are identified within the report text by brackets, <i>e.g.</i> (004).
<b>Cropmark</b>	A mark that is produced by the effect of underlying archaeological features influencing the growth of a particular crop.
<b>Cut</b>	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.
<b>Dumped deposits</b>	These are deposits, often laid down intentionally, that raise a land surface. They may be the result of casual waste disposal or may be deliberate attempts to raise the ground surface.
<b>Fill</b>	Once a feature has been dug it begins to silt up (either slowly or rapidly) or it can be back-filled manually. The soil(s) which become contained by the 'cut' are referred to as its fill(s).
<b>Layer</b>	A layer is a term to describe an accumulation of soil or other material that is not contained within a cut.
<b>Medieval</b>	The Middle Ages, dating from approximately AD 1066-1500.
<b>Natural</b>	Undisturbed deposit(s) of soil or rock which have accumulated without the influence of human activity.
<b>Neolithic</b>	The 'New Stone Age' period, part of the prehistoric era, dating from approximately 4500-2250 BC.
<b>Post-medieval</b>	The period following the Middle Ages, dating from approximately AD 1500-1800.
<b>Prehistoric</b>	The period of human history prior to the introduction of writing. In Britain the prehistoric period lasts from the first evidence of human occupation about 500,000 BC, until the Roman invasion in the middle of the 1 <sup>st</sup> century AD.
<b>Romano-British</b>	Pertaining to the period dating from AD 43-410 when the Romans occupied Britain.

## Appendix 4

### THE ARCHIVE

The archive consists of:

19	Context records
1	Photographic record sheet
4	Daily record sheets
12	Sheets of scale drawings
1	Stratigraphic matrix

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:

Nottingham Museums and Art Gallery  
Brewhouse Yard  
Castle Boulevard  
Nottingham  
NG7 1FB

Archaeological Project Services Site Code:

HOHP 06

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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