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**ARCHAEOLOGICAL WATCHING BRIEF  
AT ELM FARM,  
MAIN STREET,  
NORMANTON, BOTTESFORD,  
LEICESTERSHIRE  
(NEFM 07)**

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**Work Undertaken For  
Dragon Developments UK Limited**

September 2008

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

Planning Application No: 07/00705/FUL  
National Grid Reference: SK 8109 4041  
Museum Accession No: X.A197.2007  
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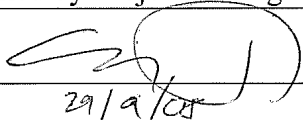
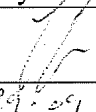
APS Report No. **104/08**

**ARCHAEOLOGICAL  
PROJECT  
SERVICES**



**Quality Control**  
 Elm Farm, Main Street,  
 Normanton, Bottesford  
 NEFM 07

Project Coordinators	Gary Taylor, Mark Williams
Supervisor	Mark Peachey
Finds Processing	Denise Buckley
Illustration	Paul Cope-Faulkner
Photographic Reproduction	Sue Unsworth
Post-excavation Analyst	Paul Cope-Faulkner

Checked by Project Manager	Approved by Senior Archaeologist
 Gary Taylor	 Tom Lane
Date: 29/9/08	Date: 29.09.08

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## 1. SUMMARY

*A watching brief was undertaken during groundworks at Elm Farm, Main Street, Normanton, Bottesford, Leicestershire. The watching brief monitored the excavation of foundation trenches for a new residential development.*

*The site lies close to the medieval (AD 1066-1540) core of the hamlet. No remains of the medieval period are present, though a chapel mentioned in the 13<sup>th</sup> century remains unlocated.*

*The watching brief revealed a sequence of natural, subsoil and topsoil with no archaeological features identified. Finds comprise a single sherd of 11<sup>th</sup> – 13<sup>th</sup> century pottery, along with later examples, tile and clay pipe.*

## 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 Dragon Developments UK Limited to undertake an archaeological watching brief during groundworks associated with new residential development at Elm Farm, Main Street, Normanton, Bottesford, Leicestershire. Approval for the development was sought through the submission of planning application 07/00705/FUL. The watching brief was

carried out between the 11<sup>th</sup> and 18<sup>th</sup> September 2007 in accordance with a specification prepared by Archaeological Project Services (Appendix 1) and approved by the Senior Planning Archaeologist, Leicestershire County Council. The watching brief monitored three new housing plots, with further work to be carried out in the future.

### 2.3 Topography and Geology

Bottesford is located 20km north of Melton Mowbray and 40km northeast of Leicester, in the administrative district of Melton, Leicestershire (Fig. 1). Normanton, a hamlet of Bottesford, is located a further 1.5km to the northeast.

Elm Farm is situated in the southern part of Normanton on the east side of Main Street at National Grid Reference SK 8109 4041 (Fig. 2). The site lies at a height of c. 33m OD on land that slopes down to the northwest and the valley of the River Devon.

Local soils are of the Evesham 2 Association, typically calcareous pelosols (Hodge *et al.* 1984). These soils are developed upon a solid geology of Lower Jurassic Granby mudstones and Claypole limestones (BGS 1996).

### 2.4 Archaeological Setting

Normanton is first mentioned in Episcopal Registers of 1209-19. Referred to as *Normantona* the name is derived from the Old English and means ‘the village (*tūn*) of the Northmen or Norwegians’ (Ekwall 1989, 343). No mention is made of the settlement in the Domesday Survey of c. 1086, although it may have been included within the entry for Bottesford which was held by Robert of Tosny (Morris 1979).

There are no extant remains of the medieval period. A chapel belonging to the vicar of Bottesford is recorded in the 13<sup>th</sup> century, though the site is unknown

(Bradley-Lovekin 2006, 3). Ridge and furrow of the medieval field system has been recorded in the vicinity of the site (*ibid.* 6).

### 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

Prior to the excavation of foundation trenches, overburden was stripped from the area. Foundation trenches were then excavated by machine to depths required by the development (*c.* 0.6m). Following excavation, the sides of the foundation trenches were cleaned and rendered vertical. 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 finds were examined and a period date assigned where possible (Appendix 3). The records were also checked and a stratigraphic matrix produced. Phasing was assigned based on the nature of the deposits and recognisable relationships between them and supplemented by artefact dating.

### 5. RESULTS

Archaeological contexts are listed below and described. The numbers in brackets

are the context numbers assigned in the field.

The earliest deposit encountered at the base of the foundation trenches was a natural layer of grey clay (004). This measured in excess of 0.2m thick and was sealed by a 0.25m thick layer of orange silty clay (003).

Developed upon the natural was a subsoil comprising greyish brown clayey silt (002). This measured 0.35m thick and was in turn sealed by a topsoil of greyish brown clayey silt (001). This measured 0.3m thick and contained medieval and later pottery, tile and clay pipe.

### 6. DISCUSSION

Natural deposits comprise clays and silty clays representing the upper weathered surface of the underlying solid geology. Developed upon this is subsoil suggestive of an agricultural regime in the past. No archaeological deposits were recorded.

Finds retrieved from the investigation include a sherd of medieval pottery and five sherds of post-medieval pottery. A modern tile and fragment of clay pipe were also collected.

### 7. CONCLUSION

An archaeological watching brief was undertaken at Elm Farm, Normanton, as the site lay close to the medieval core of the hamlet.

However, no remains were encountered that were associated with the medieval settlement. Instead a sequence of natural, subsoil and topsoil was encountered. Finds retrieved from the investigation comprise medieval and later pottery, tile and clay pipe.

## 8. ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

Archaeological Project Services wishes to acknowledge the assistance of Mr SA Bass of Dragon Developments UK Limited for commissioning the fieldwork and post-excavation analysis. The work was coordinated by Mark Williams. Gary Taylor edited this report along with Tom Lane. Dave Start kindly allowed access to the library maintained by Heritage Lincolnshire.

## 9. PERSONNEL

Project Coordinator: Mark Williams  
 Site Supervisor: Mark Peachey  
 Finds processing: Denise Buckley  
 Photographic reproduction: Sue Unsworth  
 Illustration: Paul Cope-Faulkner  
 Post-excavation analysis: Paul Cope-Faulkner

## 10. BIBLIOGRAPHY

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Hodge, CAH, Burton, RGO, Corbett, WM, Evans, R and Seale, RS, 1984 *Soils and their use in Eastern England*, Soil Survey of England and Wales **13**

IFA, 1999, *Standard and Guidance for Archaeological Watching Briefs*

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## 11. ABBREVIATIONS

APS Archaeological Project Services  
 BGS British Geological Survey  
 IFA Institute of Field Archaeologists

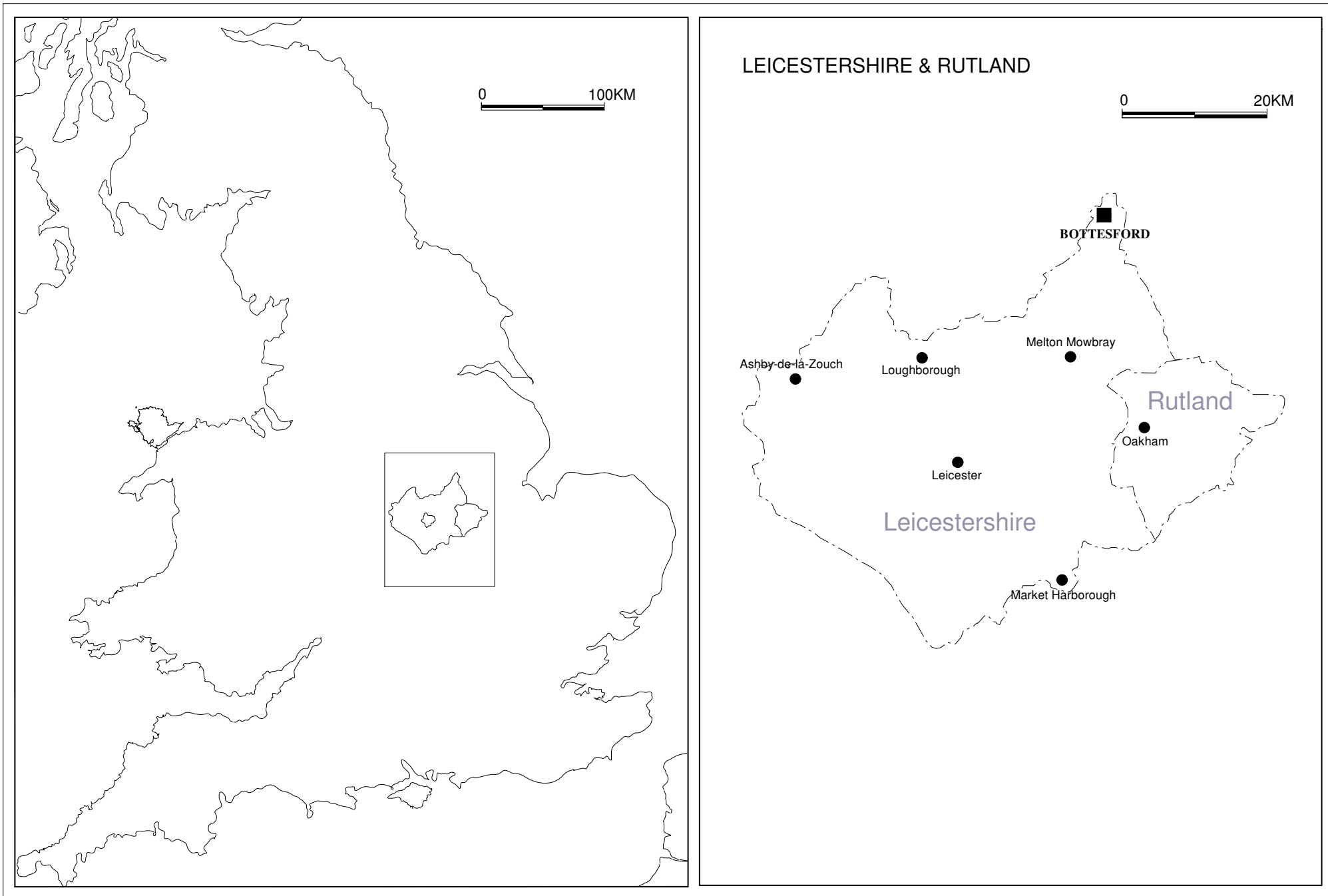
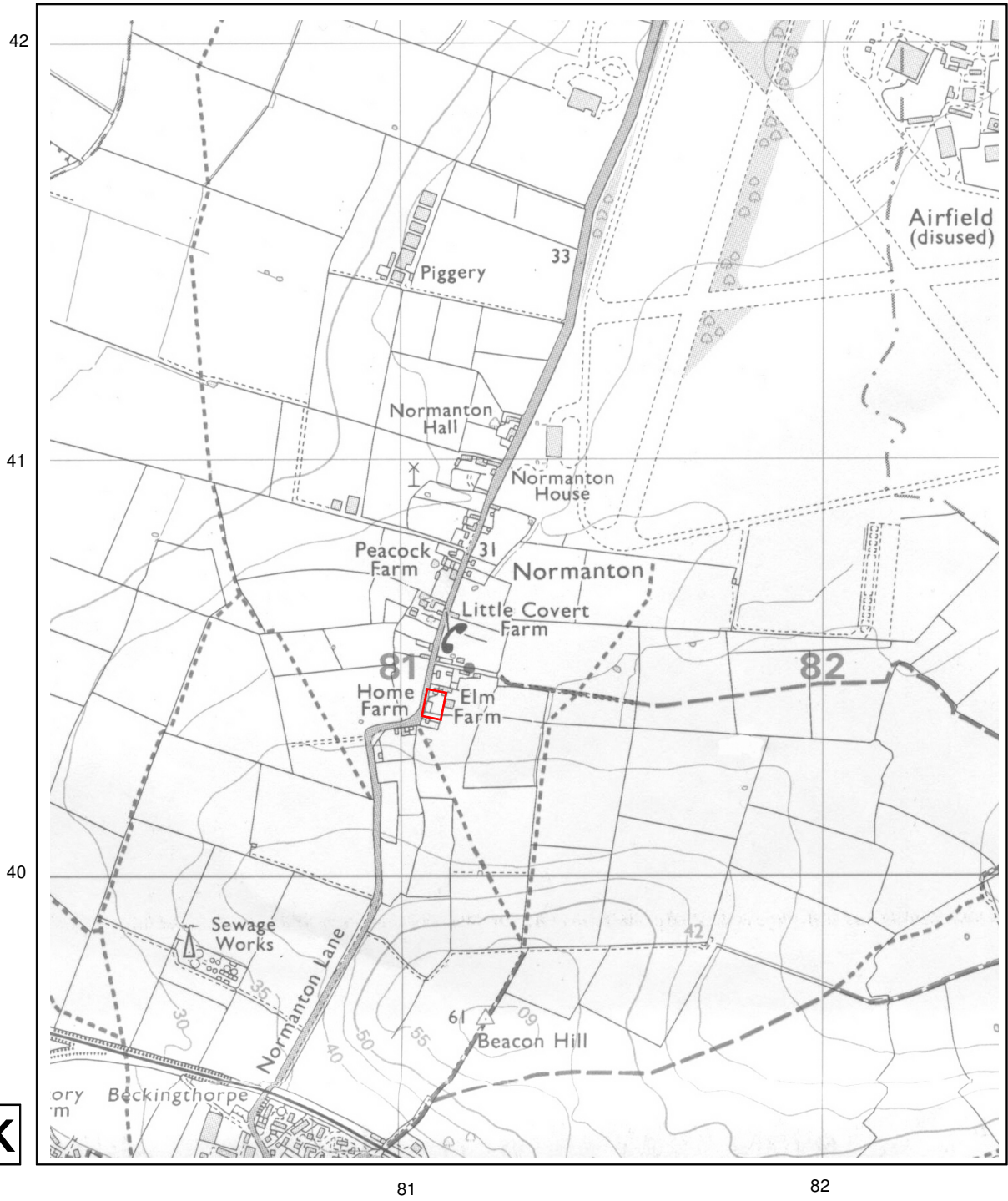



Figure 1 - General location plan





 Area detailed in Figure 3

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Project Name: Elm Farm, Normanton NEFM07		
Scale 1:15000	Drawn by: PCF	Report No: 104/08

Figure 2 - Site location plan

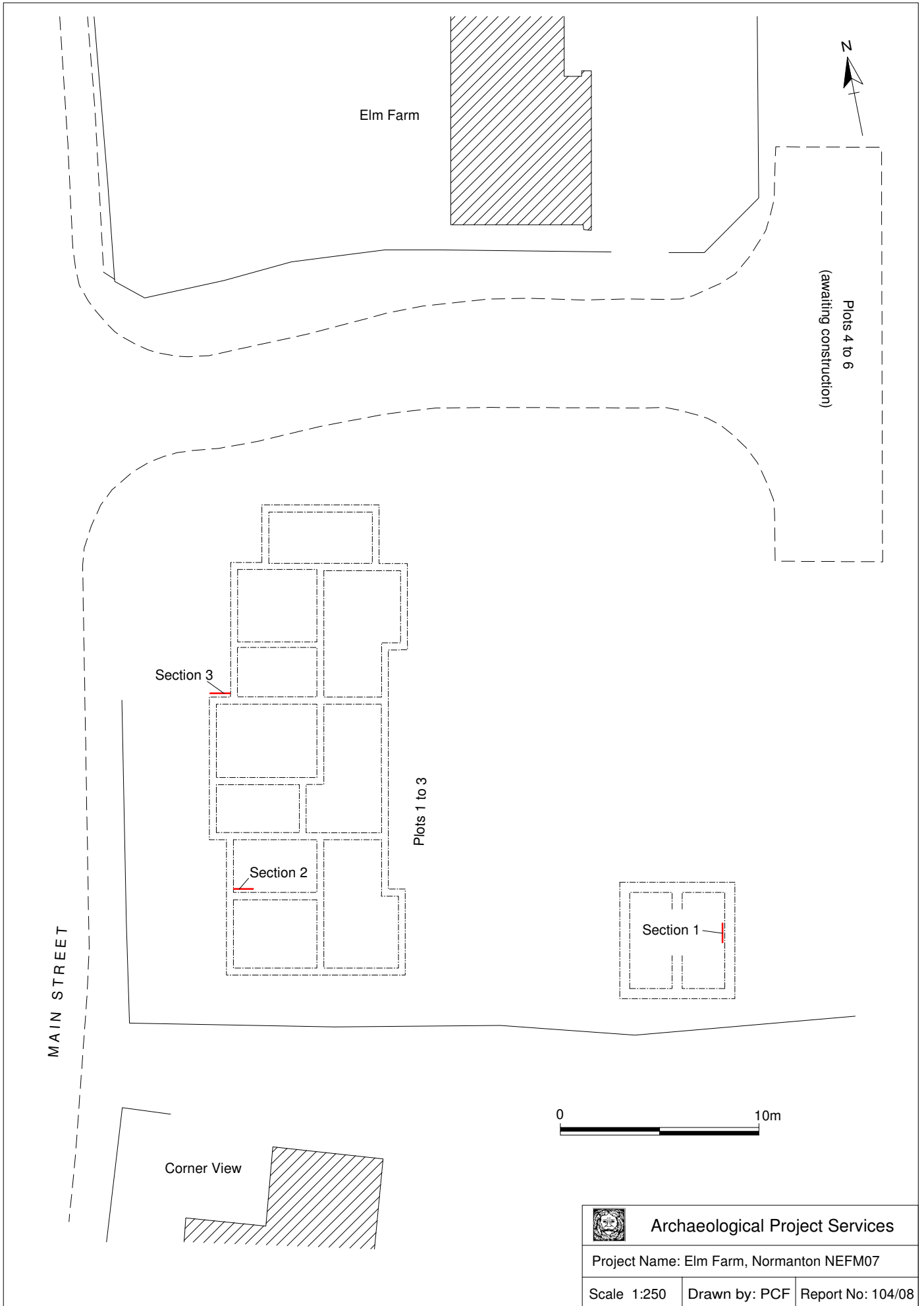
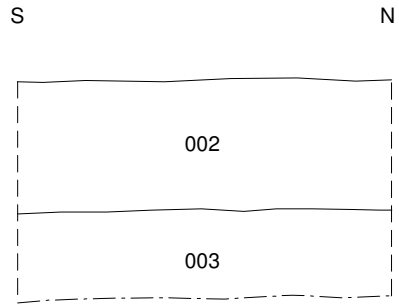
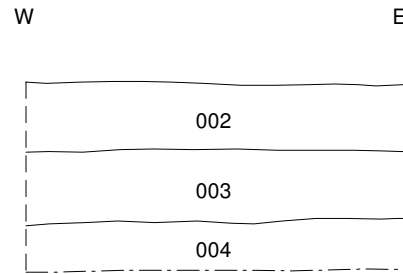


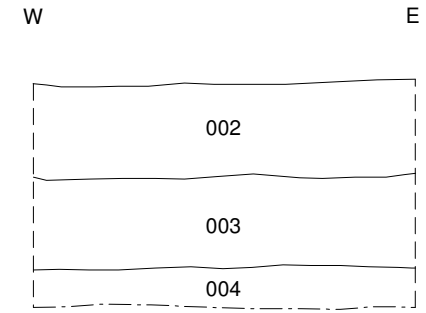
Figure 3 - Plan of the development showing section locations



Section 1



Section 2



Section 3



Archaeological Project Services

Project Name: Elm Farm, Normanton NEFM07

Scale 1:20

Drawn by: PCF

Report No: 104/08

Figure 4 - Sections 1 to 3



Plate 1 – View across the development area, looking north



Plate 2 – Section 1, looking west



Plate 3 – Section 2, looking northwest



Plate 4 – Section 3, looking north

## **Appendix 1**

### **LAND AT ELM FARM, MAIN STREET, NORMANTON, LEICESTERSHIRE - SPECIFICATION FOR ARCHAEOLOGICAL WATCHING BRIEF**

#### **1 SUMMARY**

- 1.1 *A watching brief is required during construction of a residential development at Elm Farm, 12 Main Street, Normanton Leicestershire.*
- 1.2 *The site lies in an area of archaeological potential, lying in the Historic Core of the village.*
- 1.3 *The archaeological work will consist of a watching brief during development works on the site. Photographs will also be taken of the elevations to be covered by the extension.*
- 1.4 *On completion of the fieldwork a report will be prepared detailing the results of the watching brief. The report will consist of a narrative supported by illustrations and photographs.*

#### **2 INTRODUCTION**

- 2.1 This document comprises a specification for archaeological watching brief during construction of a housing development at Elm Farm, 12, Main Street, Normanton, Leicestershire.
- 2.2 This document contains the following parts:
  - 2.2.1 Overview.
  - 2.2.2 Stages of work and methodologies.
  - 2.2.3 List of specialists.
  - 2.2.4 Programme of works and staffing structure of the project

#### **3 SITE LOCATION**

- 3.1 Melton Mowbray is located approximately 15km north east of Leicester. The site is located in the south of Melton Mowbray. It lies south of Somerset Close and north of Kirby Lane.

#### **4 PLANNING BACKGROUND**

- 4.1 Planning consent has been granted for the construction residential development. The Senior Planning Archaeologist for Leicestershire County Council has requested a watching brief during the groundwork's for the site.

#### **5 ARCHAEOLOGICAL OVERVIEW**

- 5.1 The site is in an archaeologically sensitive area with the Historic core of the village.
- 5.2 This work could provide valuable information on the development of the village.

#### **6 AIMS AND OBJECTIVES**

- 6.1 The aims of the watching brief will be:
  - 6.1.1 To record and interpret the archaeological features exposed during the excavation of the

foundation trenches and other areas of ground disturbance.

6.1.2 The objectives of the watching brief will be to:

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

## 7 SITE OPERATIONS

### 7.1 General considerations

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

7.1.2 The work will be undertaken according to the relevant codes of practise issued by the Institute of Field Archaeologists (IFA), under the management of a Member of the institute (MIFA). Archaeological Project Services is IFA registered organisation no. 21.

7.1.3 Any and all artefacts found during the investigation and thought to be 'treasure', as defined by the Treasure Act 1996, will be removed from site to a secure store and promptly reported to the appropriate coroner's office.

### 7.2 Methodology

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

7.2.2 Stripped areas and trench sections will be observed regularly to identify and record archaeological features that are exposed and to record changes in the geological conditions. The section drawings of the trenches will be recorded at a scale of 1:10. Should features be recorded in plan these will be drawn at a scale of 1:20. Written descriptions detailing the nature of the deposits, features and fills encountered will be compiled on Archaeological Project Services pro-forma record sheets.

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

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

- the site during work to show specific stages, and the layout of the archaeology within the trench.
- groups of features where their relationship is important
- additionally, the two external elevations to be covered by the extension will be recorded photographically

7.2.5 Should human remains be located they will be left in situ if possible. Disturbed remains will be passed to the incumbent for reburial.

## 8 POST-EXCAVATION

### 8.1 Stage 1

- 8.1.1 On completion of site operations, the records and schedules produced during the watching brief will be checked and ordered to ensure that they form a uniform sequence forming a level II archive. A stratigraphic matrix of the archaeological deposits and features present on the site will be prepared. All photographic material will be catalogued and labelled, the labelling referring to schedules identifying the subject/s photographed.
- 8.1.2 All finds recovered during the fieldwork will be washed, marked and packaged according to the deposit from which they were recovered. Any finds requiring specialist treatment and conservation will be sent to the Conservation Laboratory at the City and County Museum, Lincoln.

## 8.2 Stage 2

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

## 8.3 Stage 3

- 8.3.1 On completion of stage 2, a report detailing the findings of the watching brief will be prepared.
- 8.3.2 This will consist of:
- A non-technical summary of the results of the investigation.
  - A description of the archaeological setting of the watching brief.
  - Description of the topography of the site.
  - Description of the methodologies used during the watching brief.
  - A text describing the findings of the watching brief.
  - A consideration of the local, regional and national context of the watching brief findings.
  - Plans of the archaeological features exposed. If a sequence of archaeological deposits is encountered, separate plans for each phase will be produced.
  - Sections of the trenches and archaeological features.
  - Interpretation of the archaeological features exposed, and their chronology and setting within the surrounding landscape.
  - Specialist reports on the finds from the site.
  - Appropriate photographs of the site and specific archaeological features.

## **9 REPORT DEPOSITION**

- 9.1 Copies of the report will be sent to the Client; North West Leicestershire District Council Planning Department; and to the County Council Archaeological Sites and Monuments Record.

## **10 ARCHIVE**



- 10.1 The documentation and records generated during the watching brief will be sorted and ordered into the format acceptable to Leicestershire Museums Service. This sorting will be undertaken according to the document titled *The Transfer of Archaeological Archives to Leicestershire Museums, Arts and Records Service* for long-term storage and curation.

## **11 PUBLICATION**

- 11.1 Details of the investigation will be input to the Online Access to the Index of Archaeological Investigations (OASIS).
- 11.2 A report on the results of the investigation will be submitted for inclusion in the journal *Transactions of the Leicestershire Historical and Archaeological Society*.
- 11.3 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; and *Church Archaeology*.

## **12 CURATORIAL RESPONSIBILITY**

- 12.1 Curatorial responsibility for the archaeological work undertaken on the site lies with North West Leicestershire District Council. They will be given written notice of the commencement of the project.

## **13 VARIATIONS AND CONTINGENCIES**

- 13.1 Variations to the proposed scheme of works will only be made following written confirmation of acceptance from the archaeological curator.
- 13.2 In the event of the discovery of any unexpected remains of archaeological importance, or of any changed circumstances, it is the responsibility of the archaeological contractor to inform the archaeological curator.
- 13.3 Where important archaeological remains are discovered and deemed to merit further investigation additional resources may be required to provide an appropriate level of investigation, recording and analysis.
- 13.4 Any contingency requirement for additional fieldwork or post-excavation analysis outside the scope of the proposed scheme of works will only be activated following full consultation with the archaeological curator and the client.

## **14 PROGRAMME OF WORKS AND STAFFING LEVELS**

- 14.1 The watching brief will be integrated with the programme of construction and is dependent on the developers' work programme. It is therefore not possible to specify the person-hours for the archaeological site work.
- 14.2 An archaeological supervisor with experience of watching briefs will undertake the work.
- 14.3 Post-excavation analysis and report production will be undertaken by the archaeological supervisor, or a post-excavation analyst as appropriate, with assistance from a finds supervisor, illustrator and external specialists. It is expected that each fieldwork day (equal to one person-day) will require a post-excavation day (equal to one-and-a-half person-days) for completion of the analysis and report. If the fieldwork lasts longer than about four days then there will be an economy of scale with the post-excavation analysis.

## **15 SPECIALISTS TO BE USED DURING THE PROJECT**

- 15.1 The following organisations/persons will, in principle and if necessary, be used as subcontractors to provide the relevant specialist work and reports in respect of any objects or material recovered during the investigation that require their expert knowledge and input. Engagement of any particular specialist subcontractor is also dependent on their availability and ability to meet programming requirements.

<u>Task</u>	<u>Body to be undertaking the work</u>
Conservation	Conservation Laboratory, City and County Museum, Lincoln
Pottery Analysis	Prehistoric - Trent & Peak Archaeological Trust Roman - B Precious, Independent Specialist Post-Roman - J Young, Independent Specialist/A Boyle, APS
Non-pottery Artefacts	J Cowgill, Independent Specialist, or G Taylor, APS
Animal Bones	J Kitch, APS
Environmental Analysis	J Rackham, Independent Specialist

## **16 INSURANCES**

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

## **17 COPYRIGHT**

- 17.1 Archaeological Project Services shall retain full copyright of any commissioned reports under the Copyright, Designs and Patents Act 1988 with all rights reserved; excepting that it hereby provides an exclusive licence to the client for the use of such documents by the client in all matters directly relating to the project as described in the Project Specification.
- 17.2 Licence will also be given to the archaeological curators to use the documentary archive for educational, public and research purposes.
- 17.3 In the case of non-satisfactory settlement of account then copyright will remain fully and exclusively with Archaeological Project Services. In these circumstances it will be an infringement under the Copyright, Designs and Patents Act 1988 for the client to pass any report, partial report, or copy of same, to any third party. Reports submitted in good faith by Archaeological Project Services to any Planning Authority or archaeological curator will be removed from said planning Authority and/or archaeological curator. The Planning Authority and/or archaeological curator will be notified by Archaeological Project Services that the use of any such information previously supplied constitutes an infringement under the Copyright, Designs and Patents Act 1988 and may result in legal action.
- 17.4 The author of any report or specialist contribution to a report shall retain intellectual copyright of their work and may make use of their work for educational or research purposes or for further publication.

Specification: Version 1, 04-80-07

## Appendix 2

### CONTEXT DESCRIPTIONS

No.	Description	Interpretation
001	Loose dark greyish brown clayey silt, 0.3m thick	Topsoil
002	Friable mid greyish brown clayey silt, 0.35m thick	Subsoil
003	Soft mid orange silty clay, 0.25m thick	Natural deposit
004	Stiff mid grey clay, >0.2m thick	Natural deposit

## Appendix 3

### THE FINDS

#### INTRODUCTION

A small assemblage of mixed artefacts, pottery, tile and clay pipe, together comprising 8 items weighing a total of 69g, was recovered, all of the pieces from the topsoil. Most of the material is post-medieval to early modern, though there is one medieval artefact.

#### POST ROMAN POTTERY

*By Anne Boyle*

##### Introduction

All the material was recorded at archive level in accordance with the guidelines laid out in Slowikowski *et al.* (2001) and to conform to Lincolnshire County Council's *Archaeology Handbook*. The pottery codenames (Cname) are in accordance with the Post Roman pottery type series for Lincolnshire, as published in Young *et al.* (2005) and the equivalent codenames for Leicestershire are included in Archive catalogue 1 (Sawday 2008). A total of six sherds from five vessels weighing 39 grams were recovered from the site.

##### Methodology

The material was laid out and viewed in context order. Sherds were counted and weighed by individual vessel within each context. The pottery was examined visually and using x20 magnification. This data was then added to an Access database. An archive list of the pottery is included in Archive catalogue 1, with a summary in Table 1. The pottery ranges in date from the medieval to the early modern periods.

##### Condition

The material is in abraded condition; the average sherd weight is low at 6.5 grams.

##### Results

*Table 1, Post Roman Pottery Archive*

Cname	Full name	Earliest date	Latest date	NoS	NoV	W (g)
BL	Black-glazed wares	1550	1750	1	1	12
NSP	Nottingham Splashed ware	1100	1250	1	1	12
PEARL	Pearlware	1770	1900	4	3	15
TOTAL:				6	5	39

##### Provenance

All of the pottery comes from Topsoil (001)

##### Range

A Nottingham Splashed ware sherd represents the earliest material in the assemblage. This type is common in assemblages from Leicestershire. The Blackware and Pearlware sherds date to the Post-medieval and early modern periods.

##### Potential

The assemblage should be retained; no further work is required.

##### Summary

A small mixed group of pottery was recovered from a single deposit.

## CERAMIC BUILDING MATERIAL

By Anne Boyle

### Introduction

All the material was recorded at archive level in accordance with the guidelines laid out by the ACBMG (2001) and to conform to Lincolnshire County Council's *Archaeology Handbook*. A single fragment of ceramic building material weighing 26 grams was recovered from the site.

### Methodology

The material was laid out and viewed in context order. Fragments were counted and weighed within each context. The ceramic building material was examined visually and using x20 magnification. This data was then added to an Access database. An archive list of the ceramic building material is included in Table 2.

### Condition

The fragment is slightly abraded.

### Results

Table 2, Ceramic Building Material Archive

Cxt	Cname	Full name	Fabric	NoF	W (g)	Description	Date
001	MODTIL	Modern tile (generic)	Oxidised; coarse sandy	1	26	Vitrified glaze	19th to 20th

### Provenance

As with the pottery, the tile was recovered from Topsoil (001)

### Range

Due to its condition the fragment is undiagnostic.

### Potential

The fragment is suitable for discard; no further work is required.

### Summary

A single fragment of early modern tile was recovered from a single context.

## CLAY PIPE

By Gary Taylor

### Introduction

Analysis of the clay pipes followed the guidance published by Davey (1981) and the material is detailed in the accompanying table.

### Condition

The clay pipe is in good, archive-stable condition.

### Results

Table 3, Clay Pipes

Context no.	Bore diameter /64"					NoF	W(g)	Comments	Date
	8	7	6	5	4				
001				1		1	4	Stem only	18 <sup>th</sup> century

### Provenance

The clay pipe was recovered from the topsoil. It is probably a fairly local north Leicestershire product.

**Range**

A single piece of pipe stem was recovered.

**Potential**

Other than providing dating evidence the clay pipe is of limited potential.

**SPOT DATING**

The dating in Table 4 is based on the evidence provided by the finds detailed above.

*Table 4, Spot dates*

<b>Cxt</b>	<b>Date</b>	<b>Comments</b>
001	19th	

**ABBREVIATIONS**

ACBMG	Archaeological Ceramic Building Materials Group
BS	Body sherd
CBM	Ceramic Building Material
CXT	Context
LHJ	Lower Handle Join
NoF	Number of Fragments
NoS	Number of sherds
NoV	Number of vessels
TR	Trench
UHJ	Upper Handle Join
W (g)	Weight (grams)

## REFERENCES

~ 2001, *Draft Minimum Standards for the Recovery, Analysis and Publication of Ceramic Building Material*, third version [internet]. Available from <http://www.geocities.com/acbmg1/CBMGDE3.htm>

Davey, PJ, 1981 Guidelines for the processing and publication of clay pipes from excavations, *Medieval and Later Pottery in Wales* 4, 65-88

Sawday, D, 2008 *Unpublished list of Leicestershire Pottery Codenames*

Slowikowski, AM, Nenck, B, and Pearce, J, 2001 *Minimum Standards for the Processing, Recording, Analysis and Publication of Post-Roman Ceramics*, Medieval Pottery Research Group Occasional Paper 2

Young, J, Vince, AG and Nailor, V, 2005 *A Corpus of Saxon and Medieval Pottery from Lincoln* (Oxford)

## ARCHIVE CATALOGUES

*Archive catalogue 1, Post Roman Pottery*

Cxt	Cname	Leics cname	Fabric	Form	NoS	NoV	W (g)	Decoration	Part	Description	Date
001	NSP	SP1	Coarse	Jug	1	1	12		Base	Abraded; patchy soot	Early 12th to early 13th
001	BL	EA6	Marbled	Jar	1	1	12		Rim	Abraded; fe slipped	Late 17th to 18th
001	PEARL	EA9		Flat	2	1	13	Blue transfer print; chinoiserie design	Base	Late	Early to mid 19th
001	PEARL	EA9		Small hollow	1	1	1	Blue hand paint?; chinoiserie design	BS		Late 18th to mid 19th
001	PEARL	EA9		Small hollow	1	1	1	Blue transfer print; floral design	BS		Early to mid 19th

## Appendix 4

### GLOSSARY

<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>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>Post-medieval</b>	The period following the Middle Ages, dating from approximately AD 1500-1800.



## Appendix 5

### THE ARCHIVE

The archive consists of:

4	Context records
1	Photographic record sheets
1	Drawing sheet
1	Stratigraphic matrix
1	Bag of finds

All primary records and finds are currently kept at:

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

The ultimate destination of the project archive is:

Leicestershire County Council Heritage Services  
Room 500  
County Hall  
Leicester Road  
Glenfield  
Leicester  
LE3 8TE

Accession Number: X.A197.2007

Archaeological Project Services Site Code: NEFM 07

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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