99/10

ARCHAEOLOGICAL WATCHING BRIEF AT ROMAN BANK, BOURNE, LINCOLNSHIRE (BRB99)

A P S
ARCHAEOLOGICAL
PROJECT
SERVICES

ARCHAEOLOGICAL WATCHING BRIEF AT ROMAN BANK, BOURNE, LINCOLNSHIRE (BRB99)

Work Undertaken For
D.A. Green & Sons Ltd
on behalf of
Teemo Design

June 1999

Report Compiled by
Mark Dymond HND

Planning Application Number: SK98/1274/12
National Grid Reference: TF 1031 1945
City and County Museum Accession No:48.99

A.P.S. Report No. **59.99**

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1. SUMMARY

An archaeological watching brief was undertaken during development at Roman Bank, Bourne, Lincolnshire. The investigation was required because the site is next to a watercourse considered to be the Roman channel, Car Dyke. The watching brief monitored the removal of the topsoil and the excavation of the foundation pits.

However, although a prehistoric flint blade was recovered, no archaeological remains were found during the investigation. The absence of a ditch and earth bank casts doubt on the identification of the adjacent waterway with the Roman Car Dyke.

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 within a specified area, where there is a possibility that archaeological deposits may be disturbed or destroyed.*' (IFA 1997).

2.2 Planning Background

D.A. Green & Son Ltd, on behalf of Teemo Design, applied to South Kesteven District Council for planning permission to construct extensions to existing industrial units, at Roman Bank, Bourne, Lincolnshire. The South Kesteven Community Archaeologist advised that the site was archaeologically sensitive and recommended that the ground works be archaeologically monitored.

Archaeological Project Services was, therefore, commissioned by D.A. Green & Son Ltd to undertake a watching brief during the development. The work was carried out between the 27th May and 8th June 1999.

2.3 Topography and Geology

Bourne is situated 25km east of Grantham and 15km northeast of Stamford in the administrative district of South Kesteven, Lincolnshire (Fig. 1). The site is located to the south of the town centre on Roman Bank, north of Cherryholt Road, at National Grid Reference TF 1031 1945 (Fig. 2).

The site and surrounding area are on a gentle slope down from the south and east, towards the canalised stream, the Bourne Eau, and lie at approximately 6m OD. The local soils are of the Badsey 2 Association, typically brown calcareous earths (Hodge *et al.* 1984, 101). These soils occur at the boundary of the Jurassic limestone and post-glacial fan gravels.

2.4 Archaeological Setting

Roman Bank is within an area of dense archaeological activity with remains dating from the prehistoric to medieval periods (pre 2850 BC-AD1500).

Excavations at Tunnel Bank, approximately half a kilometre southeast of the development site revealed ancient ditches, probably associated with a nearby field system dated to the Iron Age. Also recovered was a possible prehistoric flint implement (Walker 1998, 1).

During the Romano-British period Bourne was a small town built astride the Roman road King Street, the route of which is fossilised by the course of North Road and South Street. Adjacent to this road, sites and artefacts dating to the Roman period have been found, including a pottery kiln (SK12.05) located at Bourne Grammar

School, *c.* 0.5km to the west.

The site is bounded on its west side by the Car Dyke. This monument is believed to have been constructed during the Roman period, though its function is obscure and it has, in the past, been variously considered to be a canal or part of a drainage system. More than 120km long, this watercourse connected the River Witham near Lincoln with the River Nene east of Peterborough (Whitwell, 1970, 57). It is a major archaeological monument and ten sections of the Car Dyke are protected as nationally important Scheduled Ancient Monuments. Its importance is emphasised by the fact that English Heritage initiated the production of a management and research document for the Car Dyke (Simmons and Cope-Faulkner 1997).

Previous investigations of the Car Dyke have shown the original channel to be about 13m wide at the top with flanking banks up to 15m wide. Excavations at Bedehouse Bank, located 250m north of the present investigation area, revealed a large ditch that may represent the original course of the Car Dyke (Walker 1996, 1; Herbert 1997, 1). However, previous investigations immediately east of the present site did not identify any evidence for the Car Dyke, though an undated drainage or boundary ditch was identified (Cope-Faulkner 1996, 4).

It is possible that occupation of the Romano-British settlement at Bourne continued into the Anglo-Saxon period (AD 450-850). Evidence is, however, scarce and the distribution of the majority of finds belonging to this period indicate that this occupation was concentrated in the northeast part of the town (Hayes and Lane 1992, 136).

In AD 1086, the Domesday Book records a church, several mills and fisheries in Bourne (Foster and Longley 1976). Referred to as *Brune*, the name derives from Old English and transliterates as 'stream' (Ekwall 1974, 55).

During the medieval period Bourne developed into a substantial settlement that incorporated a church and abbey. The town centred around the abbey church (SK12.04, SMR 33215), which survives as the present parish church. Bourne Castle survives as earthworks (SK12.01, SAM 95, SMR 30043), which are located west of the church. This monument would originally have been a single motte (a defensive mound), possibly surmounted by a stone tower with two enclosures or baileys and would have contained buildings and possibly a stone gatehouse that have since been destroyed (Cathcart-King 1983).

During this period Bourne was also a centre for pottery production, evidence for which has been discovered during excavations at Eastgate (SK12.03; McCarthy and Brooks 1988, 259; Dymond 1992). Excavations *c.* 1km east of the town centre revealed kilns dating from the 14th to 16th century, though it is likely that medieval pottery production began at an earlier date. These kilns produced a distinctive pottery type that was traded as far as Nottingham.

3. AIMS

The requirements of the watching brief were to determine the spatial arrangement, date, form, function and sequence of the archaeological features encountered (Appendix 1).

4. METHODS

The watching monitored the removal of the topsoil and the mechanical excavation of seventeen foundation pits (Fig. 3).

The depth and thickness of each deposit was measured from the ground surface. Each archaeological deposit or feature revealed was allocated a unique reference number (context number) with an individual written description. A list of all contexts and interpretations appears as Appendix 2. A photographic record was compiled and sections and plans were compiled at scales 1:10 and 1:40 respectively. Recording of deposits encountered during the watching brief was undertaken according to standard Archaeological Project Services practice.

Each of the pits examined revealed the same stratigraphic sequence. Therefore, one section was drawn and is representative of all the sections examined in the pits.

Records of the deposits and features recognised during the watching brief were examined. Phasing was assigned based on the nature of the deposits and recognisable relationships between them.

5. RESULTS

Two phases of activity were identified:

Phase 1 Natural deposits
Phase 2 Modern deposits

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

5.1 Phase 1 Natural deposits

Recorded at the base of section 1, representing the earliest deposit encountered, was a bluish grey clay [011], 0.19m thick (Fig. 4).

5.2 Phase 2 Modern deposits

Above the natural blue clay [011] was a layer of yellowish brown clayey silt subsoil [012], 0.49m thick, sealed by another subsoil layer of dark greyish brown silt [009] (Fig. 4), which contained pieces of modern ceramic drain and tile and a prehistoric flint blade. Subsoil deposits were also recorded on the surface of the investigation area following topsoil stripping and comprised brown silty clays [003, 004 and 005], and a light greyish brown clayey silt [002]. This deposit contained ceramic tile and a piece of pottery of probable late 18th - mid 19th century date.

Sealing the subsoil layers was a deposit of dark brown silty clay [008], that represents a modern buried topsoil, 0.3m thick.

Cutting through this was a service trench [006] 0.2m wide and 0.2m deep, filled by a sandy silty clay over a plastic sheet and electricity cable [005].

Above the service trench was a layer of dark greyish brown fine sandy silt topsoil [001, 010], 0.2m thick. This deposit has almost certainly been imported, and constitutes the present ground surface.

6. DISCUSSION

Natural deposits (Phase 1) encountered during the watching brief comprised clay, located across the whole investigation area.

This natural clay was sealed by layers of subsoil. These may have been formed through agricultural activity, or by natural soil formation processes. Although the date when this subsoil development commenced is unknown, it continued into the 20th century and formed the basis for a topsoil layer which, although undated, may constitute the same topsoil layer sealed by the car park surface situated immediately east of the site (Cope-Faulkner 1996).

This layer was cut through by a recent electricity cable trench, which was in turn sealed by an imported topsoil, that also buried the earlier topsoil, and was dumped across the entire site, possibly to raise the ground surface.

Notably, the investigation, like the previous examination at Roman Bank (Cope-Faulkner 1996), did not encounter any remains of the Car Dyke, a major Roman waterway. It is believed that the route of the Car Dyke is perpetuated by the water course immediately to the west of the present investigation area. Previous investigations elsewhere along the monument have shown the Car Dyke to be of considerable breadth, possessing a channel 13m wide with flanking banks a further 15m wide. On the basis of these dimensions, and the proximity of the watercourse called the Car Dyke, it was expected that the original channel edge and remains of the east bank might be revealed during the investigation.

It is possible, though unlikely, that any remains of the original watercourse in this area have been destroyed in the past. It is more likely though, that the absence of any remains of the Car Dyke in the present investigation area indicate that the monument does not extend into it. By implication, this would cast doubt on the adjacent watercourse being a remnant of the original Roman waterway.

Some support for this suggestion is derived from investigations 250m to the north, where the route of a large ditch, which may represent the original Romano-British channel, was identified (Herbert 1997).

Whatever the case, it is clear that, in this general area of Bourne, there is some doubt over the route of the original Car Dyke, and that the present channel that bears that name cannot be taken unequivocally as marking the line of the Roman waterway.

7. CONCLUSIONS

Archaeological investigations were carried out on land at Roman Bank, Bourne, because the site lies adjacent to a watercourse considered to be the Roman Car Dyke.

However, no archaeological remains were found. This negative evidence therefore questions the validity of the identification of the adjacent watercourse called Car Dyke with the original Roman channel.

A buried soil represents the earliest layer identified on the site. This may have comprised the surface deposit prior to the construction of the present industrial units.

Cutting through this was a modern service trench that had been sealed by an imported layer of topsoil.

8. ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

Archaeological Project Services would like to acknowledge the assistance of Mr M. Smith of D.A. Green & Son Ltd and Teemo Design, who commissioned the fieldwork and post excavation analysis. Thanks are also due to Jo Simpson, the South Kesteven Community Archaeologist, who granted access to the relevant parish files. The work was coordinated by Gary Taylor and this report was edited by Tom Lane.

9. PERSONNEL

Project Coordinator: Gary Taylor
Site Staff: Mark Dymond, Gary Taylor and Fiona Walker
Finds Processing: Denise Buckley
Illustration: Mark Dymond
Background Research: Paul Cope-Faulkner
Post-excavation Analyst: Mark Dymond

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11. ABBREVIATIONS

APS Archaeological Project Services

EAA East Anglian Archaeology

HTL Heritage Trust of Lincolnshire

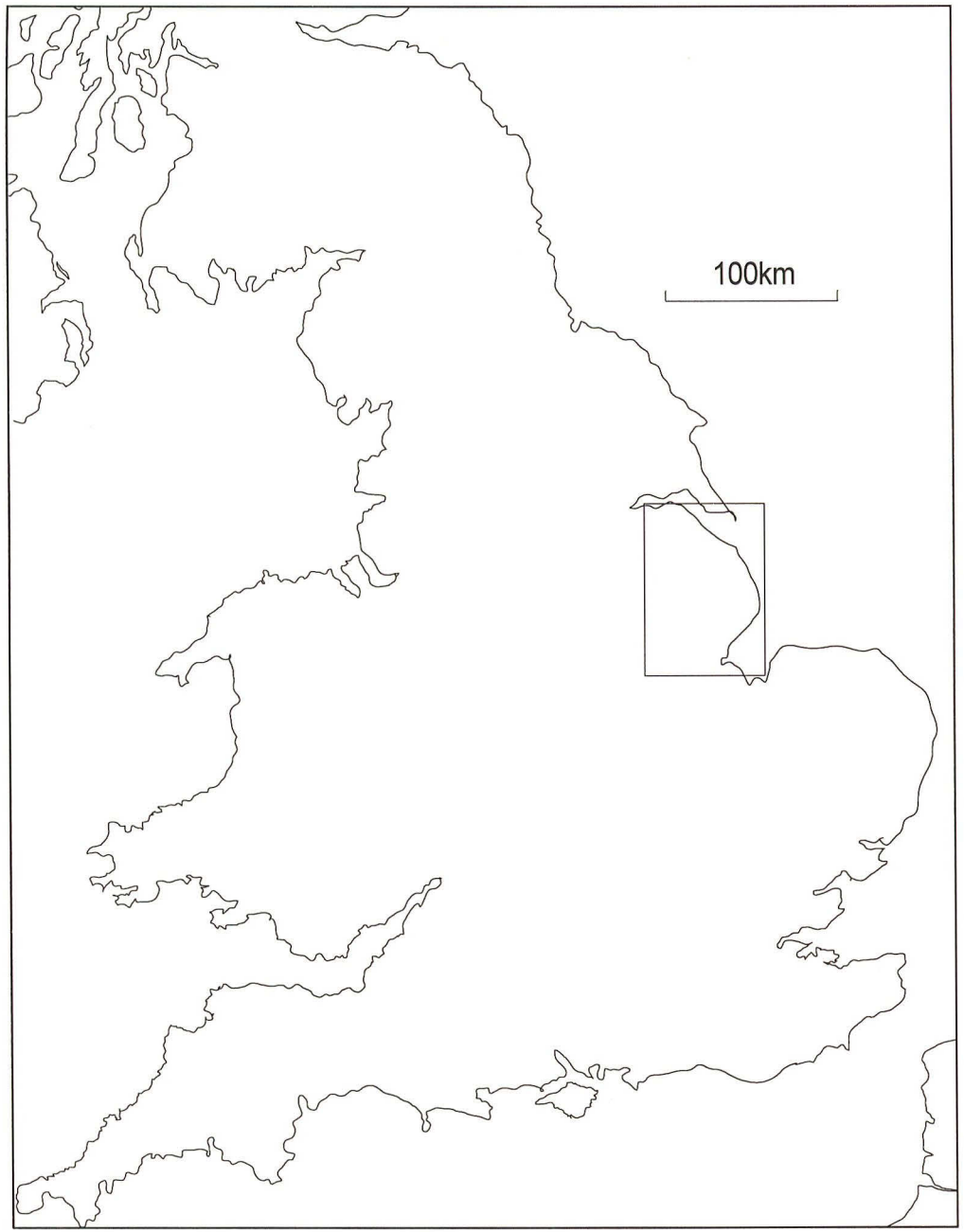
IFA Institute of Field Archaeologists

LUP Leicester University Press

SAM Scheduled Ancient Monument

SK Numbers prefixed by SK are the primary reference numbers used by the South Kesteven Community Archaeologist for identifying sites and finds.

SMR Numbers prefixed by SMR are the primary reference numbers used in the Lincolnshire County Council Sites and Monuments Records list for identifying sites and finds.



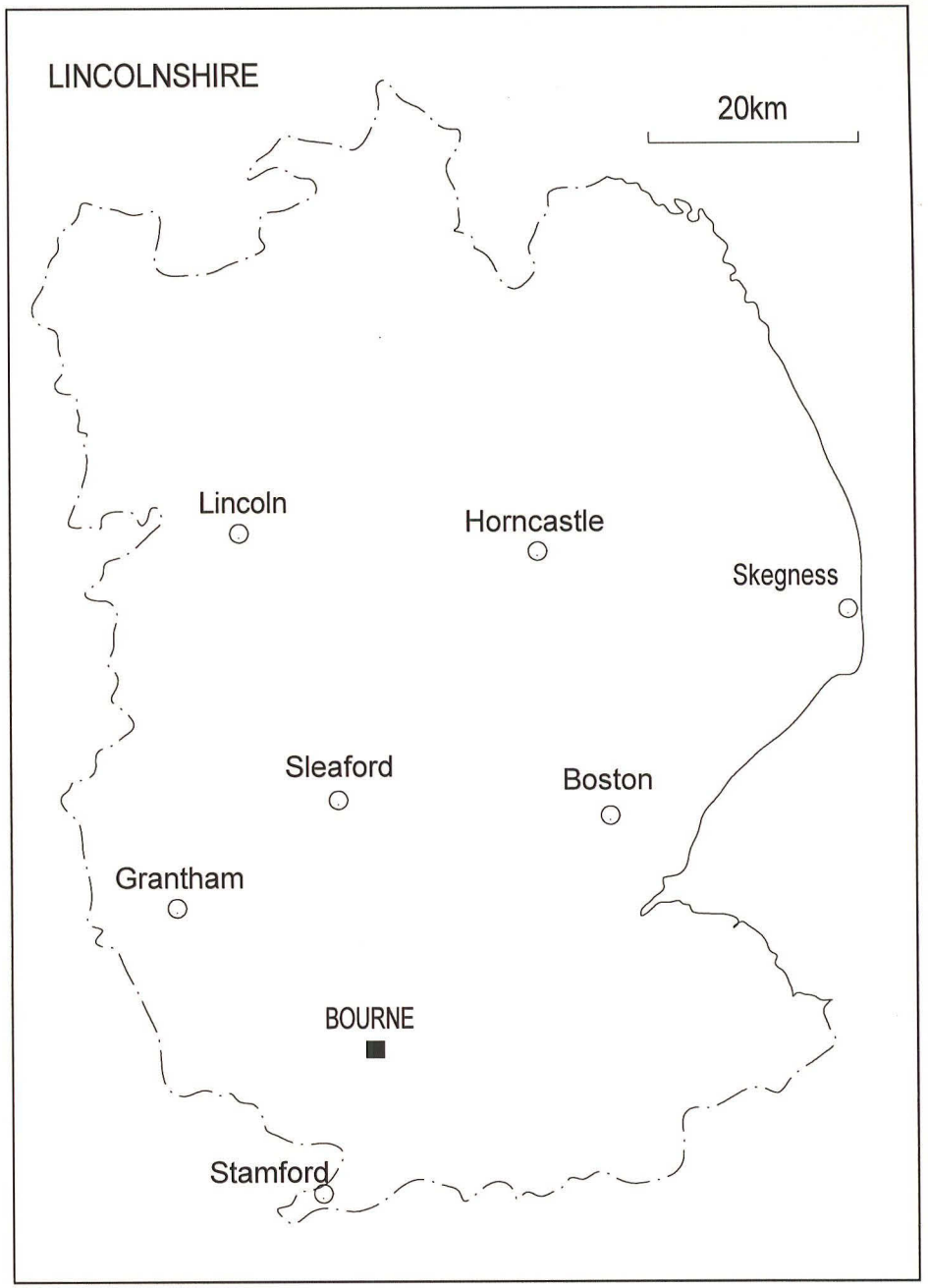
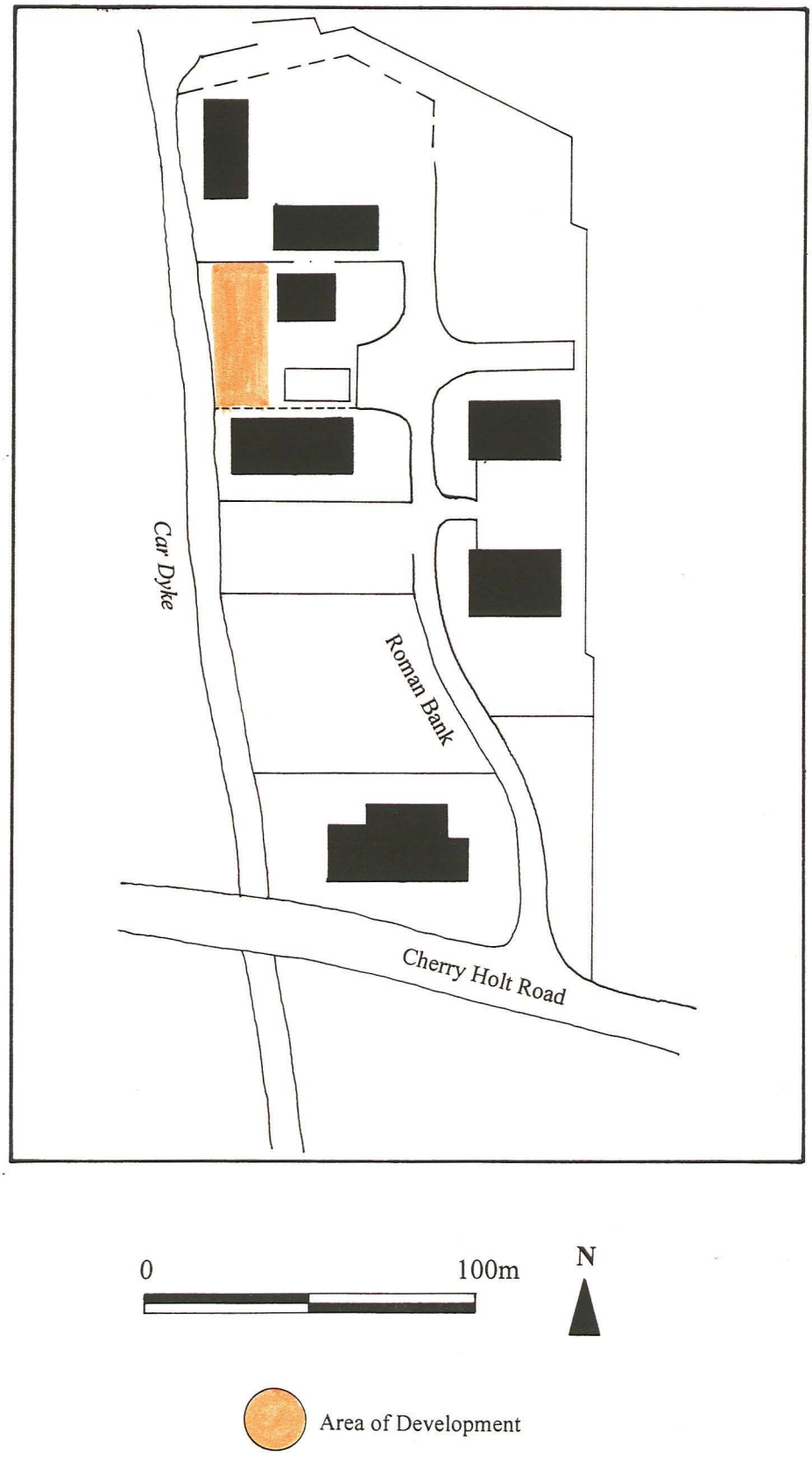


Figure 1 - General Location Plan

Figure 2: Showing area of investigation

Fig. 3 Development Location Plan



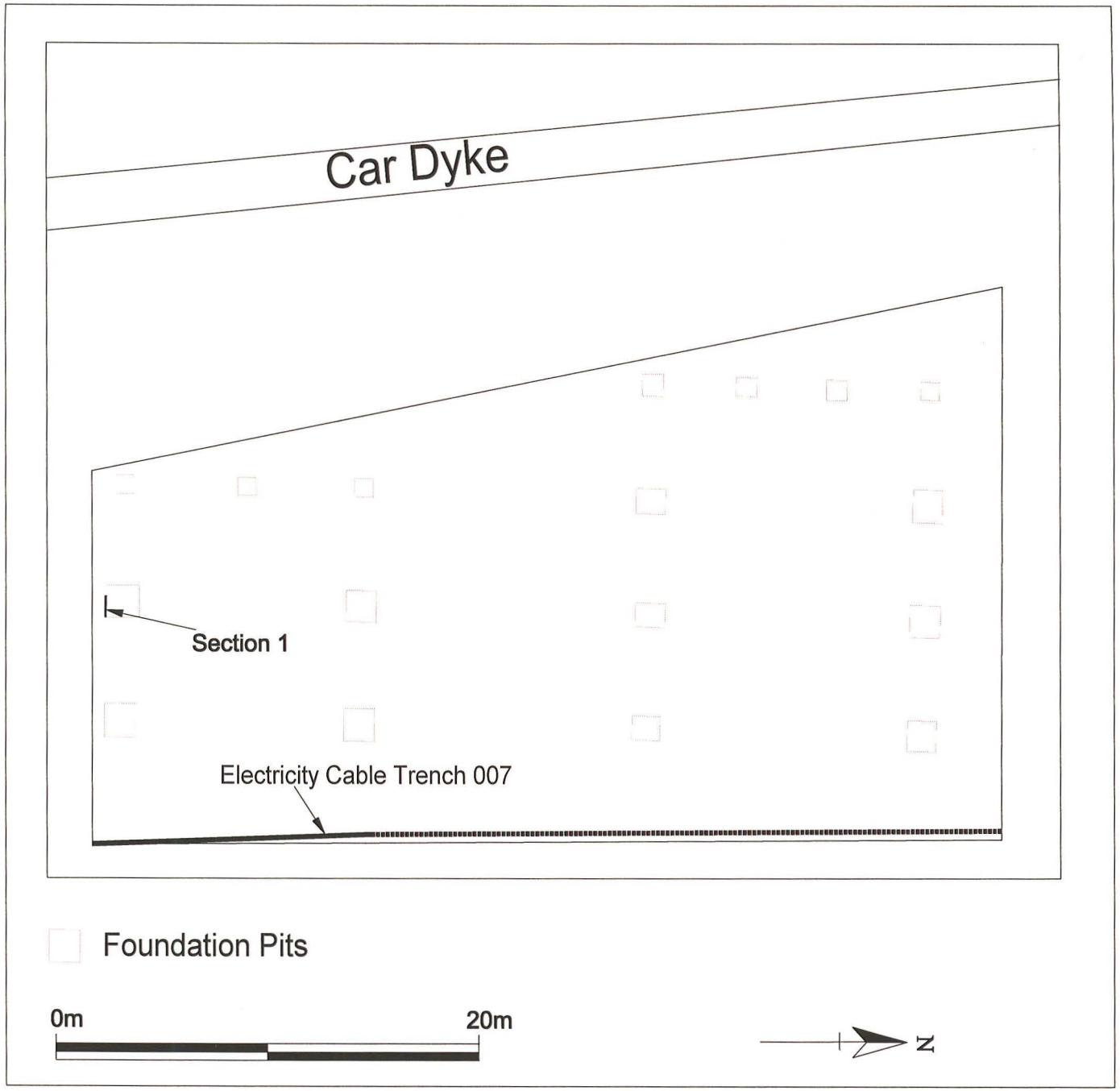


Figure 4: Development Area Showing foundation pit layout

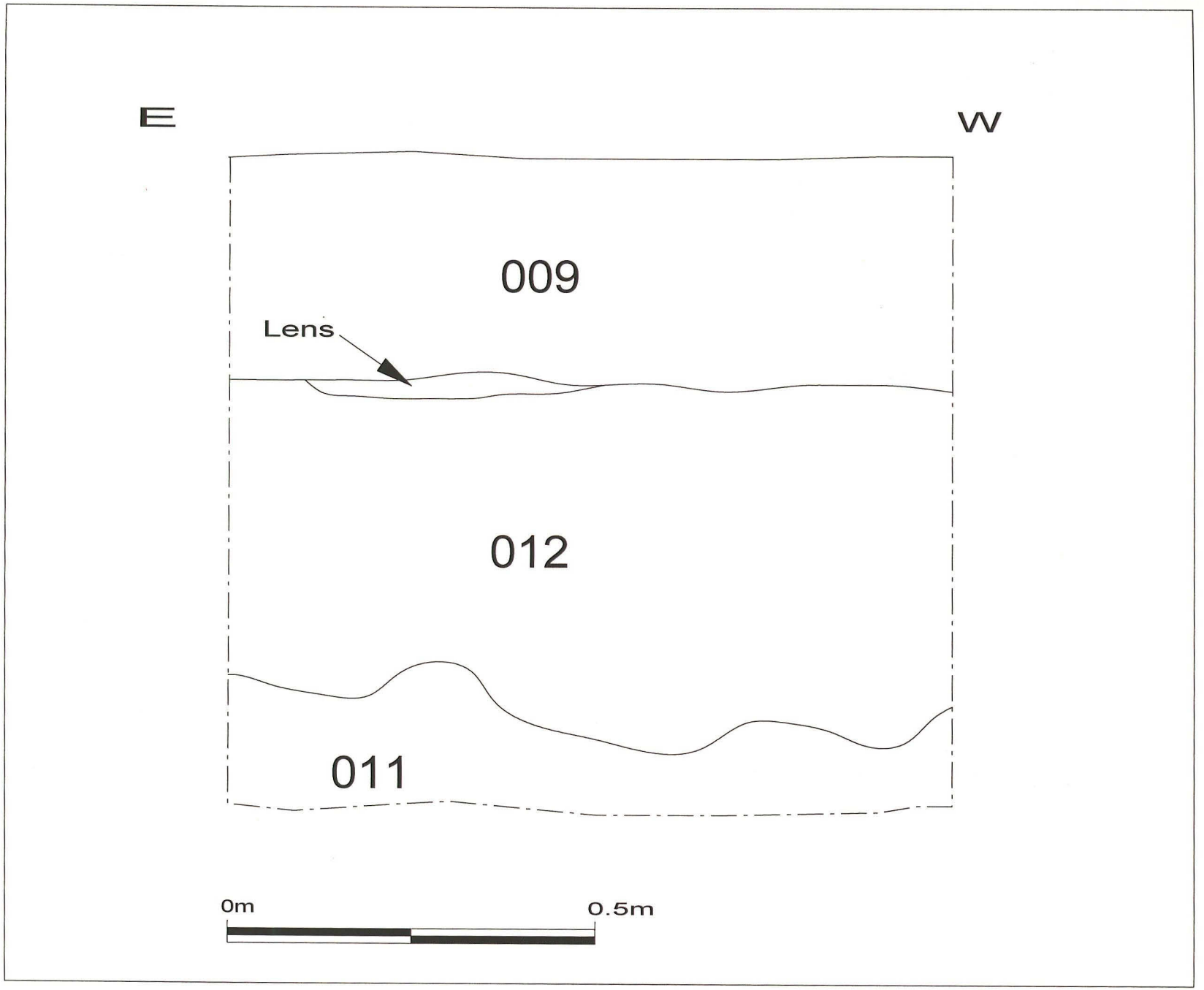


Figure 5: Section 1

Plate 1 General view of site, looking north

Plate 2 Section 1, looking south

Appendix 1

LAND AT
ROMAN BANK,
CHERRYHOLT ROAD
BOURNE,
LINCOLNSHIRE

SPECIFICATION FOR
ARCHAEOLOGICAL WATCHING BRIEF

PREPARED FOR
TEEMO DESIGNS LTD AND
D A GREEN & SON LTD

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

MARCH 1999

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1 SUMMARY

1.1 A watching brief is required during development at Roman Bank, Bourne, Lincolnshire.

1.2 The development lies alongside the Car Dyke Roman waterway. Previous investigations at the site revealed several natural channels, perhaps relate to the Car Dyke, and an undated ditch.

1.3 The watching brief will be undertaken during groundworks associated with the development. The archaeological features exposed will be recorded in writing, graphically and photographically.

1.4 On completion of the fieldwork a report will be prepared detailing the results of the investigation. The report will consist of a narrative supported by illustrations and photographs.

2 INTRODUCTION

2.1 This document comprises a specification for an archaeological watching brief during development on land at Roman Bank, Cherryholt Road, Bourne. The site is located at national grid reference TF 103 194.

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 Bourne lies to the west of the fens, approximately 26km south of Sleaford and 15km northeast of Stamford in the administrative district of South Kesteven. The site is in the southern part of the town on Roman Bank, off Cherryholt Road, at national grid reference TF 103 194.

4 PLANNING BACKGROUND

4.1 A planning application was submitted to South Kesteven District Council for development at the site. Permission has been granted subject to a condition requiring the implementation of an archaeological watching brief during the development.

5 SOILS AND TOPOGRAPHY

5.1 The site lies in the southern part of the town at approximately 6m OD on a gentle slope down to the north and west, toward the canalised stream, Bourne Eau. Local soils are the Badsey 2 Association, typically brown calcareous earths (Hodge *et al.* 1984, 101). These soils occur at the boundary of the Jurassic limestone and post-glacial fan gravels.

6 THE ARCHAEOLOGY

6.1 The Roman road, King Street, passes through Bourne and remains relating to Roman settlement have been found along the course of this road which is probably marked by present South Street, about 200m west of the site. Previous discoveries in the area of the development site include Romano-British ditches, pottery and industrial remains, including pottery production and iron working (Heritage Lincolnshire 1993; Archaeological Project Services 1995).

6.2 Alongside the site is the Car Dyke Roman waterway, a major archaeological monument over 120km long. Several sections of the feature are protected as nationally important Scheduled Ancient Monuments. Previous investigations of the Car Dyke have shown that the original channel was 13m wide, with flanking banks up to 15m wide.

6.3 Investigations during previous development at the site identified a number of natural stream channels, perhaps related to the adjacent Car Dyke. Additionally, an undated ditch, perhaps a boundary or for drainage, was also revealed (Archaeological Project Services 1996)

7 AIMS AND OBJECTIVES

7.1 The aims of the watching brief will be:

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

7.2 The objectives of the watching brief will be to:

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

7.2.2 Determine the spatial arrangement of the archaeological features encountered;

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

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

8 SITE OPERATIONS

8.1 General considerations

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

8.1.2 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.

8.1.3 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.

8.2 Methodology

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

8.2.2 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.

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

8.2.4 Throughout the watching brief a photographic record consisting of colour prints will be compiled. The photographic record will consist of:

8.2.4.1 The site during work to show specific stages, and the layout of the archaeology within the trench.

8.2.4.2 groups of features where their relationship is important

8.2.5 Should human remains be located the appropriate Home Office licence will be obtained before their removal. In addition, the Local Environmental Health Department and the police will be informed.

9 POST-EXCAVATION

9.1 Stage 1

9.1.1 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: the colour prints will be labelled, the labelling referring to schedules identifying the subject/s photographed.

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

9.2 Stage 2

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

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

9.3 Stage 3

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

9.3.2 This will consist of:

9.3.2.1 A non-technical summary of the results of the investigation.

9.3.2.2 A description of the archaeological setting of the watching brief.

9.3.2.3 Description of the topography of the site.

9.3.2.4 Description of the methodologies used during the watching brief.

9.3.2.5 A text describing the findings of the watching brief.

9.3.2.6 A consideration of the local, regional and national context of the watching brief findings.

9.3.2.7 Plans of the archaeological features exposed. If a sequence of archaeological deposits is encountered, separate plans for each phase will be produced.

9.3.2.8 Sections of the archaeological features.

9.3.2.9 Interpretation of the archaeological features exposed, and their chronology and setting within the surrounding landscape.

9.3.2.10 Specialist reports on the finds from the site.

9.3.2.11 Appropriate photographs of the site and specific archaeological features.

10 REPORT DEPOSITION

10.1 Copies of the report will be sent to the client; the South Kesteven Community Archaeologist; South Kesteven District Council Planning Department; and to the County Council Archaeological Sites and Monuments Record.

11 ARCHIVE

11.1 The documentation and records generated during the watching brief will be sorted and ordered into the format acceptable to the City and County Museum, Lincoln. This will be undertaken following the requirements of the document titled *Conditions for the Acceptance of Project Archives* for long term storage and curation.

12 PUBLICATION

12.1 A report of the findings of the watching brief will be published in Heritage Lincolnshire's Annual Report and a note presented 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.

13 CURATORIAL RESPONSIBILITY

13.1 Curatorial responsibility for the archaeological work undertaken on the site lies with the Community Archaeologist of South Kesteven District Council. They will be given seven days notice in writing before the commencement of the project.

14 VARIATIONS

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

15 PROGRAMME OF WORKS AND STAFFING LEVELS

15.1 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.

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

15.3 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.

16 SPECIALISTS TO BE USED DURING THE PROJECT

16.1 The following organisations/persons will, in principal 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.

Task	Body to be undertaking the work
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 - H Healey, Independent Archaeologist; or G Taylor, Archaeological Project Services
Non-pottery Artefacts	J Cowgill, Independent Specialist; or G Taylor, Archaeological Project Services
Animal Bones	Environmental Archaeology Consultancy
Environmental Analysis	J Rackham, Independent Specialist; or P Cope-Faulkner, Archaeological Project Services
Human Remains Analysis	R Gowland, Independent Specialist

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Archaeological Project Services, 1996 *Archaeological Watching Brief at Roman Bank, Bourne,*

Lincolnshire (BRB96)

Heritage Lincolnshire, 1993 *Archaeological Watching Brief on land off South Street, Bourne, Lincolnshire*

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**

Appendix 2

Context List

Context	Description	Interpretation
001	Dark grey brown fine sandy silt, 0.2m thick	Topsoil
002	Light greyish brown clayey silt, unexcavated	Subsoil
003	Brown silty clay, unexcavated	Subsoil
004	Greyish brown silty clay, unexcavated	Subsoil
005	Orangish brown fine sandy silty clay, unexcavated	Subsoil
006	Black silty clay	Primary fill of trench 007
007	Linear feature, >8m long, 0.2m wide by 0.2m deep	Service trench
008	Dark brown silty clay, 0.3m thick	Redeposited topsoil
009	Dark greyish brown silt, 0.2m thick	Subsoil
010	Light yellowish brown silt, 0.4m thick	Topsoil
011	Bluish grey clay	Natural
012	Dark yellowish brown clayey silt, 0.49m thick	Subsoil

Appendix 3

THE FINDS
By Tom Lane MIFA and Gary Taylor MA

Provenance
All of the material was recovered from subsoil deposits and was random in distribution.

All of the brick/tile/drain is machine made and of uncertain source, though different fabrics are represented. The single post-medieval pottery fragment is possibly from Nottingham, though lacks certain characteristics (lustrous glaze) of that production area while it displays others (indented decoration, white slip between glaze and body).

Range
The range of material is detailed in the table.

The earliest dateable artefact is the prehistoric flint blade fragment. Tile/drain fragments are the most abundant objects in the small assemblage.

Table 1: The Pottery

CONTEXT	DESCRIPTION	DATE
002	3x ceramic tile, machine made, 19th-20th century 1x saltglazed stoneware, ?Nottingham, lt 18th-mid 19th century	19th-20th century
009	2x ceramic drain, machine made 20th century 1x brick, machine made, 19th 1x flint blade, snapped, neolithic	20th century

The flint blade has heavy edge damage, or possibly retouch, on its left ventral side. There is also possible retouch near the bulb of percussion, though on the dorsal face. Blade technology is particularly characteristic of the neolithic period, *c.* 4,000 -2,000 BC. The blade has been snapped, though there is no patination to indicate whether this damage occurred in prehistory or recently.

Condition
All of the material is in good condition and presents no long-term storage problems. The assemblage should be archived by material class.

Documentation
Archaeological investigations in the immediate vicinity of the present site have previously been undertaken and reported (Cope-Faulkner 1996). Numerous other archaeological investigations have been carried out in Bourne, and are the subjects of reports.

Potential
The assemblage, in general, has limited potential and probably relates to the existing buildings in the immediate vicinity. Although the flint blade was unexpected, as an isolated find it is of limited significance.

References

Cope-Faulkner, P., 1996 *Archaeological Watching Brief at Roman Bank, Bourne, Lincolnshire (BRB96)*, Unpublished APS Report No **29/96**

APPENDIX 4

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).

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.

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) which become contained by the 'cut' are referred to as its fill(s).

Iron Age Part of the prehistoric era characterised by the introduction and use of iron for tools and weapons. In Britain this period dates from approximately 700 BC - 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 Pertaining to 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.

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.

Romano-British Pertaining to the period dating from AD 43-410 when the Romans occupied Britain.

Appendix 5

THE ARCHIVE

The archive consists of:

12	Context records
3	Scale drawings
6	Photographic records

All primary records and finds are currently kept at:

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

The ultimate destination of the project archive is:

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

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

Lincolnshire City and County Council Museum Accession Number:	48.99
Archaeological Project Services Site Code:	BRB99

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.