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**ARCHAEOLOGICAL WATCHING BRIEF  
ON LAND ADJACENT TO  
WESTHOLME, WEST END,  
BURGH-LE-MARSH,  
LINCOLNSHIRE  
(BWE 02)**



**A P S**  
ARCHAEOLOGICAL  
PROJECT  
SERVICES

Event 413807

SOURCES 418451 418452

413521

43810 4180563 Settlement record

44528 4183883 Preh

**ARCHAEOLOGICAL WATCHING BRIEF  
ON LAND ADJACENT TO  
WESTHOLME, WEST END,  
BURGH-LE-MARSH,  
LINCOLNSHIRE  
(BWE 02)**

**Work Undertaken For  
Mr P. Wilson**

September 2002

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

National Grid Reference: TF 4972 6514  
Planning Reference: S/023/1831/98  
City and County Museum Accession No: 2002.402

**ARCHAEOLOGICAL PROJECT SERVICES**

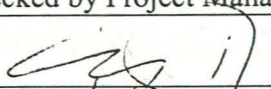
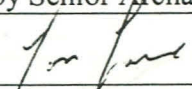


APS Report No. 164/02



**Quality Control**  
West End, Burgh-Le-Marsh  
BWE 02

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Supervisor	Barry Martin
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: 2/9/02	Date: 03-09-02

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## 1. SUMMARY

*An archaeological watching brief was undertaken during the construction of a single dwelling and garage on land at West End, Burgh-le-Marsh. The watching brief monitored the excavation of the foundation trenches associated with the development.*

*The watching brief was undertaken as the site was located in an area of archaeological activity dating from the Mesolithic (8,500-4,200 BC) to the post-medieval period (AD 1500-1800). In particular, Burgh-le-Marsh is believed to be the site of a substantial Romano-British settlement and possibly an important Saxon 'burh' from which the town got its name.*

*Underlying topsoil and subsoil layers were natural deposits of glaciofluvial origin. No archaeological features were identified though finds retrieved comprise a prehistoric flint flake, a medieval pottery fragment and an 18<sup>th</sup> century pottery sherd.*

## 2. INTRODUCTION

### 2.1 Definition of a Watching Brief

An archaeological watching brief is defined as "a formal program of observation and investigation conducted during any operation carried out for non-archaeological reasons. This will be within a specified area or site on land, inter-tidal zone or underwater, where there is a possibility that archaeological deposits maybe disturbed or destroyed." (IFA 1999).

### 2.2 Planning Background

Archaeological Project Services was commissioned by Mr P. Wilson to undertake an archaeological watching brief during groundworks associated with

residential development on land adjacent to Westholme, West End, Burgh-le-Marsh, Lincolnshire. Approval for the development was sought through the submission of planning application S/023/1831/98. The watching brief was carried out on the 12<sup>th</sup> August 2002, in accordance with a specification designed by Archaeological Project Services (Appendix 1) and approved by the Historic Built Environment Officer, Lincolnshire County Council.

### 2.3 Topography and Geology

Burgh-le-Marsh is located approximately 5km west of Skegness in the administrative district of East Lindsey, Lincolnshire (Fig. 1).

The proposed development area lies 450m west of the village centre as defined by SS. Peter and Paul's church (Fig. 2). Located on the north side of West End, at National Grid Reference TF 497A 6511<sub>4</sub>, the site is situated at a height of c. 12m OD on a slight slope down to the west.

Local soils are of the Holderness Association, typically fine-coarse loamy soils (Hodge *et al.* 1984, 214). These soils overlie a drift geology of glaciofluvial sands and gravels which seal boulder clay that in turn overlies a solid geology of Cretaceous Claxby Ironstone and Tealby Mudstone (BGS 1996).

### 2.4 Archaeological Setting

Burgh-le-Marsh is located in an area of known archaeological remains dating from the Mesolithic period to the present day. Mesolithic flint tools have been found in the vicinity of Cock Hill and in an area southeast of the site.

At Burgh-le-Marsh Primary school, flints dating from the Neolithic through to the Late Bronze Age and an Early Bronze Age pot sherd were recovered as residual finds from a later ditch (Tann 1999). In addition,

a Bronze Age stone axe was discovered to the south of The Mount in 1937.

It has been conjectured that Burgh-le-Marsh is situated close to or on a major prehistoric route across the Wolds. This route, known as Bluestone Heath Road, connected Ludford to Burgh-le-Marsh (May 1976, 9).

During the Romano-British period Burgh-le-Marsh was the probable site of a settlement at the terminus of a Roman road that ran from Lincoln, through Horncastle and subsequently Burgh (Margary 1973, 238). The road has also been thought to continue southeast towards the coast of the Wash. Frequent finds of pottery and coins dating to the Romano-British period have been made from the area around High Street, particularly between Cock Hill and the church. Two Romano-British burials have been recorded close to Cock Hill House, both of which were covered in roofing tile. Southeast of the site, archaeological investigations have revealed Romano-British ditches and artefacts suggesting the possible presence of a high status building in the vicinity (Malone 2001, 7).

Anglo-Saxon pottery has been found in Burgh-le-Marsh, again concentrated around West End and Cock Hill, suggesting continuity of settlement. In addition, two *Sceatta* coins of the 8<sup>th</sup> century from the lower Rhineland have been found (Blackburn 1993, 87).

Cock Hill, a large mound beside High Street, was excavated in 1933, when human remains associated with an Anglo-Saxon bronze buckle were uncovered (Leahy 1993, 39). Subsequent work on Cock Hill in the 1970s cast doubt on this interpretation and it is now thought that the mound was constructed to support a windmill or for cock-fighting (Everson 1993, 94).

By the Late Saxon period, Burgh is likely to have been an important estate centre. The name is derived from the Old English and usually refers to some form of fortification (Cameron 1998, 23). Its importance is reflected in the Domesday Survey of c. 1086 where Burgh-le-Marsh is the centre of an estate with lands in Sutton, Addlethorpe, Wainfleet and Skegness (Foster and Longley 1976). At the time of the Domesday Survey, the land was held by Count Alan, Gilbert de Gand, Eudo and Robert the Steward and contained a church and 585 acres of meadow (*ibid.*).

Extant remains of the medieval period are restricted to the parish church of SS. Peter and Paul that dates from c. 1500 (DoE 1988, 6), and which presumably replaced the church referred to in the Domesday Survey. A chapel dedicated to St. Mary was also located in Burgh-le-Marsh (Owen 1975, 17) and lay to the southwest of the site. Traces of the medieval field system, in the form of ridge and furrow earthworks, have been observed in the vicinity on aerial photographs.

### 3. AIMS

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

### 4. METHODS

Prior to the excavation of the foundation trenches, topsoil was stripped from the site. Foundation trenches were then excavated by machine to depths of c. 1.4m as required by the development. Following excavation, the sides of the trenches were cleaned and rendered vertical. Selected deposits were fully or partially excavated by hand to determine their nature and to retrieve artefactual material. The depth and

thickness of each deposit were measured from the ground surface. Each archaeological deposit 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 were drawn at a scale of 1:20. Recording of deposits encountered during the watching brief was undertaken according to standard Archaeological Project Services' practice.

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

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

The earliest deposit encountered was a layer of brownish yellow sand (009) that was over 0.2m thick. This was overlain by brownish red clayey sand (007) which was up to 0.76m thick. At the northern end of the site, the clayey sand (007) was mixed with brownish red silty clay (003 and 005), reddish brown silty clay (004), reddish brown clay (006) and brownish yellow sand (008). This mixing of natural deposits may suggest a periglacial channel.

Sealing the natural deposits was a 0.3m thick subsoil of yellowish brown silty sand (002) which was in turn sealed by a topsoil of reddish brown sandy silt (001).

## 6. DISCUSSION

Natural deposits of sands, clays and silty sands relate to the underlying drift geology and are likely to be glaciofluvial in origin. A natural subsoil and topsoil had then

developed across the site. No archaeological features were encountered during the investigation.

Finds retrieved from the investigation include a prehistoric waste flint flake, one piece of medieval pottery and a single sherd dating to the 18<sup>th</sup> century.

## 7. CONCLUSION

Archaeological investigations were undertaken at West End, Burgh-le-Marsh as the site lay in close proximity to prehistoric and later findspots.

A sequence of natural deposits overlain by subsoil and topsoil were recorded. No archaeological features were identified. Finds comprise a waste flint flake, a medieval and a post-medieval pottery sherd.

## 8. ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

Archaeological Project Services would like to acknowledge the assistance of Mr P. Wilson who commissioned the fieldwork and post-excavation analysis. The work was coordinated by Dale Trimble and this report was edited by Gary Taylor and Tom Lane. Access to the County Sites and Monuments Record was kindly supplied by Mark Bennet of the Archaeology Section, Lincolnshire County Council. David Start permitted access to the library and parish files maintained by Heritage Lincolnshire.

## 9. PERSONNEL

Project Coordinator: Dale Trimble  
 Site Supervisor: Barry Martin  
 Finds processing: Denise Buckley  
 Photographic reproduction: Sue Unsworth  
 Illustration: Paul Cope-Faulkner  
 Post-excavation analysis: Paul Cope-Faulkner



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**11. ABBREVIATIONS**

APS Archaeological Project Services

BGS British Geological Survey

DoE Department of the Environment

IFA Institute of Field Archaeologists

LAS Lindsey Archaeological Services

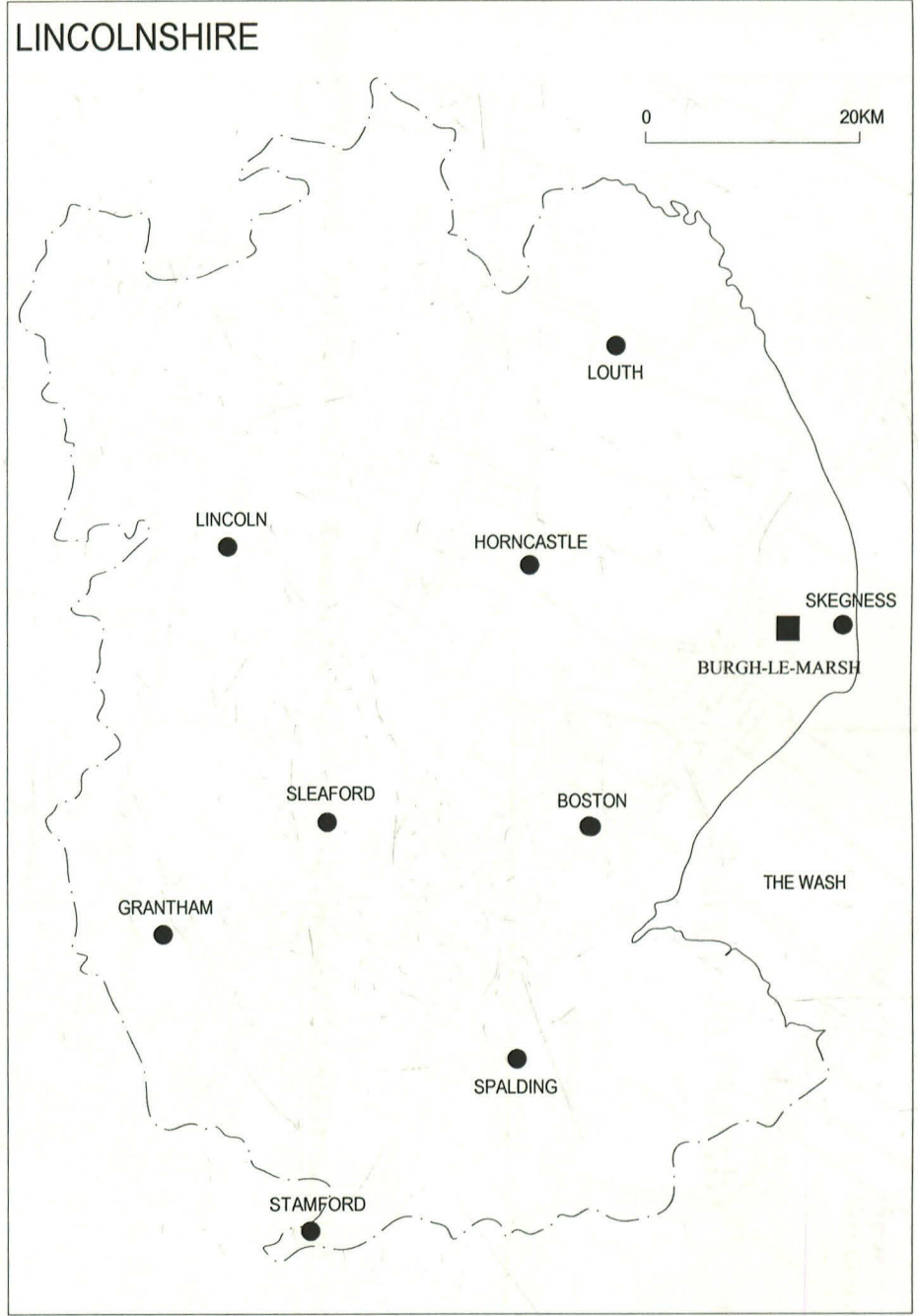
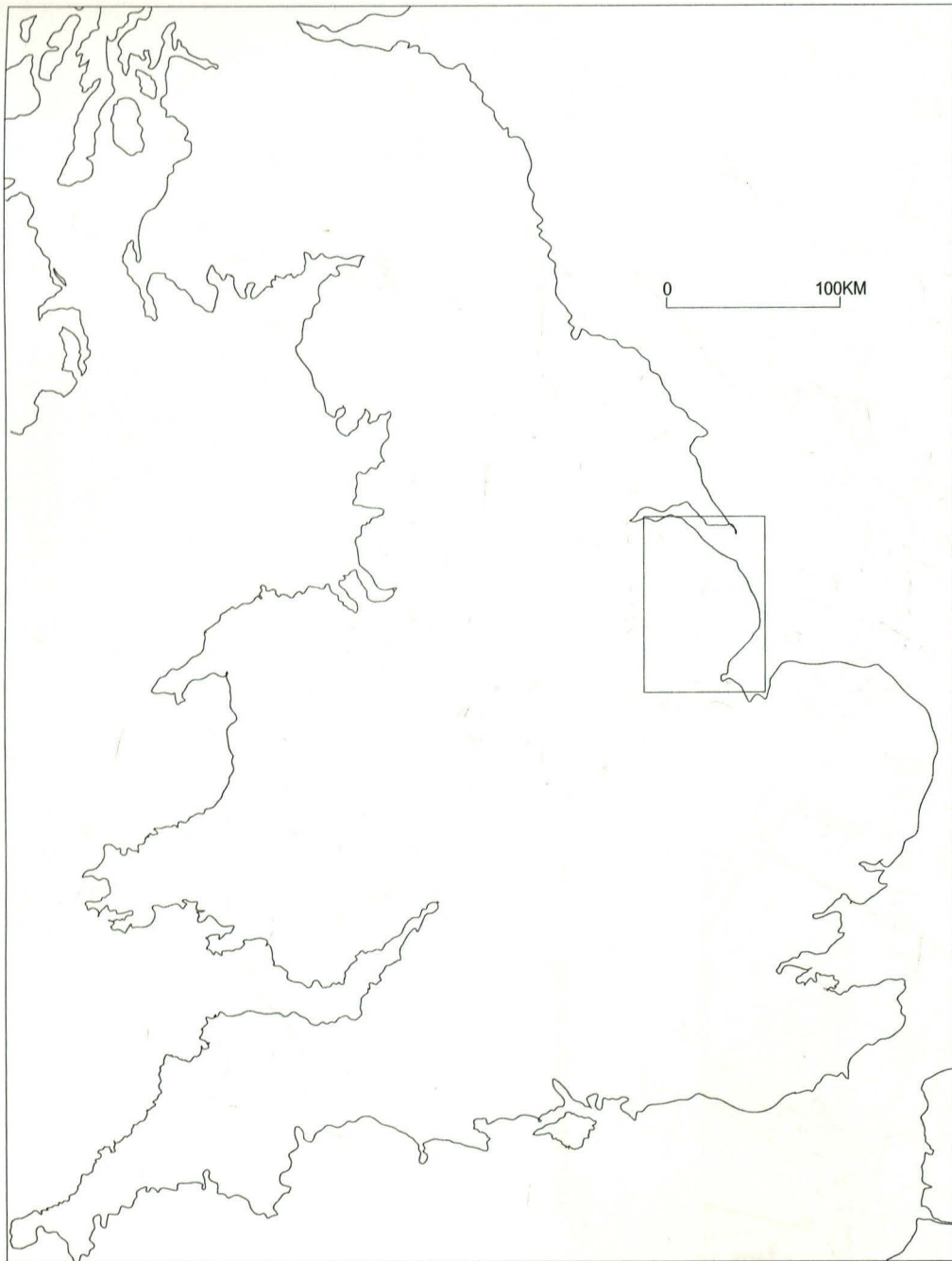
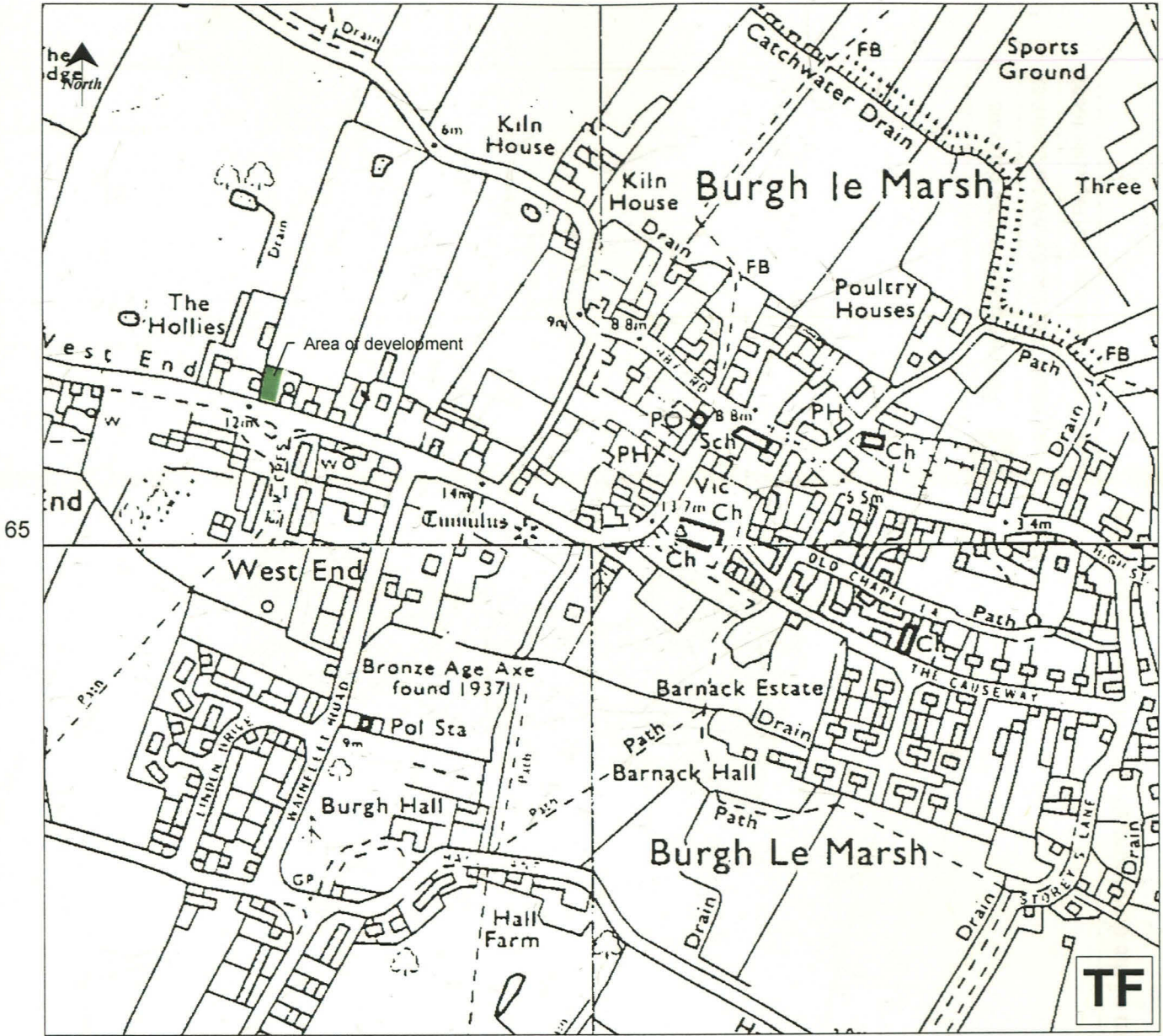


Figure 1 - General location plan



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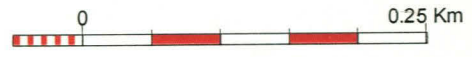


Figure 2 - Site location plan

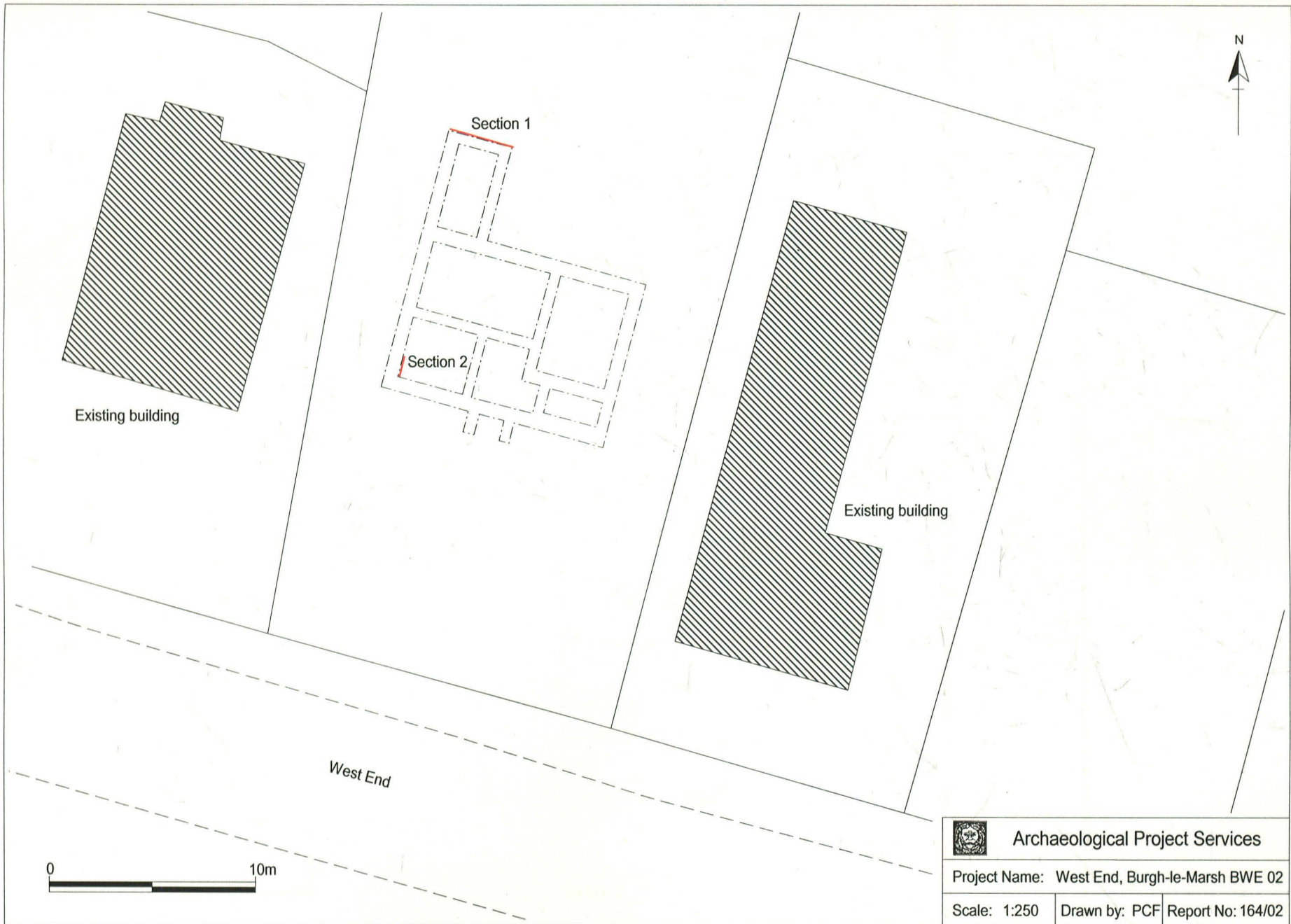
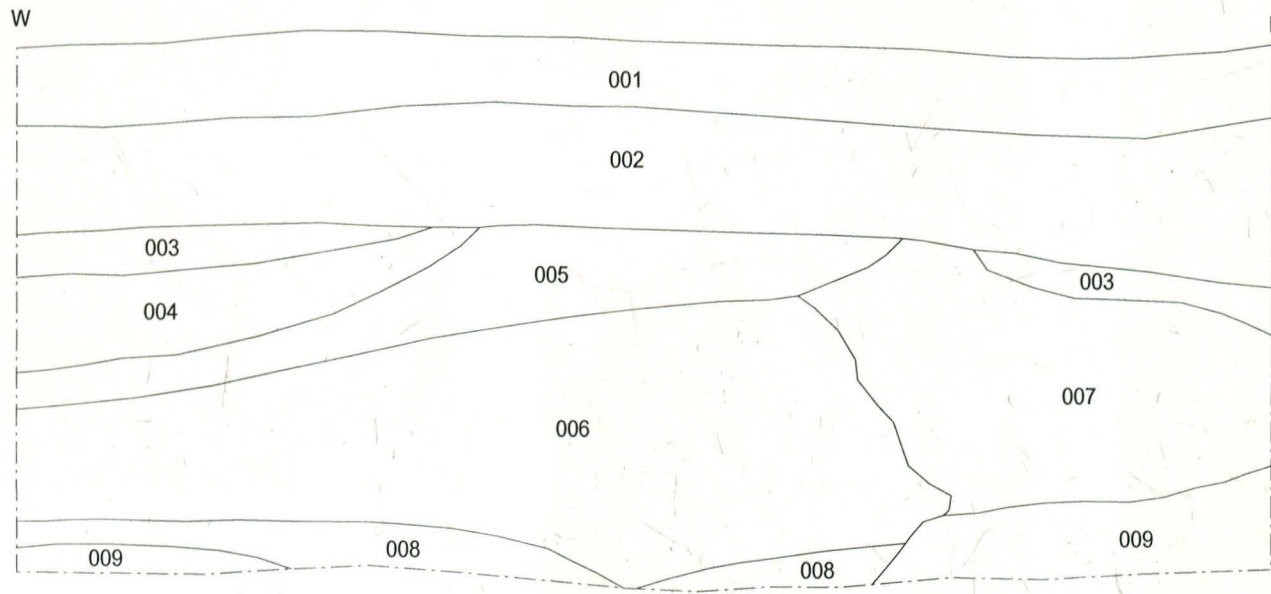
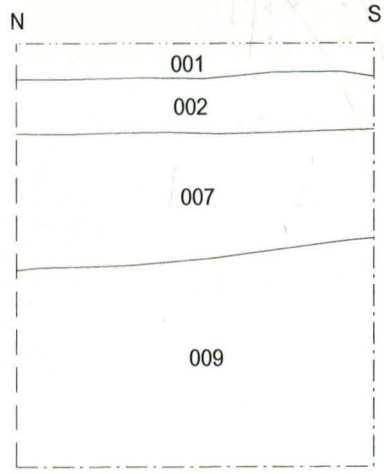


Figure 3 - Plan of the development showing section locations



Section 1



Section 2




 Archaeological Project Services		
Project Name: West End, Burgh-le-Marsh BWE 02		
Scale: 1:20	Drawn by: PCF	Report No: 164/02

Figure 4 - Sections 1 and 2



Plate 1 - General view of the development area, looking northwest



Plate 2 - Section 1, looking north



Plate 3 - Section 2, looking southeast

## Appendix 1

### LAND ADJACENT TO WESTHOLME, WEST END, BURGH-LE-MARSH, LINCOLNSHIRE - SPECIFICATION FOR ARCHAEOLOGICAL WATCHING BRIEF

#### 1 SUMMARY

- 1.1 *An archaeological watching brief is required during groundworks associated with the erection of a house, detached garage and stables and construction of vehicular and pedestrian access on land adjacent to Westholme, West End, Burgh-le-Marsh, Lincolnshire.*
- 1.2 *The area of the development is archaeologically sensitive, located close to the core of the historic settlement and within the West End area of the village where prehistoric, Romano British and Anglo-Saxon remains have previously been identified. On Hall Lane, approximately 450m to the southwest, trial trenching has revealed ditches of Romano-British and Saxon or later date.*
- 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 groundworks connected with residential development on land adjacent to Westholme, West End, Burgh-le-Marsh, Lincolnshire. The site is located at National Grid Reference TF 4971 6511.
- 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 Burgh-le-Marsh is located 5km west of Skegness in the East Lindsey district of Lincolnshire. The proposed development site lies in the West End area of the village, forming an approximately 15m x 45m rectangular plot fronting onto the north side West End road at National Grid Reference TF 4971 6511.

#### 4 PLANNING BACKGROUND

- 4.1 Full planning permission (S/023/1831/98) has been granted for the erection of a house, detached garage and stables and construction of vehicular and pedestrian access, subject to a condition requiring the implementation of an archaeological watching brief during groundworks associated with the development.

#### 5 SOILS AND TOPOGRAPHY

- 5.1 The site lies at c. 14m OD on fine-coarse loamy soils of the Holderness Association developed on chalky till and glaciofluvial drift (Hodge *et al.* 1984, 214).

## 6 HISTORICAL BACKGROUND

- 6.1 Burgh le Marsh is located in an area of known archaeological remains dating from the Mesolithic period to the present day. Prehistoric discoveries of Mesolithic, Neolithic and Bronze Age date have been made in and around the village and it is conjectured that Burgh-le-Marsh is situated on or close to a major prehistoric route across the Wolds.
- 6.2 During the Romano-British period Burgh-le-Marsh was probably the site of a settlement, located at the eastern, coastal end of a Roman road running from Lincoln and Horncastle. Frequent finds of Romano-British pottery and coins have been made, and two Romano-British burials have been recorded close to Cock Hill House, approximately 300m southeast of the proposed development.
- 6.3 Approximately 500m to the southwest along Hall Lane archaeological investigations (Archaeological Project Services 2000 and 2001) have identified a number of ditches, mostly dating to the Romano-British period. However, the finds assemblage from the investigations suggests a multi-period site with Iron Age and early and mid-Roman material recovered but with higher occupancy during the late Roman period. There is also evidence of continued activity in the Saxon period. No direct evidence of settlement was recovered but this must have lain in the general vicinity, perhaps on the higher ground closer to the present centre of the village (Archaeological Project Services 2000 and 2001).
- 6.4 Anglo-Saxon pottery has been recovered around West End and Cock Hill, suggesting continuity of settlement from the Roman period. In addition, two *Sceatta* coins from the lower Rhineland have been found (Blackburn 1993, 87)
- 6.5 Cock Hill, a large mound located beside High Street in West End, was excavated in 1933 when human remains associated with an Anglo-Saxon bronze buckle were uncovered (Leahy 1993, 39). Subsequent work on Cock Hill in the 1970's cast doubt on this interpretation and it is now thought that the mound was constructed to support a windmill or for cock fighting (Everson 1993, 4)
- 6.6 The burgh element of the place name is derived from Old English and probably refers to some form of fortification (Cameron 1998). By the time of the Domesday survey of 1086 Burgh-le-Marsh was of some importance, being at the centre of an estate with lands in Sutton, Addlethorpe, Wainfleet and Skegness (Foster and Longley 1976).
- 6.7 The parish church of SS. Peter and Paul which dates from c. 1500 (DoE 1988, 6) and traces of the medieval field system in the form of ridge and furrow earthworks, have been observed in the vicinity on aerial photographs.

## 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 groundworks associated with the development 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 will be compiled. The photographic record will consist of:

- the site during work to show specific stages, and the layout of the archaeology within the trench.
- groups of features where their relationship is important

8.2.5 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 and 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:

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

## 10 **REPORT DEPOSITION**

10.1 Copies of the report will be sent to the Client; the Lincolnshire County Council Archaeology Section; East Lindsey 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 Lincolnshire County Council Archaeology Section. They will be given notice in writing before the commencement of the project.

14 **VARIATIONS AND CONTINGENCIES**

- 14.1 Variations to the proposed scheme of works will only be made following written confirmation of acceptance from the archaeological curator.
- 14.2 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 (*Lincolnshire Archaeological Handbook* 1998, Sections 5.7 and 18).
- 14.3 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.
- 14.4 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.

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 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 Unit Roman - B Precious, Independent Specialist Anglo-Saxon - J Young, Independent Specialist Medieval and later - Gary Taylor APS in consultation with H Healey, Independent Archaeologist
Non-pottery Artefacts	J Cowgill, Independent Specialist
Animal Bones	Environmental Archaeology Consultancy
Environmental Analysis	V Fryer, Independent Specialist
Human Remains Analysis	R Gowland, Independent Specialist

17     **INSURANCES**

- 17.1     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.

18     **COPYRIGHT**

- 18.1     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.
- 18.2     Licence will also be given to the archaeological curators to use the documentary archive for educational, public and research purposes.
- 18.3     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.
- 18.4     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.

19     **BIBLIOGRAPHY**

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## Appendix 2

### CONTEXT DESCRIPTIONS

No.	Description	Interpretation
001	Firm dark reddish brown sandy silt, 0.2m thick	Topsoil
002	Firm mid yellowish brown silty sand, 0.3m thick	Subsoil
003	Firm mid brownish red silty clay, 100mm thick	Natural deposit
004	Firm mid reddish brown silty clay, 0.28m thick	Natural deposit
005	Firm mid brownish red silty clay, 0.2m thick	Natural deposit
006	Firm mid reddish brown clay, 0.7m thick	Natural deposit
007	Firm mid brownish red clayey sand, 0.76m thick	Natural deposit
008	Firm light brownish yellow sand with limestone frags, 0.14m thick	Natural deposit
009	Firm light brownish yellow sand, >0.2m thick	Natural deposit

## Appendix 3

### THE FINDS

by Hilary Healey, Tom Lane and Gary Taylor

Recording of the pottery was undertaken with reference to guidelines prepared by the Medieval Pottery Research Group (Slowikowski *et al.* 2001) and the pottery was quantified using the chronology and coding system of the Lincolnshire ceramic type series. Two fragments of pottery weighing 30g were recovered from a single context, together with a piece of flint weighing 4g. No faunal remains were recovered.

#### Provenance

The material was recovered from the topsoil (001).

The earlier pottery was made in close proximity to Burgh le Marsh, at Toynton All Saints, 11km to the west. The later pottery fragment may also be a relatively local product.

#### Range

The range of material is detailed in the table.

Context	Fabric Code/ Material	Description	No.	Wt (g)	Context Date
001	BL	Red painted earthenware, black glazed, 18 <sup>th</sup> century	1	29	18 <sup>th</sup> century
	TOY	Toynton All Saints ware, 13 <sup>th</sup> - 15 <sup>th</sup> century	1	1	
	Flint	Struck/waste flake, prehistoric	1	4	

Both pottery fragments could have entered the area in manuring scatter, which would imply an agricultural usage of the land in the medieval and post-medieval periods.

#### Condition

All the material is in good condition and present no long-term storage problems. Archive storage of the collection is by material class.

#### Documentation

There have been several previous archaeological investigations at Burgh le Marsh, including in close proximity to the current monitoring. Details of archaeological sites and discoveries in the area are maintained in the Lincolnshire County Council Sites and Monuments Record.

#### Potential

As a small, mixed collection the assemblage is of limited local potential and significance. The pottery is probably manuring scatter, indicating the area was agricultural land in the past. However, the flint flake contributes to other evidence of prehistoric activity in Burgh le Marsh.

#### References

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## Appendix 4

### GLOSSARY

<b>Boulder Clay</b>	A deposit formed after the retreat of a glacier. Also known as till, this material is generally unsorted and can comprise rock flour to boulders to rocks of quite substantial size.
<b>Bronze Age</b>	A period characterised by the introduction of bronze into the country for tools, between 2250 and 800 BC.
<b>Burh</b>	Old English (Saxon) term for a fortified town or dwelling.
<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>Mesolithic</b>	The 'Middle Stone Age' period, part of the prehistoric era, dating from approximately 8200-4500 BC.
<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.
<b>Saxon</b>	Pertaining to the period dating from AD 410-1066 when England was largely settled by tribes from northern Germany.

## Appendix 5

### THE ARCHIVE

The archive consists of:

9	Context records
3	Scale drawings
1	Photographic record 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:

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: 2002.402

Archaeological Project Services Site Code: BWE 02

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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