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**ARCHAEOLOGICAL WATCHING BRIEF
AT PLOT 6, THE PADDOCK,
BURGH-LE-MARSH,
LINCOLNSHIRE
(BTP6 01)**



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**ARCHAEOLOGICAL WATCHING BRIEF
AT PLOT 6, THE PADDOCK,
BURGH-LE-MARSH,
LINCOLNSHIRE
(BTP6 01)**

**Work Undertaken For
Mrs D. Tona**

September 2002

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

National Grid Reference: TF 5000 64765
Planning Reference: S/23/734/01
City and County Museum Accession No: 2001.274

ARCHAEOLOGICAL PROJECT SERVICES



APS Report No. 181/02



Quality Control
Plot 6, The Paddock,
Burgh-le-Marsh
BTP6 01

Project Coordinator	Steve Malone
Supervisor	Fiona Walker
Illustration	Paul Cope-Faulkner, Mark Dymond
Photographic Reproduction	Sue Unsworth
Post-excavation Analyst	Paul Cope-Faulkner


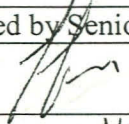
Checked by Project Manager	Approved by Senior Archaeologist
 Gary Taylor	 Tom Lane
Date: 10/2/02	Date: 14/09/02

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1. SUMMARY

An archaeological watching brief was undertaken during development at Plot 6, The Paddock, Burgh-le-Marsh, Lincolnshire. The watching brief monitored the excavation of the foundation trenches.

The watching brief was undertaken as the site was located in an area of archaeological remains dating from the prehistoric to the post-medieval period. In particular, a watching brief and an evaluation carried out prior to the development identified Iron Age (800 BC-AD 50), Romano-British (AD 50-410) and Saxon (AD 410-1066) remains.

The investigation revealed the presence of subsoil layers into which three undated features, probably pits, had been inserted. The known presence of prehistoric gullies and a Romano-British ditch through the development site was not confirmed and suggests these features may survive at depth. No artefacts were retrieved.

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 Mrs D. Tona to undertake an archaeological watching brief during groundworks associated with residential development at Plot 6, The

Paddock, Burgh-le-Marsh, Lincolnshire. Approval for the development was sought through the submission of planning application S/23/734/01. The watching brief was carried out on the 12th October 2001, 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 development site lies approximately 200m south of the village centre as defined by SS. Peter and Paul's church (Fig. 2). Located on the north side of Hall Lane at National Grid Reference TF 5000 6476, the site is situated at a height of c. 12m OD on a gentle slope down to the east.

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 sealing boulder clay which in turn overlie 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. A Mesolithic microlith, a small worked flint often used with others to form composite tools, was found with other, possibly later, flints in the area around Cock Hill, to the northwest.

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 the town (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 and through Horncastle to the town (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. In the vicinity of the current investigation, a V-shaped ditch uncovered in 1980 contained bones and Romano-British pottery.

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 8th 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 at Cock Hill during 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 was 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, dating from c. 1500 (DoE 1988, 6), which presumably replaced the church referred to in the Domesday Survey. A chapel dedicated to St. Mary was also located in the town (Owen 1975, 17). Traces of the medieval field system in the form of ridge and furrow, have been observed in the vicinity on aerial photographs.

Prior to this development a watching brief of the access road was undertaken and four trenches were excavated to evaluate the archaeological remains. The watching brief identified a large number of Romano-British and undated ditches with artefacts ranging from Romano-British, Saxon and medieval pottery through to tile and clay loomweights (Snee 2001, 1). The evaluation identified a Mesolithic flint scatter, two Iron Age features and a range of Romano-British ditches, gullies and pits (Malone 2001, 6). The archaeological remains encountered were generally located in the vicinity of the present development. Although no settlement was found, the nature of the finds suggested that a high status building was located within the vicinity (*ibid.*, 7). Other finds suggested that metalworking was undertaken during the Romano-British and Saxon periods, the latter associated with Saxon pottery and ditches (*ibid.*).

A watching brief undertaken at the junction of The Paddock with Hall Lane

identified a recent track although medieval pottery and a post-medieval strap loop were retrieved (Cope-Faulkner 2002a, 1). Additional watching briefs have been undertaken and, where relevant, are discussed later.

3. AIMS

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

4. METHODS

Foundation trenches were excavated by machine to depths of *c.* 1m 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 1:10. 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 and a stratigraphic matrix produced. Phasing was assigned based on the nature of the deposits and recognisable relationships between them.

5. RESULTS

Following post-excavation analysis three phases were identified;

Phase 1	Natural deposits
Phase 2	Undated deposits
Phase 3	Recent deposits

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

Phase 1 Natural deposits

The earliest deposit encountered during the watching brief was a layer of yellowish brown clayey silt (007) identified as the underlying drift geology.

Phase 2 Undated deposits

Overlying the natural deposits were two undated layers. At the southern end of the site this comprised reddish brown sandy clay (004) which was over 0.23m thick. Towards the north end of the plot, was a brown sandy silt (008) which was over 0.2m thick.

Cut into the undated layer (004) in the southwestern corner of the foundation trenches was a north-south aligned linear feature (006). This was over 1.5m long, over 0.5m wide and deeper than 0.25m (Fig. 4, Section 2). This feature, possibly a pit, was filled with yellowish brown sandy silt (005).

Located 2.2m to the east of feature (006) was a second feature (003) aligned northwest-southeast. This was 1.1m wide and over 0.22m deep (Fig. 4, Section 1). Also likely to be a pit, this was filled with reddish brown silty sand (002).

A further feature (010) was situated 4m to the east. This was aligned north-south and was over 1.5m wide and deeper than 0.1m

(Fig. 4, Section 3) with a single fill of yellowish brown sandy silt (009).

Phase 3 Recent deposits

Sealing all archaeological deposits was a 0.35m thick topsoil comprising brown sandy silt (001).

6. DISCUSSION

Natural deposits (Phase 1) comprise clayey silts and relate to the underlying drift geology and are glaciofluvial in origin.

Three undated features and two undated layers (Phase 2) were recorded. They remain undated due to a lack of artefactual material. The three features are unlikely to be ditches as they were not encountered in the watching brief in the adjacent plot to the south (Cope-Faulkner 2002b) or in the foundation trenches towards the north of the development.

The original watching brief on the access road and subsequent evaluation identified the presence of a large east-west aligned Romano-British ditch and two prehistoric gullies which should have continued their alignment through this plot (Fig. 5). As no clear evidence was found for this, it is possible that the northernmost undated layer is actually a ditch fill, the cut of which was not clear during the watching brief. Alternatively, the ditch may remain buried beneath this layer which would then suggest that the undated layer and the features are likely to be post-Roman in date.

No artefacts were noted during the watching brief.

7. CONCLUSION

Archaeological investigations were undertaken at The Paddock, Burgh-le-Marsh as the site lay in an area where

prehistoric, Romano-British and Saxon remains have been identified.

Undated layers and three probable pits were encountered during the watching brief. No prehistoric and Romano-British deposits were encountered, although the known existence of a ditch, perhaps represented by one of the undated deposits through the plot may be of this period. No artefacts were observed or retrieved during this investigation.

8. ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

Archaeological Project Services wish to acknowledge the assistance of Mrs D. Tona who commissioned the fieldwork and post-excavation analysis. The work was coordinated by Steve Malone 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. Dave Start permitted access to the library and parish files maintained by Heritage Lincolnshire.

9. PERSONNEL

Project Coordinator: Steve Malone
 Site Supervisor: Fiona Walker
 Photographic reproduction: Sue Unsworth
 Illustration: Paul Cope-Faulkner, Mark Dymond
 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

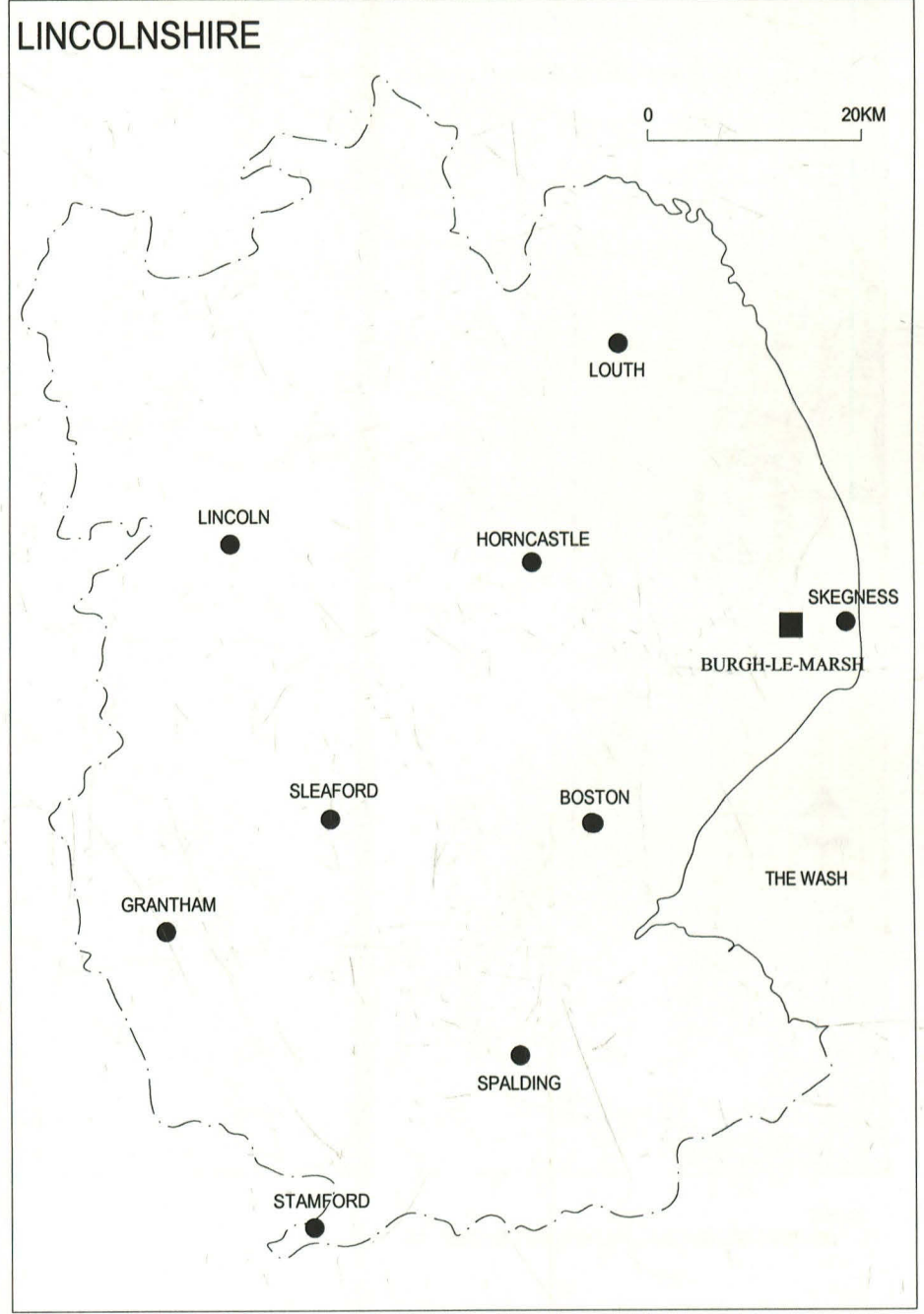
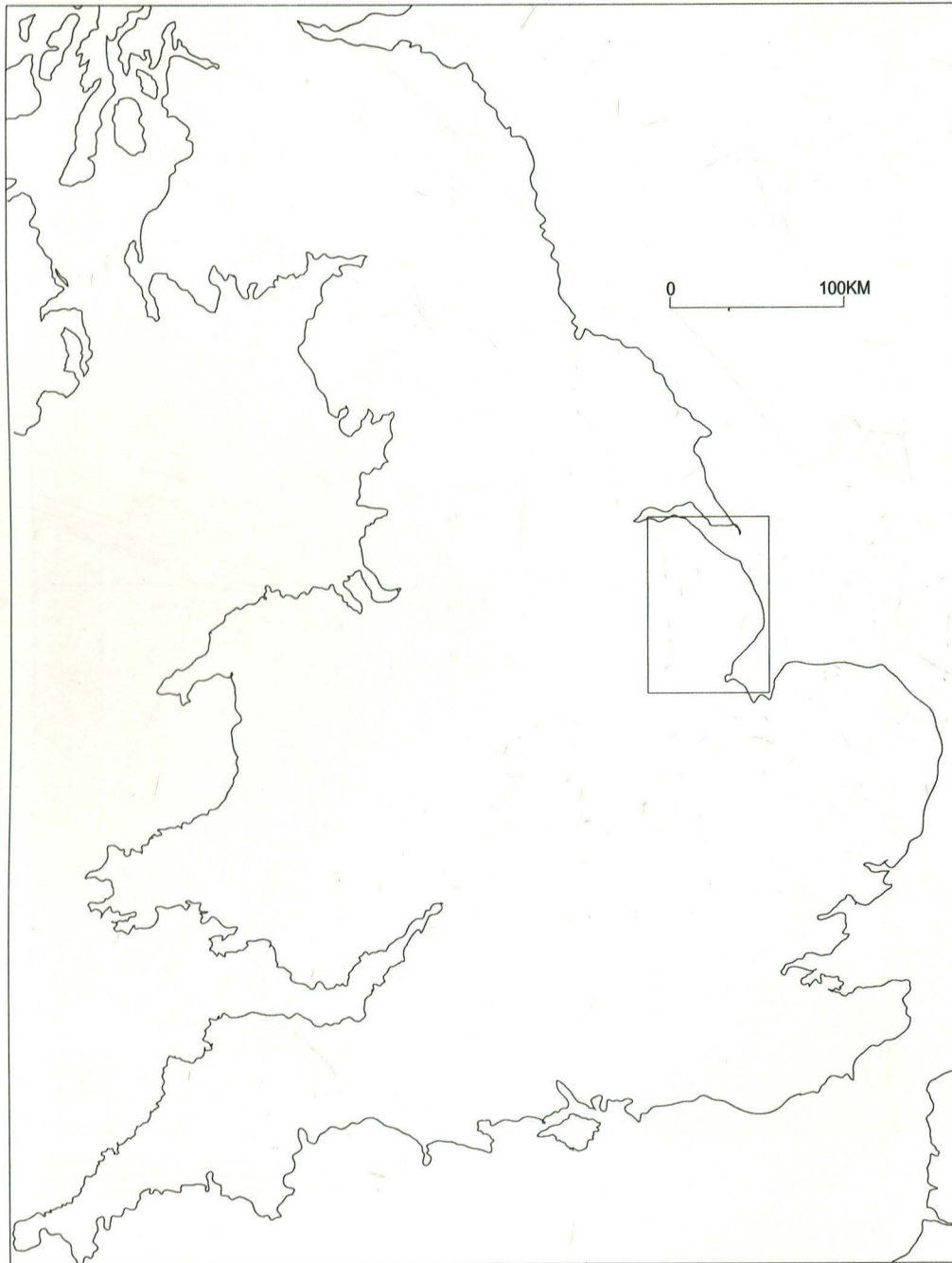
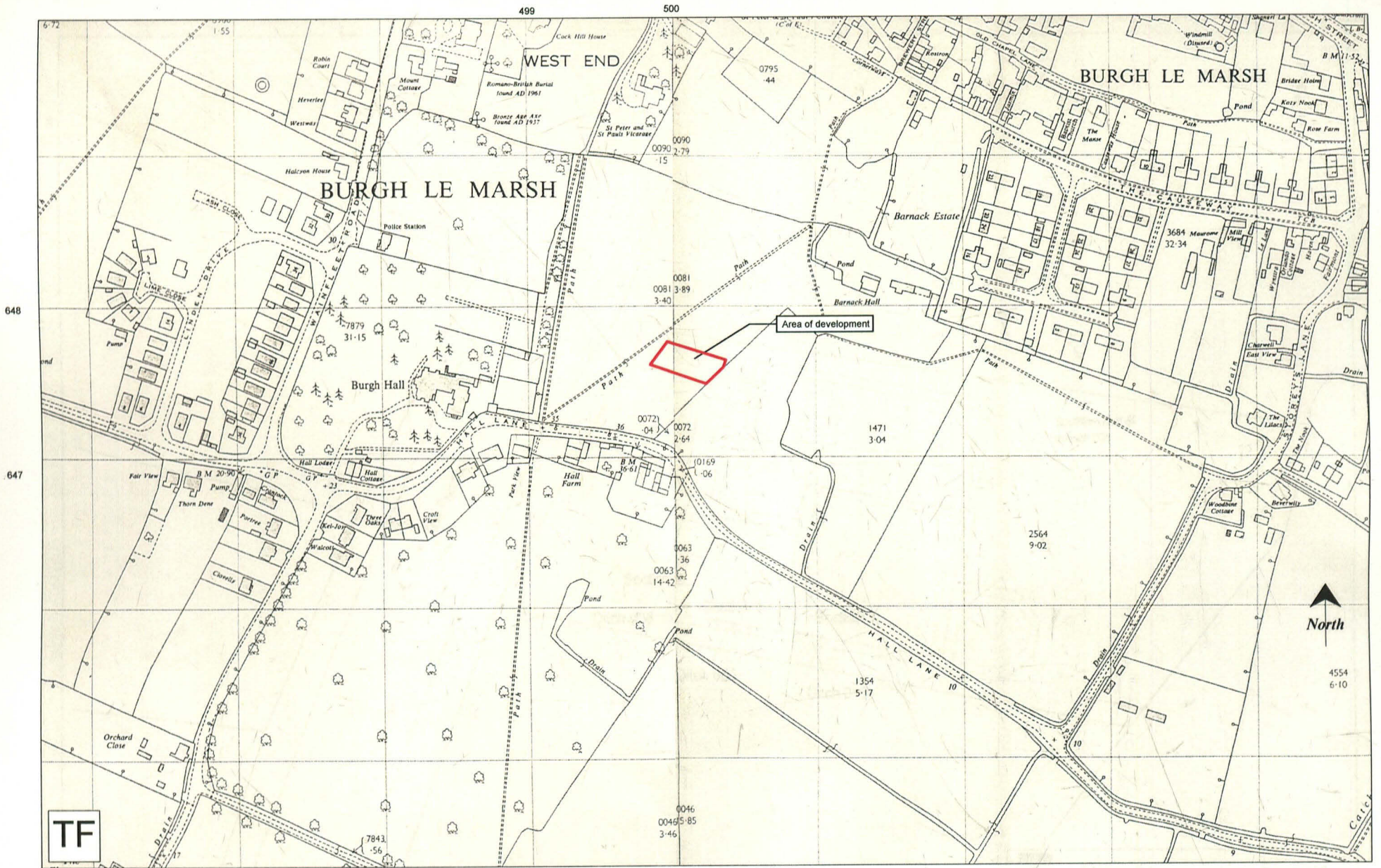


Figure 1 - General location plan



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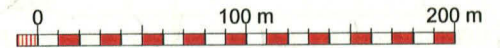


Figure 2 - Site location plan

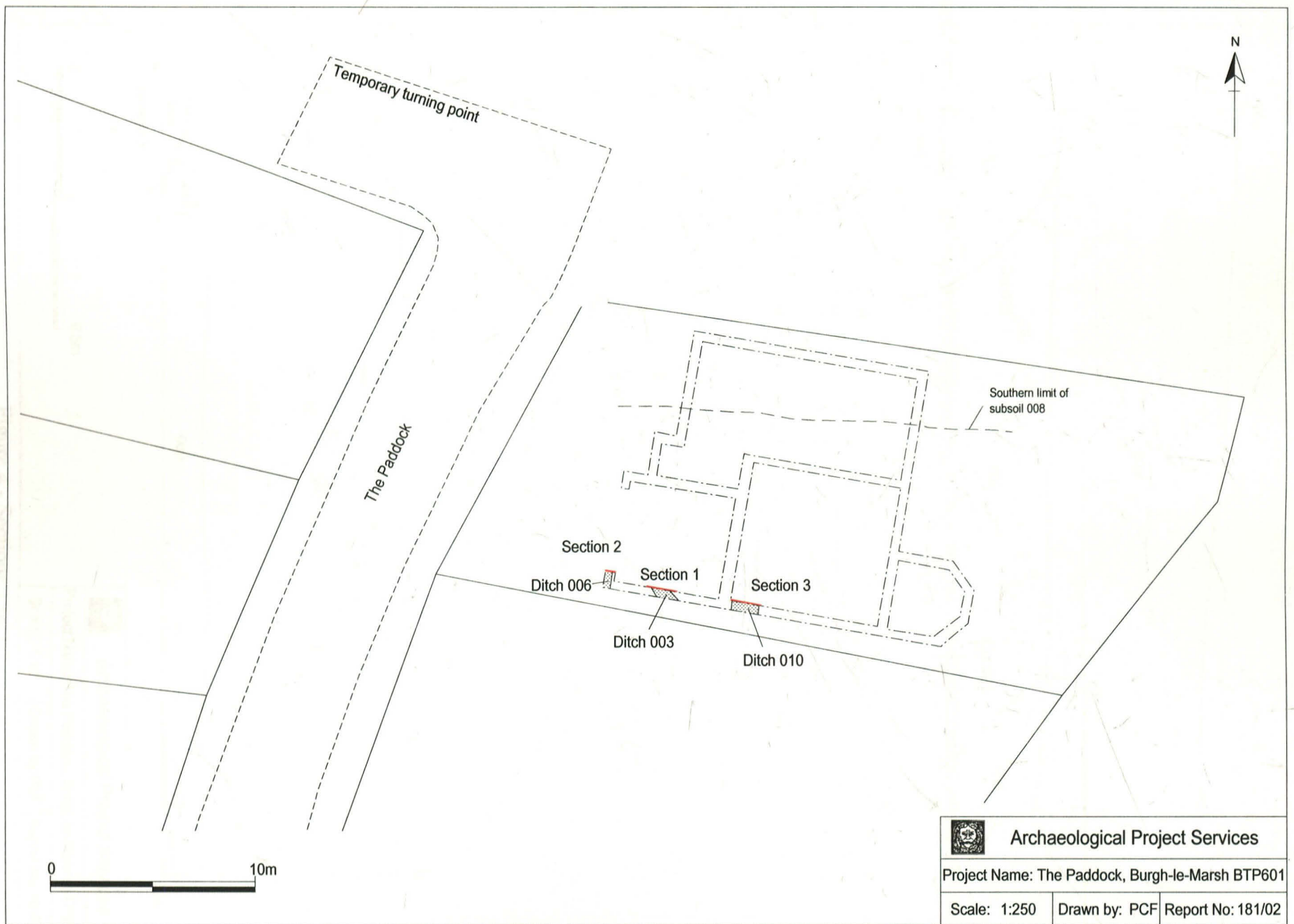
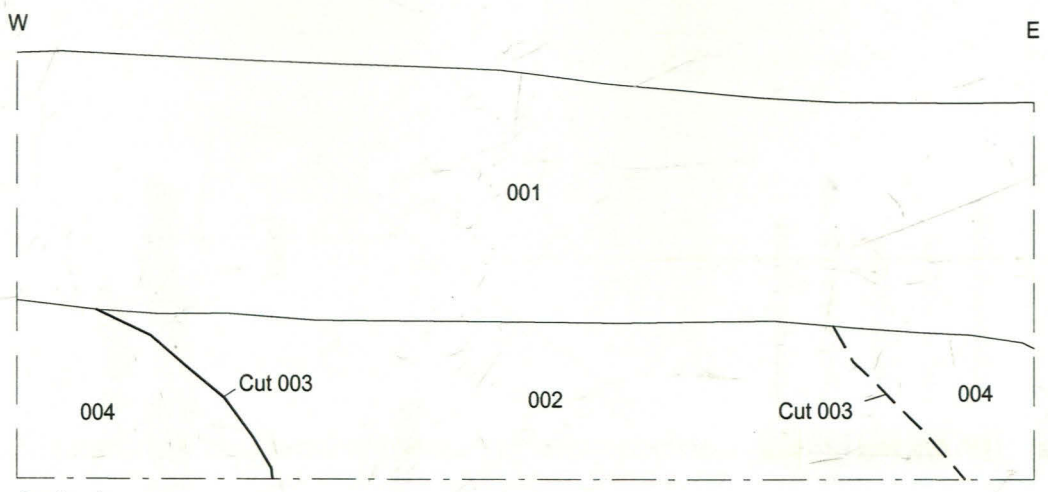
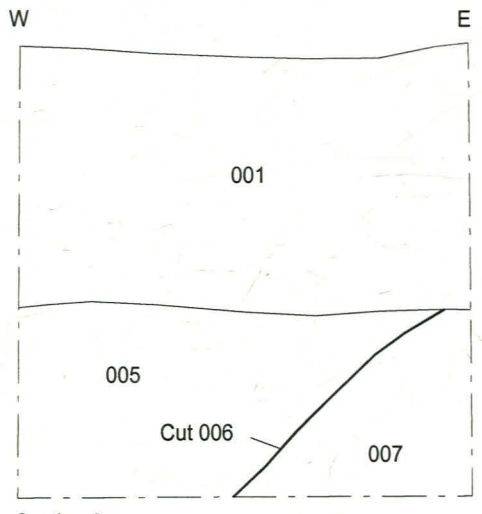


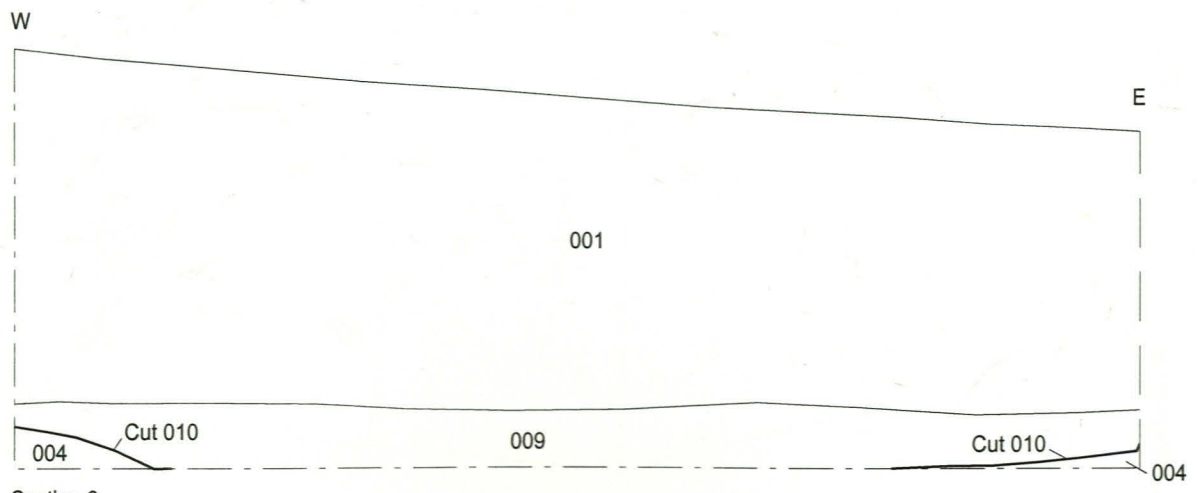
Figure 3 - Plan of the development showing principal features and section locations



Section 1



Section 2



Section 3




 Archaeological Project Services		
Project Name: The Paddock, Burgh-le-Marsh BTP601		
Scale: 1:10	Drawn by: PCF	Report No: 181/02

Figure 4 - Sections 1 to 3

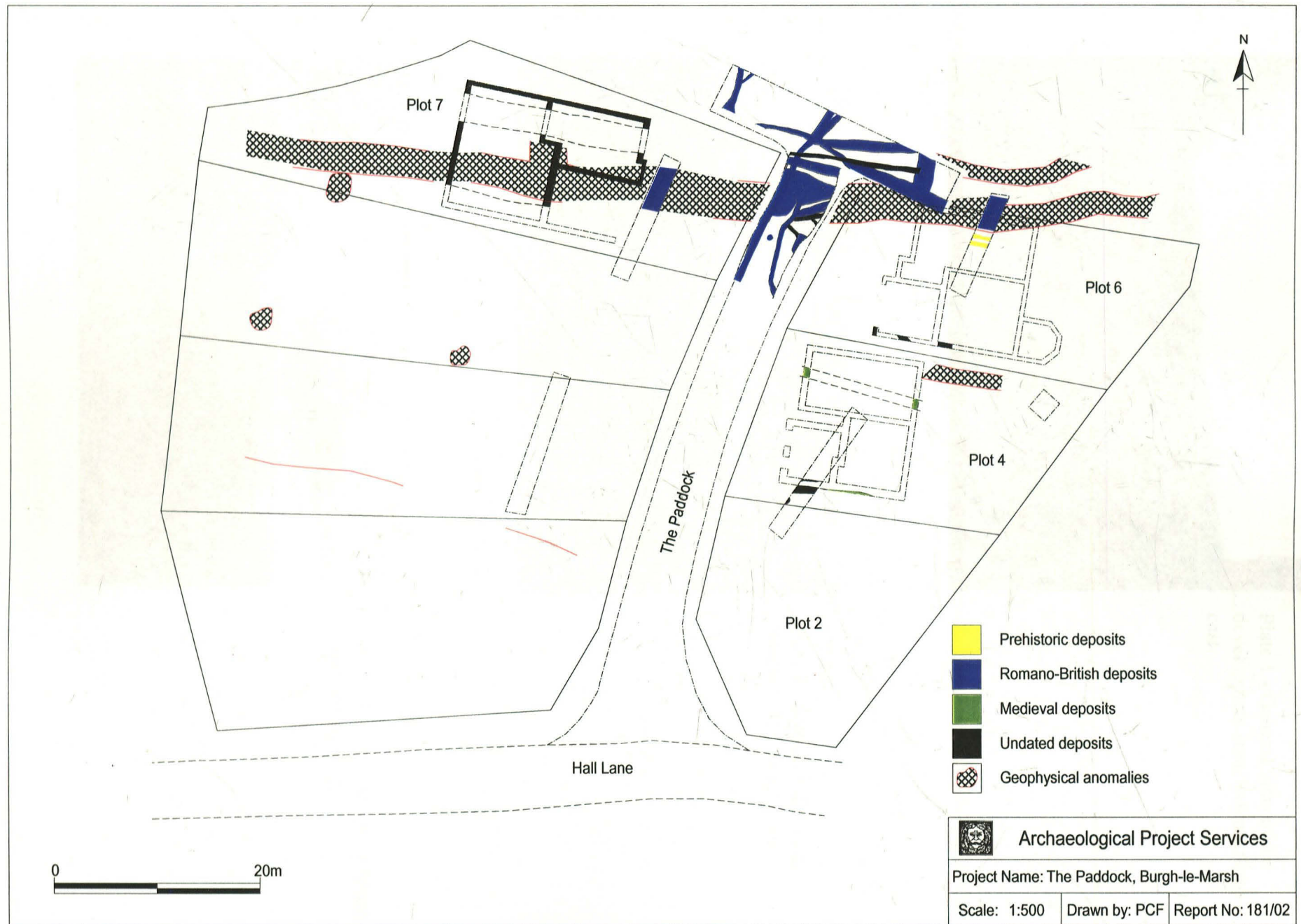


Figure 5 - Plan showing the principal features identified at The Paddock



Plate 1 - General view of the development area, looking north-east

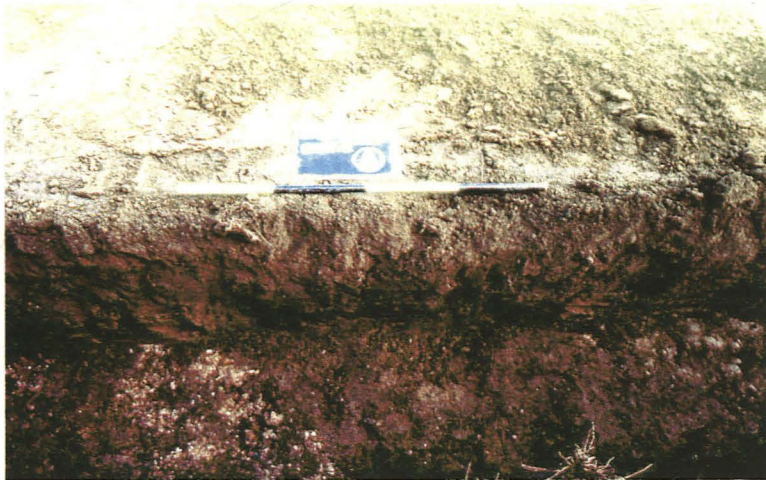


Plate 2 - Section 1 showing feature (003), looking north



Plate 3 - Section 3 showing feature (010), looking north

Appendix 1

PLOT 6 (18), THE PADDOCK, BURGH-LE-MARSH, LINCOLNSHIRE - SPECIFICATION FOR ARCHAEOLOGICAL WATCHING BRIEF

1 SUMMARY

- 1.1 *A watching brief is required during residential development at Plot 6, The Paddock, Burgh-le-Marsh, Lincolnshire.*
- 1.2 *The area of the development has been subject to previous archaeological investigation and is archaeologically sensitive. Archaeological trial trenching revealed ditches of Romano-British and Saxon or later date. The finds 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.*
- 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 at Plot 6 (numbered as 18 in the outline mitigation strategy), The Paddock, (off Hall Lane) Burgh-le-Marsh, Lincolnshire. The site is located at National Grid Reference TF 500 648.
- 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 to the south of the village centre, on the north side of Hall Lane at National Grid Reference TF 500 648.

4 PLANNING BACKGROUND

- 4.1 The general area of the proposed development has been subject to previous archaeological investigation (Fig 1). A planning application (S/23/.../01) for residential development at Plot 6, The Paddock, Burgh-le-Marsh is subject to a condition requiring the implementation of an archaeological watching brief to be undertaken during all groundworks associated with the development.

5 SOILS AND TOPOGRAPHY

- 5.1 The site lies at c. 12m OD on ground sloping to the south and east. Local soils are fine-coarse loamy soils of the Holderness Association developed on chalky till and glaciofluvial drift (Hodge *et al.* 1984, 214).

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 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 Pit House.
- 6.3 The area of the proposed development has been subject to archaeological investigation (Figs 1-3) (Archaeological Project Services 2000 and 2001). The investigations identified a number of ditches, most dated to the Romano-British period.
- 6.4 Trial trenching revealed a large ditch of Romano-British date, aligned approximately east - west in the northern part of the evaluation area, together with other parallel features suggesting a substantial and long-lived boundary. The presence of medieval pottery in the upper fill implies that this boundary remained a significant landscape feature for some time. This ditch crosses the northern edge of Plot 6 (=18) which lies at the northern extent of the evaluated area.
- 6.5 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).

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.

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 Enhanced watching brief will be undertaken during the ground works phase of development, and includes the planning of any archaeological features revealed during the top-strip and archaeological monitoring of the remainder of the foundation groundworks.
- 8.2.2 Stripped areas and trench sections will be observed 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 Analysis	Environmental Archaeology Consultancy J Rackham, Independent Specialist
Human Remains Analysis	R Gowland, Independent Specialist

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19 **BIBLIOGRAPHY**

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Appendix 2

CONTEXT DESCRIPTIONS

No.	Description	Interpretation
001	Friable mid to dark brown sandy silt, 0.35m thick	Topsoil
002	Friable mid to dark reddish brown silty sand	Fill of (003)
003	Linear feature, aligned northwest-southeast, 1.1m wide by >0.22m deep, steep sides, not fully excavated	?Pit
004	Firm mid reddish brown sandy clay, >0.23m thick	Subsoil
005	Friable mid yellowish brown sandy silt	Fill of (006)
006	Feature, >1.5m long by >0.5m wide, >0.25m deep, gradual sides, not fully excavated	?Pit
007	Plastic light to mid yellowish brown clayey silt, >0.25m thick	Natural deposit
008	Firm mid to dark brown sandy silt, >0.2m thick	Subsoil
009	Firm mid yellowish brown sandy silt	Fill of (010)
010	Linear feature, aligned north-south, >1.5m wide by >0.1m deep, gradual sides, not fully excavated	?Pit

Appendix 4

GLOSSARY

Boulder Clay	A deposit formed after the retreat of a glacier. Also known as till, this material is generally unsorted and can comprise of rock flour to boulders to rocks of quite substantial size.
Bronze Age	A period characterised by the introduction of bronze into the country for tools, between 2250 and 800 BC.
Burh	Old English (Saxon) term for a fortified town or dwelling.
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 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).
Cut	A cut refers to the physical action of digging a posthole, pit, ditch, foundation trench, <i>etc.</i> Once the fills of these features are removed during an archaeological investigation the original 'cut' is therefore exposed and subsequently recorded.
Dumped deposits	These are deposits, often laid down intentionally, that raise a land surface. They may be the result of casual waste disposal or may be deliberate attempts to raise the ground surface.
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).
Geophysical Survey	Essentially non-invasive methods of examining below the ground surface by measuring deviations in the physical properties and characteristics of the earth. Techniques include magnetometry and resistivity survey.
Iron Age	A period characterised by the introduction of Iron into the country for tools, between 800 BC and AD 50.
Layer	A layer is a term to describe an accumulation of soil or other material that is not contained within a cut.
Medieval	The Middle Ages, dating from approximately AD 1066-1500.
Mesolithic	The 'Middle Stone Age' period, part of the prehistoric era, dating from approximately 8200-4500 BC.
Natural	Undisturbed deposit(s) of soil or rock which have accumulated without the influence of human activity.
Neolithic	The 'New Stone Age' period, part of the prehistoric era, dating from approximately 4500-2250 BC.
Post-medieval	The period following the Middle Ages, dating from approximately AD 1500-1800.

Prehistoric

The period of human history prior to the introduction of writing. In Britain the prehistoric period lasts from the first evidence of human occupation about 500,000 BC, until the Roman invasion in the middle of the 1st century AD.

Romano-British

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

Saxon

Pertaining to the period dating from AD 410-1066 when England was largely settled by tribes from northern Germany.

Appendix 4

THE ARCHIVE

The archive consists of:

10	Context records
1	Sheet of scale drawings
1	Photographic record sheet
1	Stratigraphic matrix

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: 2001.274

Archaeological Project Services Site Code: BTP6 01

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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