
**WATCHING BRIEF ON GROUNDWORKS
ON LAND ADJACENT TO
FIRTREE COTTAGE,
NORTH END,
SWINESHEAD,
LINCOLNSHIRE
(SWNE11)**

**Work Undertaken For
Mr D P Booth**

July 2011

Report Compiled by
Liz Murray BA (Hons)

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APS Report No. **75/11**

**ARCHAEOLOGICAL
PROJECT
SERVICES**



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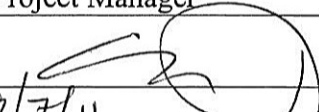

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1. SUMMARY

A programme of archaeological monitoring and recording was undertaken during groundworks on land adjacent to Firtree Cottage, North End, Swineshead, Lincolnshire. The watching brief monitored the excavation of footing trenches for a single dwelling and an adjoining garage plot.

Swineshead is an area of archaeological potential with evidence of Romano-British activity within the locality. Swineshead village itself has origins within the Anglo-Saxon period, becoming an extensive and prosperous market town by the medieval period.

The watching brief revealed a sequence of undated and recent deposits, as well as several cut features. A probable boundary ditch was revealed and although undated was sealed by subsoil of 15th-16th century date, suggesting that the ditch is medieval or earlier. The subsoil was perhaps formed by ploughing and was cut by several post-medieval pits and gullies, including a pit dated to the 18th century

A lack of finds suggests that the features are a product of an agrarian landscape rather than a sign of settlement activity.

2. INTRODUCTION

2.1 Definition of a Watching Brief

An archaeological watching brief is defined as “*a formal programme of observation and investigation conducted during any operation carried out for non-archaeological reasons. This will be within a specified area or site on land, inter-tidal zone or underwater, where there is a possibility that archaeological deposits maybe disturbed or destroyed.*” (IfA 2008).

2.2 Planning Background

Archaeological Project Services was commissioned by Mr D P Booth to undertake a watching brief during groundworks associated with the excavation of footing trenches for a single dwelling and adjoining garage. Approval for the development was sought through the submission of planning applications B/08/0124 and B/10/0281. The watching brief was carried out on the 7th and 8th June 2011.

2.3 Topography and Geology

Swineshead is situated 10km southwest of Boston and 18km southeast of Sleaford, within in the administrative district of Boston, Lincolnshire (Fig. 1).

North End lies approximately 1km to the north-northwest of the village centre, at approximately 5m OD, at National Grid Reference TF 2318 4174.

Local soils are the Romney series, typically coarse silty gleyic brown calcareous alluvial soils developed on marine alluvium (Robson 1990, 26).

2.4 Archaeological Setting

Evidence for Prehistoric and Romano-British occupation of the Swineshead area to date is relatively sparse.

Chance finds of two stone axes of Bronze Age date have been recorded approximately 500m north of Boston Road (SMR B19/030 and B19/023). Further to these finds, a significant quantity of Romano-British pottery has been collected during field walking and a series of crop marks of late-prehistoric/Romano-British date have been identified 750m to the north of the development area (SMR. B19/001; 002; 004; 012; 023; 032).

The earliest reference to the modern day village of Swineshead is within the Anglo-Saxon Chronicle in *c.* 675AD where it is referred to as *Swines hæfed*, possibly meaning ‘the source of the Swin’ (Ekwall 1989, 457).

A focus of late Saxon activity has been identified to the north of the village. A 10th to 11th century pit was recorded during a watching brief at North End to the west of the site (Moulis 1996b). Field boundary ditches of contemporary and mid Saxon date were recorded during an evaluation slightly further to the south (Albone 1999).

Swineshead was relatively prosperous during the medieval period. St Mary’s Abbey was founded at Swineshead in February 1135 (Southworth, 1996, 15). The market town was much bigger than the modern settlement, with charters for two annual fairs.

Settlement at Swineshead has continued to the modern day. Evidence of medieval and post-medieval settlement activity has been identified in archaeological works undertaken within North End and its periphery (Moulis, 1996a, 1996b). A possible wall noted during the course of a watching brief on land at North End may represent the location of a post-medieval building in the area.

3. AIMS

The aim of the archaeological investigation was to ensure that any archaeological features exposed during the groundworks should be recorded and, if present, to determine their date, function and origin.

4. METHODS

The foundation trenches for the house footings were excavated using a mechanical excavator fitted with a 0.6m

bucket. Trenches were then cleaned and rendered vertical, with the features present appropriately recorded. Several features were noted to be cutting the natural deposits and where possible finds were retrieved in order to aid dating. Each deposit was allocated a unique reference number (context number) with an individual written description. A list of all contexts and their descriptions appears as Appendix 1. A photographic record was compiled and sections were drawn at a scale of 1:10. Recording was undertaken according to standard Archaeological Project Services practice.

Following excavation, finds were examined and a period date assigned where possible (Appendix 2). The records were also checked and a stratigraphic matrix produced. Phasing was assigned based on the nature of the deposits and recognisable relationships between them and supplemented by artefact dating.

5. RESULTS

Following post-excavation analysis four phases were identified:

Phase 1	Natural deposits
Phase 2	Medieval deposits
Phase 3	Undated deposits
Phase 4	Post-medieval and recent deposits

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

5.1 Phase 1 Natural Deposits

The earliest deposits encountered were the natural brown-grey clay deposits (004) encountered within the southwest side of the footing trenches. Overlying these clay deposits was natural yellow-brown sandy silt alluvium, (003) = (005) and this was

extant across the foundation trenching (Figure 5, Section 1).

5.2 Phase 2 Medieval Deposits

Toward the north end of the footings was a linear cut [024], (Figure 8, Section 9; Plate 7) measuring 3.05m wide x at least 0.38m in depth, the width may not be representative of the size of the feature, but of an oblique section through it. The base was not observed, but the sides were irregular. Deposits (025) and (026) were observed in the lower section of the pit and were a pale brownish grey sandy-silt with shell inclusions. The upper fill of the pit (027) was a soft orange and brown mottled sandy-silt with frequent shell and charcoal fragments. This was directly below subsoil (028).

Centrally located within the trenching was a linear feature [020] that is probably a continuation of [024] (Figure 7, Section 7 and Figure 8, Section 8; Plate 6). Dimensions of the feature are unclear, but it was at least 3m in width x 0.5m in depth. The sides are irregular from steep to shelving and the base was not exposed within the trenching. A deposit of bluish grey ashy silt (021) was present in the east edge of the linear, the only other fill observed was a soft, mottled brown sandy-silt (022). This in turn was sealed by subsoil (023).

Subsoil was present across the majority of the site (002) = (006) = (023) = (028). A fragment of Bourne D ware, dating from the 15th or 16th century, was recovered from deposit (023). This layer sealed a number of features and their associated deposits, indicating that they probably pre-date the 15th/16th century.

5.3 Phase 3 Undated Deposits

A linear feature [018] ran northeast-southwest along the northwest footings trench, this was only partially evident in section but was at least 2.1m wide and

0.59m in depth (Figure 7, Section 6). The partial section of the feature that was recorded, noted only a single fill of friable, yellowish-brown sandy silt (019), with occasional shell and animal bone.

A further undated feature was present in the southwest facing section of the northernmost trench (Figure 8, Section 10; Plate 5). It is likely to represent the cut of a linear feature [029] 1.5m wide x at least 0.24m in depth. The trench was not deep enough to show an entire section of the feature. Two fills are present in the section, (030) a soft grey sandy clay, 0.23m + in depth and (031), a soft mottled brown sandy silt, 0.2m in depth, that possibly represents a levelling layer or the purposeful backfilling of the ditch.

5.4 Phase 4 Post-medieval and recent deposits

Several of the features observed were cutting the subsoil layer meaning that they probably post-date the 15th/16th century.

In the south-eastern corner of the site, pit [007], cut through the subsoil and natural alluvial deposits (Figure 4, Section 2 and Figure 5, Section 3). It measured at least 1.75m x 1.90m x 0.75m, although was evident only in the sections of the trenches and not in plan. The sections suggest it had irregular sides but the feature was not excavated to the base. Only a single fill (008) of soft dark-brown sandy-silt was observed. A section of clay pipe stem dating to the 18th century was recovered from the fill.

Truncating [007], making it later in date, was linear [009], which also cut the natural alluvium and may represent a shallow ditch. It was 1.2m wide and 0.31m deep, and had a single fill of greyish-brown sandy silt (010) (Figure 5, Section 2; Plate 2). Diagonally opposite this feature in the opposing section was a further cut [013] (Figure 6, Section 4; Plate 3). Although slightly larger, 1.4m wide x 0.58m deep,

the fill (014) was similar to (010), therefore [013] may be a continuation of cut [009], which would give the linear, a northwest/southeast alignment.

Overlying both [009] and part of [007] was deposit (011) which probably represents a levelling layer.

In the eastern area of the footings, cut through both the subsoil (006) and the natural alluvium (005) was a pit [015] (Figure 6, Section 5; Plate 4). Although not fully excavated, it was 1.4m wide and at least 0.47m deep. It contained two fills, (016), the lower being a friable, greyish-brown, sandy-silt with frequent shell and charcoal fragments. The upper fill (017) was greyish brown clay/sand silt with fewer shell and charcoal fragments.

Topsoil (001) = (012) covered the majority of the site, except for the northern corner of trenching which was covered with modern demolition rubble (032), likely to be from a barn that was originally located adjacent to the site.

6. DISCUSSION

The majority of features were observed only in the trench section and not in plan making interpretation difficult.

In the northern half of the house footings was a 3m wide ditch, [020/024]. Aligned approximately north-south, this was perhaps a boundary. This did not yield any dating evidence but was overlain by subsoil that contained 15th – 16th century pottery. This perhaps suggests that ditch [020/024] was medieval.

A further ditch, [018], perhaps also a boundary, was located on the west side of the footings, while a steep sided gully [029] was recorded in the northern footing. Both of these were undated. However, gully [029] is located in the approximate area previously occupied by a building which is depicted on maps dating from

1889 and later. It is possible that this gully is related to that former building.

Subsoil covered much of the site and, as noted above, contained 15th – 16th century pottery. It is likely that this was formed through ploughing of the area, and the incorporated artefacts may have entered the area in a manuring scatter. Cutting the subsoil were an 18th century pit [007] and a shallow gully [009], perhaps for drainage. Another gully [013] may be an extension of [009]. A further pit [015] was also recorded and although this lacked dating evidence it cut the subsoil and hence is post-medieval. Levelling layers, topsoil and modern dumps overlay the archaeological remains.

A general lack of finds may suggest that the features are related to agrarian practices rather than a sign of settlement activity.

7. CONCLUSION

The watching brief was undertaken due to the location of the site being adjacent to areas of previous medieval and post-medieval settlement remains. Although several features were revealed in the footings trenches, the majority of these remain undated due to the lack of dateable material. Late medieval subsoil, formed by ploughing, seals a number of earlier features. However the majority of features are either undateable or date to the post-medieval period and are likely to represent a continuation of agricultural activity on the site.

8. ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

Archaeological Project Services wishes to acknowledge the assistance of Mr D P Booth for commissioning the work and the subsequent report. The work was coordinated by Gary Taylor who edited this report along with Tom Lane. Jenny Young, the Boston Planning

Archaeologist, kindly allowed examination of the parish files and library maintained by Heritage Lincolnshire.

9. PERSONNEL

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 Site Supervisor: Bob Garland
 Finds processing: Denise Buckley
 Photographic reproduction: Sue Unsworth
 Illustration: Gary Taylor, Liz Murray
 Post-excavation analysis: Liz Murray

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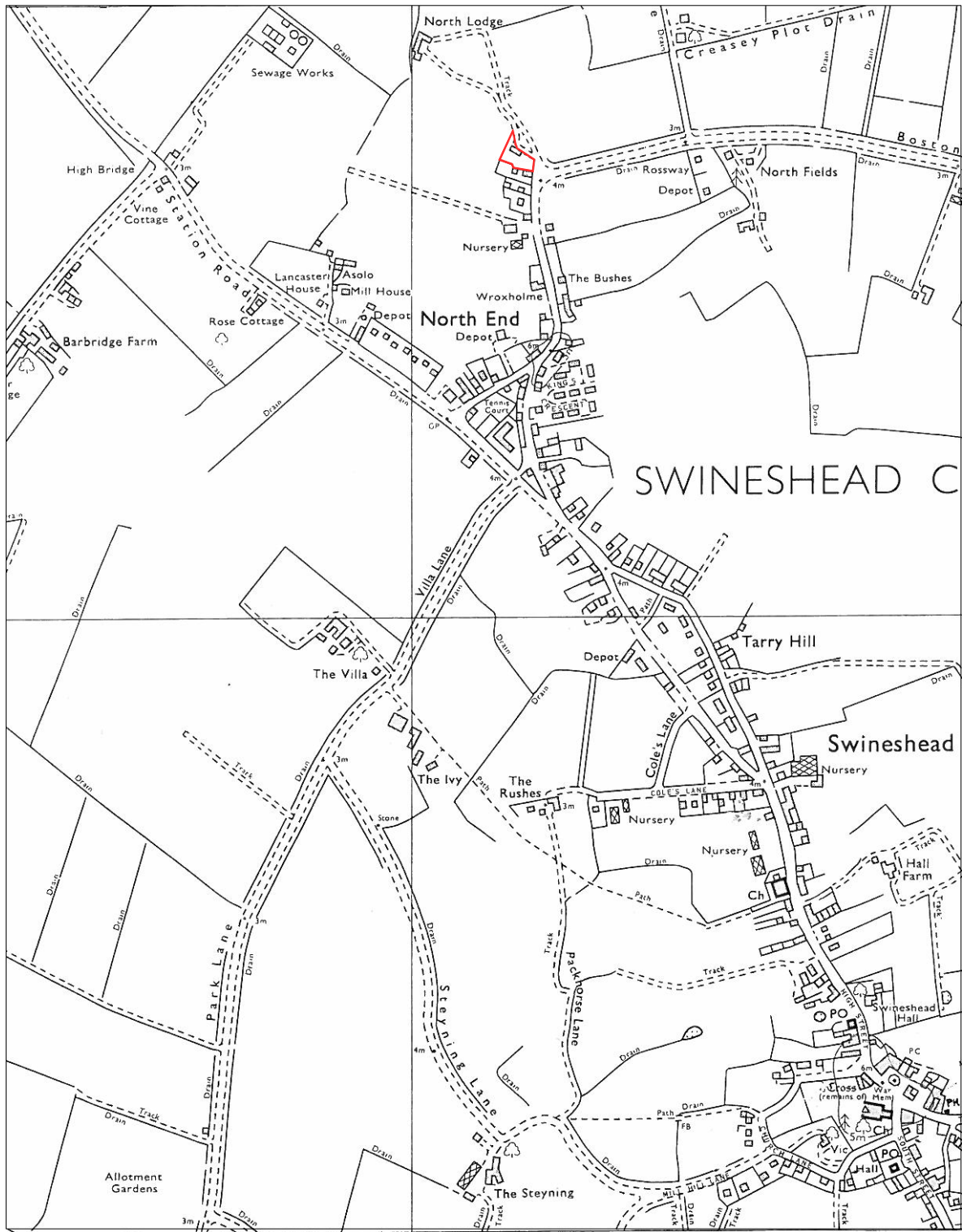
11. ABBREVIATIONS

APS Archaeological Project Services

IfA Institute for Archaeologists



Figure 1: General Location Plan



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23

TF



THE SITE



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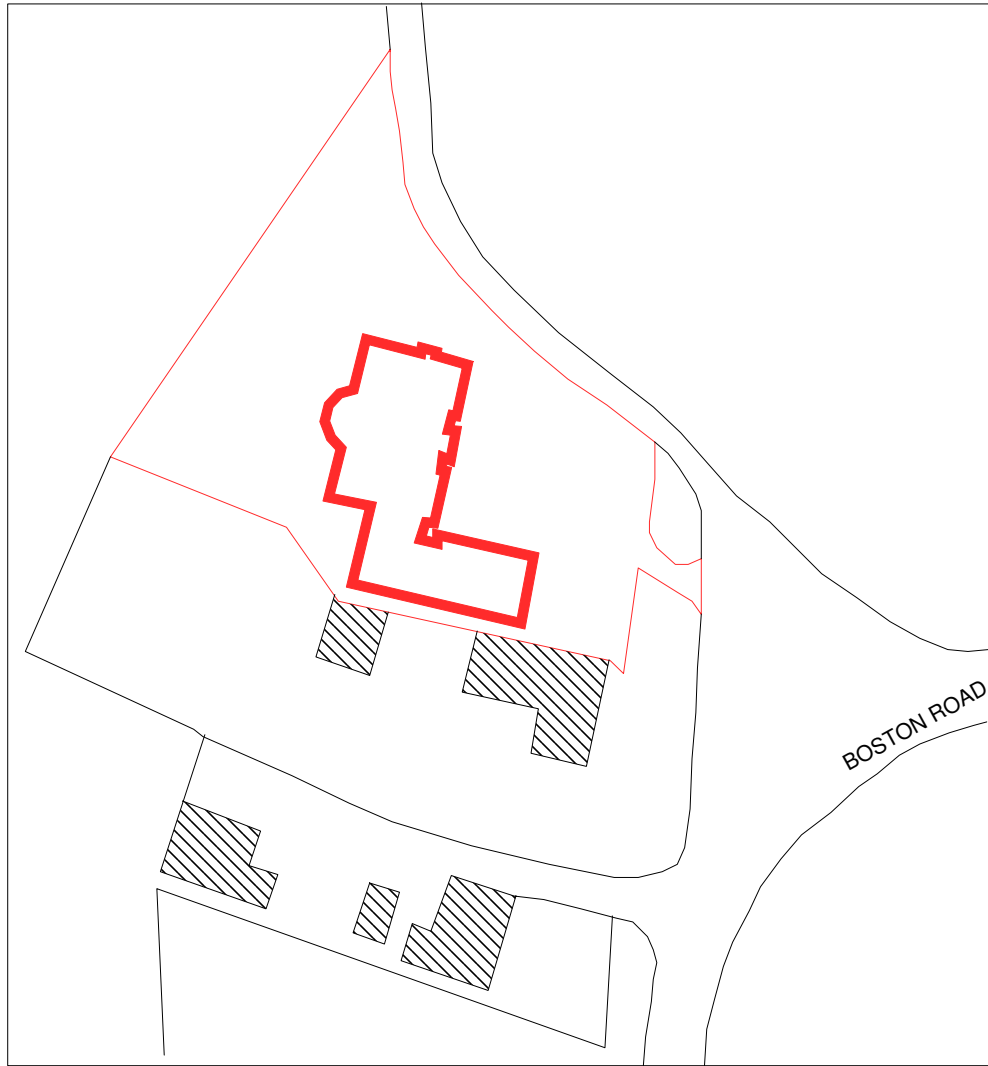


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Figure 2: Site Location Map




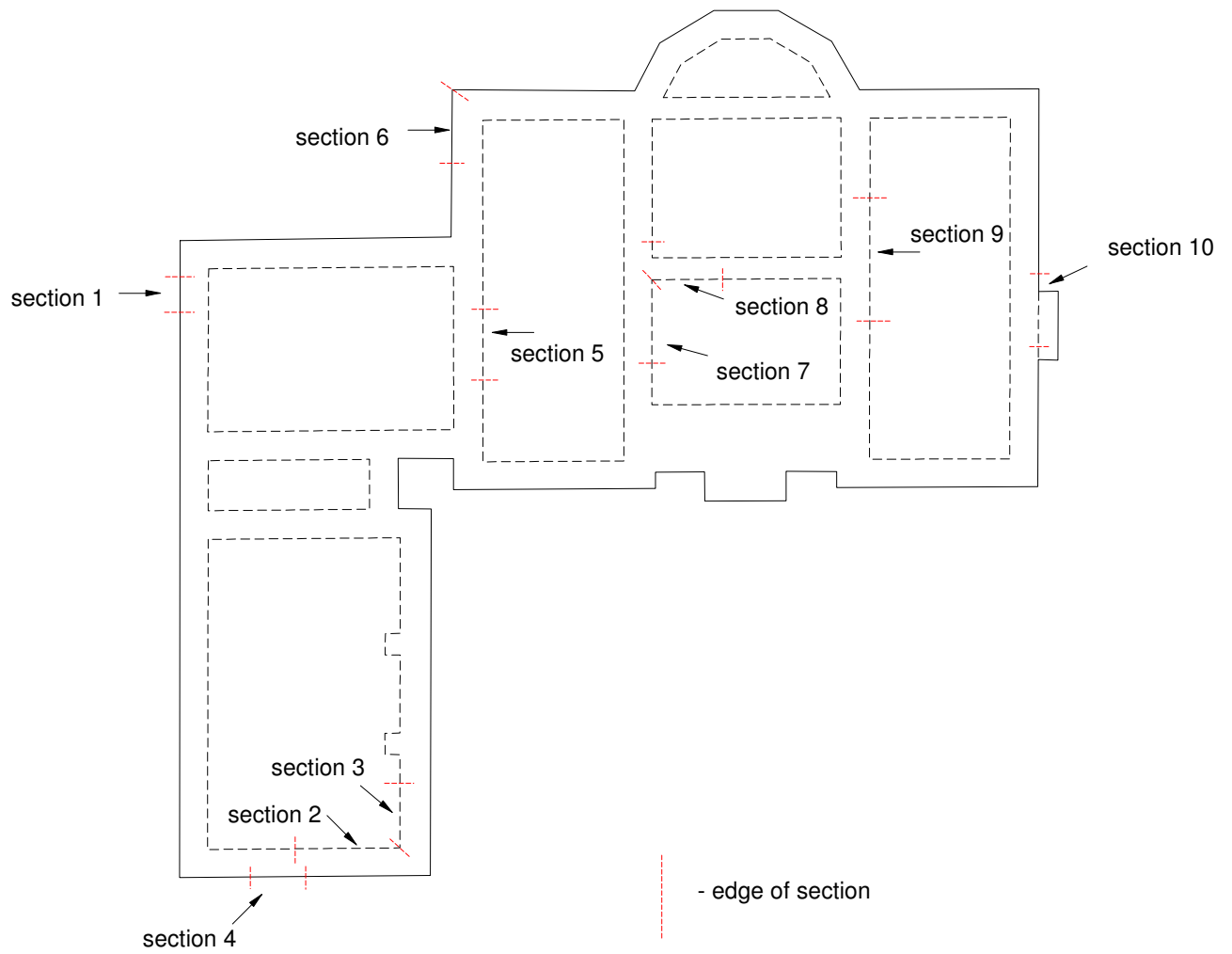
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Figure 3: Detailed Site Location Plan



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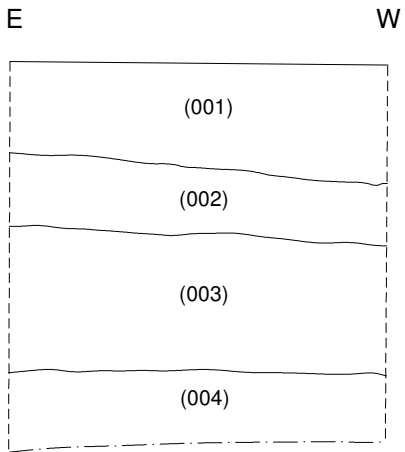
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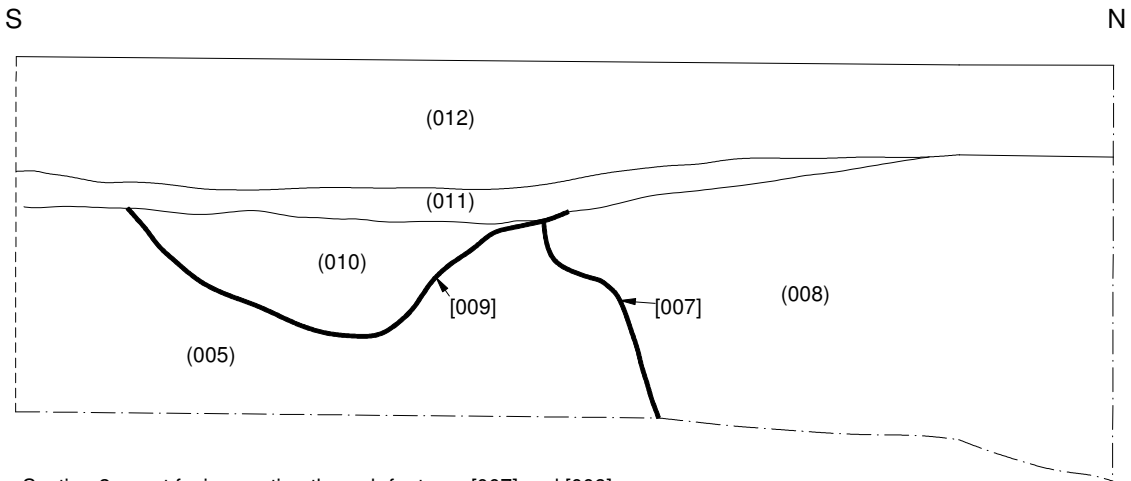
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Figure 4: Foundation plan with section locations



Section 1 - representative section of deposits observed



Section 2 - east facing section through features [007] and [009]




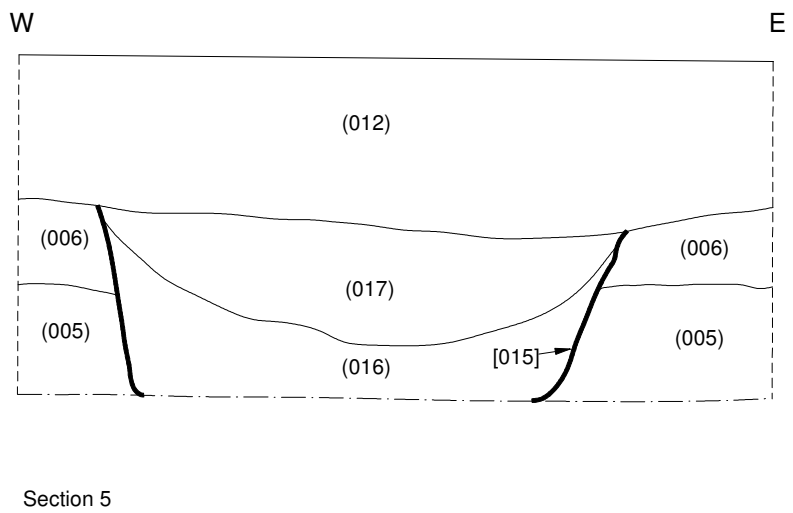
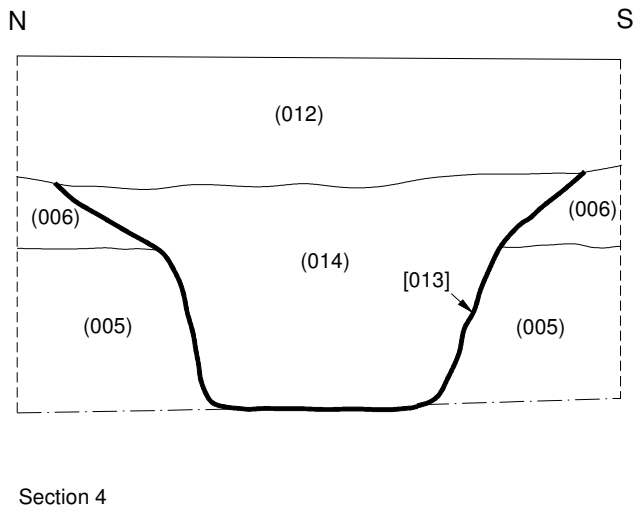
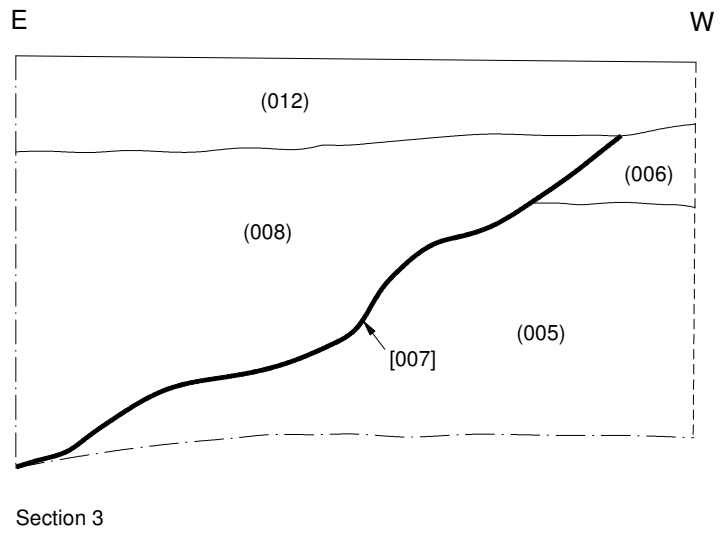
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Figure 5: Sections 1 and 2



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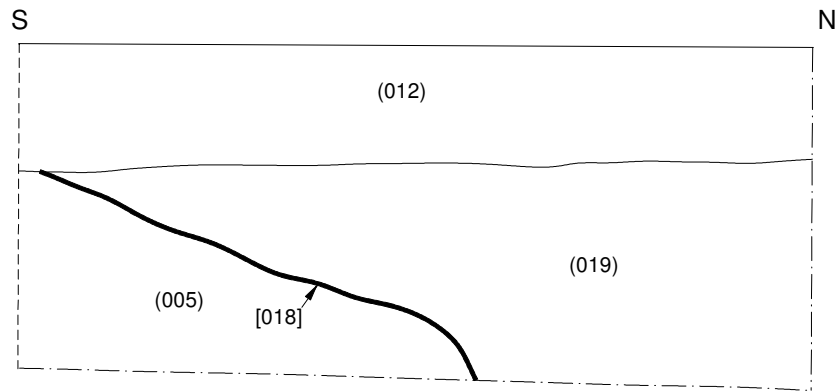
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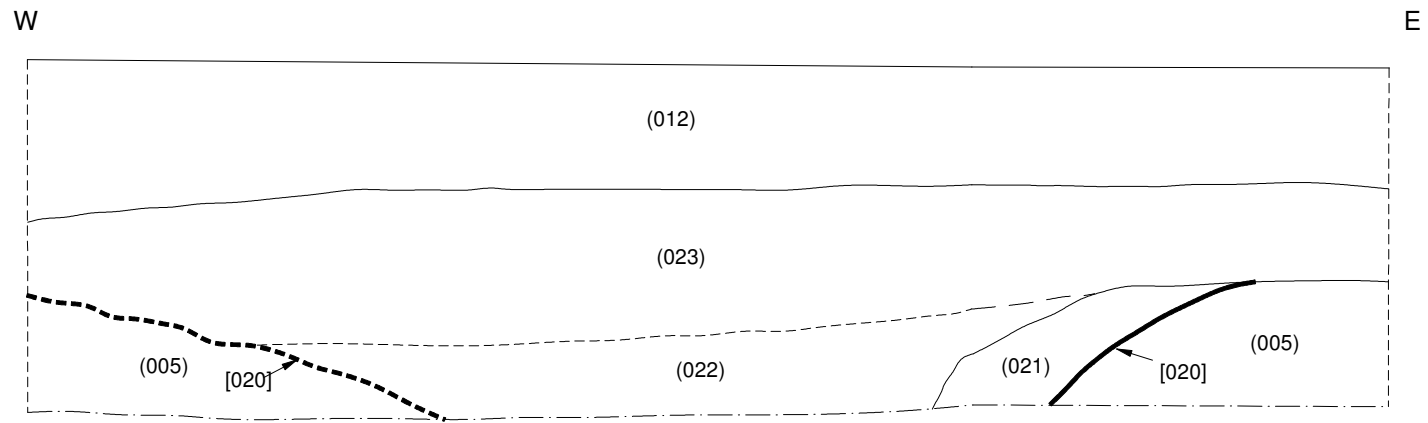
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Figure 6: Sections 3, 4 and 5



Section 6



Section 7




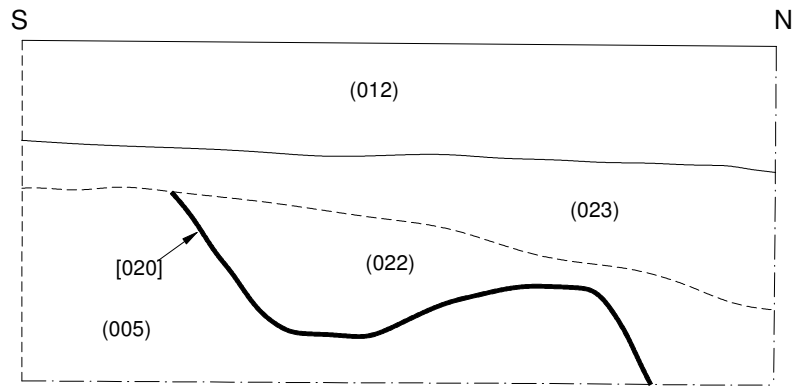
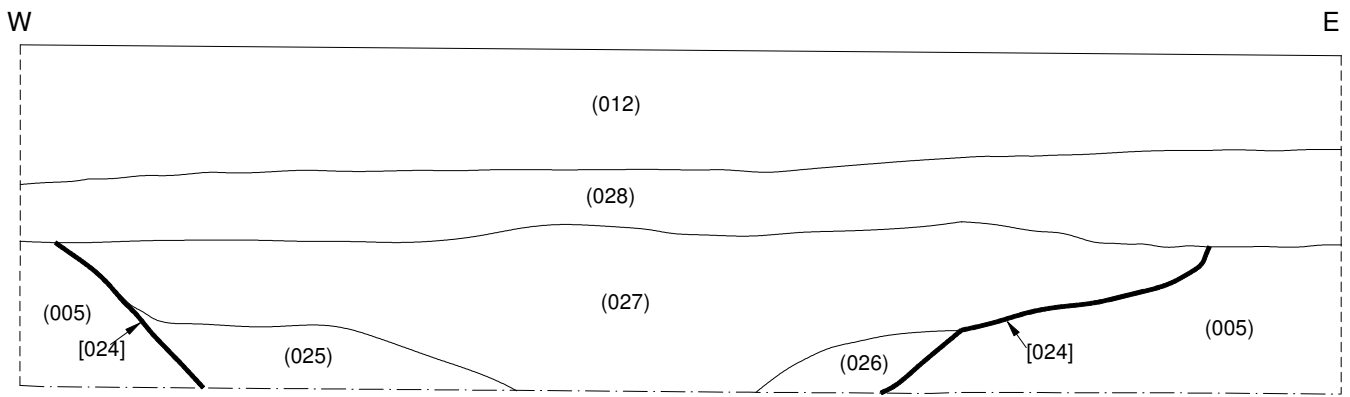
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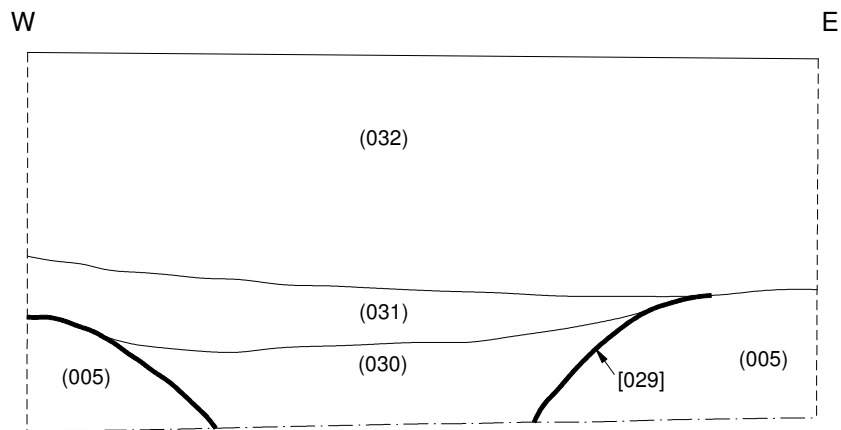
Figure 7: Sections 6 and 7



Section 8



Section 9



Section 10



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Figure 8: Sections 8, 9 and 10

Plates



Plate 1: The foundation trenches



Plate 2: Features [009] (to the middle of the section) and [007] (to the right)



Plate 3: Linear [013], a continuation of [009]



Plate 4: Pit [015]

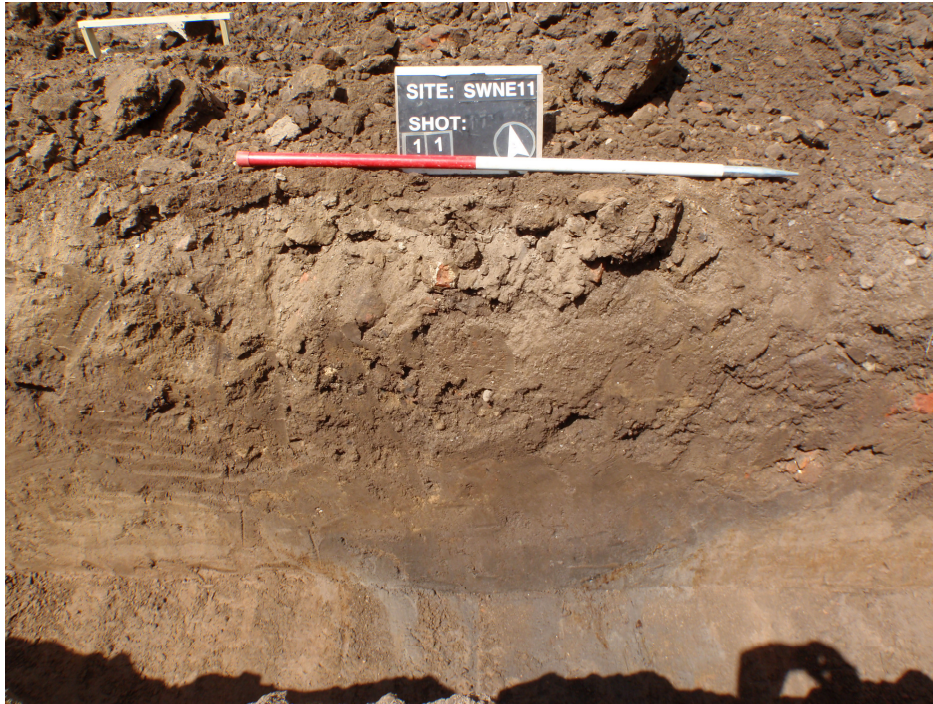


Plate 5: Linear [029], also present in the base of the trench



Plate 6: Pit [020]



Plate 7: Linear
[024] a
continuation of
[029]

Appendix 1

CONTEXT SUMMARY

Context	Trench	Description	Interpretation
001	Footings	Friable, greyish-brown sandy-silt, up to 0.31m deep	Topsoil
002	Footings	Friable/soft, mid-brown sandy-silt, up to 0.2m deep	Subsoil
003	Footings	Soft, yellowish-brown sandy-silt, up to 0.4m deep	Natural alluvial deposit
004	Footings	Firm/plastic, brown and grey mottle clay	Natural
005	Footings	Same as (003)	Natural alluvial deposit
006	Footings	Same as (002)	Subsoil
007	Footings	Cut, 1.7 x 1.9 x 0.75m, irregular sides, not fully exposed – only seen in section	Pit, poss 18 th C
008	Footings	Soft, dark brownish-grey, clayey-sand with occasional charcoal flecks	Fill of [007]
009	Footings	Cut, 1.12 wide x 0.31 deep, moderately steep sides and concave base	Pit/Linear? Possible continuation of [013]
010	Footings	Soft, greyish-brown, sandy-silt, 0.31m max depth	Fill of [009]
011	Footings	Moderately compacted, pale brown, mottled clay/sand/silt, up to 0.1m deep	Levelling layer?
012	Footings	Same as (001)	Topsoil
013	Footings	Cut, 1.4 wide x 0.58 deep, with irregular sides and relatively flat base	Linear? Possibly a continuation of [009]
014	Footings	Soft/friable, greyish-brown sandy-silt, occasional brick frags., 0.58m deep max.	Fill of [013]
015	Footings	Cut, 1.4m wide x at least 0.47 deep, steep sides, base unknown as not bottomed	Pit?
016	Footings	Soft, brown-grey clayey-silt, frequent shell frags and occasional charcoal flecks, 0.45m deep max	Fill of [015]
017	Footings	Friable, grey-brown sandy-silt, occasional shell and charcoal frags, 0.32m deep max	Upper fill of [015]
018	Footings	Cut, at least 2.1m wide x 0.59m deep, gradual then steep sides, N/S alignment	Linear

019	Footings	Friable, yellowish-brown sandy-silt, occasional shell and animal bone, at least 0.59m deep	Fill of [018]
020	Footings	Cut, dimensions unknown due to oblique sections, at least 0.5m deep	Pit? Poss 15 th /16 th Century
021	Footings	Soft, blue-grey ashy-silt, occasional charcoal flecks, at least 0.25m deep	Fill of [020]
022	Footings	Soft/friable, mottled brown sandy-silt, occasional charcoal flecks, at least 0.3 m deep	Upper fill of [020]
023	Footings	Friable, mottled brown sandy silt, occasional charcoal flecks, 0.37m deep max	Fill/levelling layer poss 15 th /16 th century
024	Footings	Cut, 3.05 wide x 0.38m + deep, gently sloping sides, base not exposed	Pit?
025	Footings	Soft, pale brownish-grey sandy-silt, shell and occasional charcoal flecks, 0.22m +	Fill of [024]
026	Footings	Same as (025)	Fill of [024]
027	Footings	Soft, brown with orange lenses and black and white flecks, sandy silt, frequent shell and charcoal, 0.43m +	Fill of [024] Prob 19 th /20 th century
028	Footings	Moderate, pale brown sandy silt, occasional shell and charcoal, 0.17m max	Fill/levelling layer over [024]
029	Footings	Cut, 1.5m wide x 0.24m + deep, gently sloping sides, base not exposed, likely NE/SW alignment	Linear? Poss continuation of [024]
030	Footings	Soft, grey sandy/clayey silt, 0.23m +	Fill of [029]
031	Footings	Soft, mottled brown sandy-silt, 0.2m max	Upper fill of [029]
032	Footings	Friable, light brown sandy-silt with frequent demolition rubble, including brick and plastic, 0.6m max depth	Modern disturbance/ demolition layer

Appendix 2

THE FINDS

POST ROMAN POTTERY

By Anne Boyle

Introduction

All the material was recorded at archive level in accordance with the guidelines laid out in Slowikowski *et al.* (2001) and to conform to Lincolnshire County Council's *Archaeology Handbook*. The pottery codenames (Cname) are in accordance with the Post Roman pottery type series for Lincolnshire, as published in Young *et al.* (2005). A total of eight sherds from eight vessels, weighing 158 grams was recovered from the site.

Methodology

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

Condition

All the pottery is in fairly fresh condition despite being redeposited. The medieval sherds show signs of flashing and misfiring, this may be the result of use or occurred during production.

Results

Table 1, Post Roman Pottery Archive

Cname	Full name	Earliest date	Latest date	NoS	NoV	W (g)
BOSTTT	Boston Glazed ware - Toynton type	1230	1330	2	2	40
BOU	Bourne D ware	1350	1650	1	1	31
ENPO	English Porcelain	1750	1900	1	1	16
GRE	Glazed Red Earthenware	1500	1650	1	1	28
LERTH	Late Earthenwares	1750	1900	1	1	10
MEDLOC	Medieval local fabrics	1150	1450	1	1	25
WEST	Westerwald stoneware	1600	1800	1	1	8
			TOTAL	8	8	158

Provenance

Pottery was recovered from contexts (001), (008), (023) and (027).

Range

All the wares present are typically found in assemblages from this area.

Potential

All the pottery is stable and poses no problems for long-term storage. No further work is required on the assemblage.

Summary

A small assemblage of mixed date was recovered from the site.

CERAMIC BUILDING MATERIAL

By Anne Boyle

Introduction

All the material was recorded at archive level in accordance with the guidelines laid out by the ACBMG (2001) and to conform to Lincolnshire County Council's *Archaeology Handbook*. A total of four fragments of ceramic building material, weighing 221 grams was recovered from the site.

Methodology

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

Condition

All the fragments are in poor condition.

Results

Table 2, *Ceramic Building Material Archive*

Cxt	Cname	Full name	Fabric	NoF	W (g)	Description	Date
001	MODTIL	Modern tile	WHITE	1	10	Mortar	19th to 20th
001	PANT	Pantile		1	40		19th to 20th
008	BRK	Brick		1	134	Abraded	16th to 18th
027	PANT	Pantile		1	37	Flake	19th to 20th
			TOTAL	4	221		

Provenance

Brick and tile were recovered from contexts (001), (008) and (027).

Potential

All of the brick and tile is suitable for discard.

Summary

A small collection of late brick and tile was recovered from the site.

FAUNAL REMAINS

By Paul Cope-Faulkner

Introduction

A total of 8 (256g) fragments of animal bone were recovered from stratified contexts.

Provenance

The animal bone was retrieved from the fills of pits (008 and 027) and the fill of a ditch (019).

Condition

The overall condition of the remains was good to moderate.

Results

Table 3, Fragments Identified to Taxa

Cxt	Taxon	Element	Side	Number	W (g)	Comments
008	cattle	phalange		1	19	
	sheep/goat	scapula		1	14	
019	cattle	radius		1	71	partial ulna attached
	horse	astragalus		1	87	
	large mammal	rib		1	14	
	large mammal	long bone		1	45	
027	oyster	shell	top	1	4	shucking notch at lip
	cockle	shell		1	2	

Summary

All the remains are likely to represent food waste with the exception of the horse. As a small collection the assemblage does not warrant further examination though should be retained as part of the site archive.

CLAY PIPE

By Gary Taylor

Introduction

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

Condition

The clay pipe is in good condition, though abraded.

Results

Table 4, Clay Pipes

Context no.	Bore diameter /64"					NoF	W(g)	Comments	Date
	8	7	6	5	4				
008				1		1	1	stem	18 th century

Provenance

The clay pipe was recovered from context (008). It is probably a fairly local product, perhaps of nearby Boston.

Range

A single 18th century stem was recovered.

Potential

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

OTHER FINDS

By Gary Taylor

Introduction

Four other finds weighing 338g were retrieved.

Condition

The other finds are in good condition, though the metal is corroded.

Results

Table 5, Other Materials

Cxt	Material	Description	NoF	W (g)	Date
001	mortar	Mortar, whitewashed, 19 th -early 20 th century	2	175	19 th -early 20 th century
	mortar	Mortar, moulded, post-medieval	1	138	
008	iron	nail	1	25	

Provenance

The other finds were recovered from contexts (001) and (008)

Range

Several pieces of mortar and a single iron nail were collected. Two of the pieces of mortar are whitewashed and clearly from the same structure. The other piece of mortar is unusual and appears to be moulded, but these indentations and other impressions may have been caused by the mortar being formed around some firm objects.

Potential

The other finds are of limited potential, though the moulded mortar is unusual.

SPOT DATING

The dating in Table 6 is based on the evidence provided by the finds detailed above.

Table 6, Spot dates

Cxt	Date	Comments
001	19th to 20th century	
008	18th century	Also contains earlier material
023	15th to 16th century	Based on a single sherd
027	19th to 20th	Date on CBM. Also contains earlier material

ABBREVIATIONS

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

REFERENCES

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

Archive catalogue 1, Post Roman Pottery

Cxt	Cname	Fabric	Form	NoS	NoV	W (g)	Part	Description	Date
001	ENPO		Bowl	1	1	16	Base	Floral transfer print	Late 19th to 20th
001	LERTH		Garden pot	1	1	10	BS		16th to 18th
001	WEST		Hollow	1	1	8	BS with UHJ	Folded handle?	16th to 17th
008	BOSTTT		Jug	1	1	12	BS	Internal deposit	Early 13th to early 14th
008	GRE		Bowl	1	1	28	Rim	Everted rim; ?ID	15th to 16th
008	MEDLOC	Reduced fine sandy	Jug/ jar	1	1	25	BS	Burnt; soot; flashing	13th to 15th
023	BOU	Slightly sandy + ca	Bowl	1	1	31	Rim		15th to 16th
027	BOSTTT		Bowl	1	1	28	BS	Oxidised over break; soot; ?ID	Early 13th to early 14th

Appendix 3

GLOSSARY

Alluvium	Deposits laid down by water. Marine alluvium is deposited by the sea, and fresh water alluvium is laid down by rivers and in lakes.
Anglo-Saxon	Pertaining to the period when Britain was occupied by peoples from northern Germany, Denmark and adjacent areas. The period dates from approximately AD 450-1066.
Bronze Age	A period characterised by the introduction of bronze into the country for tools, between 2250 and 800 BC.
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, <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.
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) that become contained by the 'cut' are referred to as its fill(s).
Layer	A layer is an accumulation of soil or other material that is not contained within a cut
Manuring Scatter	A distribution of artefacts, usually pottery, created by the spreading of manure and domestic refuse from settlements onto arable fields. Such scatters can provide an indication of the extent and period of arable agriculture in the landscape.
Medieval	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
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.
Redeposited	An artefact that is redeposited is one that has been removed in the past from its original place of deposition. Redeposition can introduce earlier artefacts into later deposits, <i>ie.</i> medieval or post-medieval ditch or pit digging may have invaded Roman levels, bringing Roman artefacts to the surface. When the medieval/post-medieval features are infilled the Roman artefacts become incorporated with those deposits; these Roman artefacts are said to be redeposited. If the age differences within an assemblage are not great it is sometimes difficult to determine if an artefact is redeposited or residual (<i>q.v.</i>).
Residual	Artefacts that are noticeably earlier than others in an assemblage are often described as residual. Residual artefacts may be ones that were used for a very long time, or items that were maintained as heirlooms/antiques. If the dates of artefacts within a

group do not exhibit major differences it can be difficult to determine if an artefact is residual or redeposited (*q.v.*)

Ridge and Furrow	The remains of arable cultivation consisting of raised rounded strips separated by furrows. It is characteristic of open field agriculture.
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, Denmark and adjacent areas.
Unstratified	Not related to definable layers (strata).

Appendix 4

THE ARCHIVE

The archive consists of:

32	Context records
1	Photographic record sheet
1	Section record sheet
1	Plan record sheet
2	Daily record sheet
10	Sheets of scale drawings
1	Stratigraphic matrix

All primary records are currently kept at:

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

The ultimate destination of the project archive is:

The Collection
Art and Archaeology in Lincolnshire
Danes Terrace
Lincoln
LN2 1LP

Accession Number LCNCC: 2011.100

Archaeological Project Services Site Code: SWNE11

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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