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**ARCHAEOLOGICAL INVESTIGATION  
(STRIP, MAP AND SAMPLE)  
ON LAND AT  
LODGE FARM  
WRESSLE, BROUGHTON  
NORTH LINCOLNSHIRE  
(WRLF14)**

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Work Undertaken For  
Barton Willmore Ltd.  
&  
Egdon Resources Ltd.

May 2014

Report Compiled by  
Neil Parker M.A.

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Accession No: BHCB  
OASIS Record No: archaeo11-179794

APS Report No: **54/14**

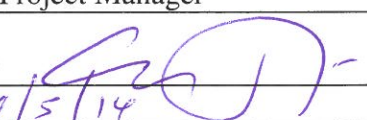
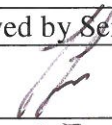
**ARCHAEOLOGICAL  
PROJECT  
SERVICES**





**Quality Control**  
**Lodge Farm, Wressle, Broughton,**  
**North Lincolnshire**  
**(WRLF14)**

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Post-excavation Analyst	Neil Parker

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Date: 20/5/14	Date: 27-5-14

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## 1. SUMMARY

*A programme of mitigation and archaeological investigation was required prior to and during development at Lodge Farm, Wressle (Broughton), North Lincolnshire. A previous desk-based assessment of the area identified extensive cropmarks of a probably post-medieval farmstead complex immediately to the north of the site and it was deemed possible that these might extend into the development area. Prehistoric barrows have also been identified nearby.*

*Potential impact to any archaeological remains was addressed by a programme of investigation which involved strip and plan recording of any remains revealed during machining in the specified area, and monitoring of other development groundworks on site. The archaeological features exposed were recorded in writing, graphically and photographically.*

*The topsoil was removed by mechanical excavator exposing the underlying natural substrate of windblown sands. A single undated curvilinear feature was exposed but it had been mostly ploughed out and may have represented an old hedge-line. Although undated, the feature does not appear on 19<sup>th</sup> and 20<sup>th</sup> century maps and probably pre-dates these*

*No artefacts were recovered during the investigation.*

## 2. INTRODUCTION

### 2.1 Planning Background

A Planning Application (MIN/2013/0281) was submitted to North Lincolnshire Council for the construction of a temporary wellsite for drilling of an exploratory borehole with associated structures and works on land at Lodge

Farm, Wressle, Broughton, North Lincolnshire. Permission has been granted, subject to conditions including the undertaking of a programme of archaeological works in accordance with a written scheme of investigation, submitted to and approved by the Planning Authority.

Archaeological Project Services was commissioned by Barton Willmore Ltd & Egdon Resources Ltd to undertake archaeological investigation during development works. The work was carried out between 30<sup>th</sup> April 2014 and 7<sup>th</sup> May 2014.

### 2.2 Topography and Geology

Broughton is located 7km southeast of Scunthorpe in the district of North Lincolnshire. The proposed development area lies 2.6km northeast of Broughton, close to the hamlet of Wressle, at National Grid Reference SE 9677 1112. The site lies to the east of Lodge Farm alongside the parish boundary with Appleby and encompasses some 1.56 hectares in total.

The site lies close to the junction of soils of the Milton Association, typically coarse gleyic calcareous earths, and Wallasea 1 Association, pelo-alluvial gley soils (Hodge *et al.* 1984, 255, 336). These soils are developed on a drift geology of blown sands which overlie a solid geology of Middle Jurassic Hibaldstow Limestone and Kirton Cementstones (GSGB 1982). The site lies on land that slopes gently down to the east towards the Ancholme valley at heights of between 5m and 4m OD.

### 2.3 Archaeological Setting

Desk-based research has indicated the presence of a number of prehistoric sites and findspots in the vicinity of the development site, notably a Bronze Age

barrow cemetery which lies to the southwest and a further barrow to the northeast. Cropmarks indicate a sizeable complex, probably a farmstead, of post-medieval date lying immediately to the north of the site. Historic maps show that the proposed development area has been open agricultural land throughout the latter part of the post-medieval period (Archaeological Project Services 2012).

### 3. AIMS AND OBJECTIVES

The aims of the mitigation were to preserve by record the significant archaeological remains at the site.

The aims of the investigation were to record and interpret the deposits and any archaeological features exposed during the investigation and development groundworks in the specified area. The objectives of the investigation were to determine the form and function of the archaeological features encountered, their spatial arrangement, and as far as practicable, recover dating evidence whilst establishing the sequence of the archaeological remains present on the site.

### 4. METHODS

Mitigation of potential impact to archaeological deposits was undertaken by a programme of strip and map recording in the development area. The topsoil was removed by a 13 tonne 360 degree mechanical excavator using a toothless bucket. The soil was removed in spits under archaeological supervision until archaeological deposits and/or the natural substrate was uncovered.

The exposed surface was inspected for archaeological remains.

Each deposit exposed during the evaluation was allocated a unique

reference number (context number) with an individual written description. A list of all contexts and their interpretations appears as Appendix 1. A photographic record was also compiled and sections were drawn at a scale of 1:10 and plans at 1:20. Recording of deposits encountered was undertaken according to standard Archaeological Project Services practice.

The location of the single feature was surveyed using a Thales Global Positioning System (GPS).

Following excavation, the records were checked and a stratigraphic matrix produced.

### 5. RESULTS (Figs 3 & 4, Plates 1-6)

The earliest deposit encountered was a soft build up of windblown sand, variously coloured from dark grey, light grey and pale yellow (101). Lying at an average depth of 4.6 - 4.65m AOD this formed the uppermost layer of natural substrate across the site and also the archaeological horizon.

Cutting the natural substrate was a single curvilinear feature, Group [102] (Plate 3). Excavated at the southern end [103], this 0.8m wide feature with a depth of 0.25m was filled with (104) a single deposit of soft, mid grey sand (Plate 4).

Excavated at the northern end [105] the scant remains of the feature measured 0.6m in width and had a depth of 0.1m. Filled with (107), an identical deposit to (104), the feature had been mostly ploughed away (Plate 5).

Covering this single feature and the natural substrate was a 0.35 – 0.4m thick deposit of ploughsoil (100). Mostly uniform in depth across the site, this mid grey brown, slightly silty sand was the uppermost layer

present on the site (Plate 6).

## 6. DISCUSSION

The natural substrate of windblown sand was consistent across the site as was the general level AOD. Variations in colour were caused by a mixture of natural processes such as bioturbation and wind and water disturbance along with the mechanical process of modern ploughing.

The single feature at the eastern side of the site, Group [102] defies accurate interpretation as there was so little of it remaining. Several slots were excavated across the remains of this feature, two being recorded as the only ones sufficient in the sandy deposits to accurately observe the feature's form. Ploughing had apparently removed much of this feature, if indeed there was ever much to remove. In its general form it resembled the remains of an old hedge line boundary but does not coincide with any boundary shown on 19<sup>th</sup>-20<sup>th</sup> century maps and probably pre-dates this period. No artefacts were recovered to date the feature and the function remains uncertain. The course of the feature, however

Ploughsoil across the investigation area was uniform very fine in nature, consisting mostly of silty sand, similar to the natural substrate.

## 7. CONCLUSIONS

Archaeological investigation in the form of strip and map recording was undertaken on land at Lodge Farm, Wressle (Broughton), North Lincolnshire in order to assess the impact of development work on any underlying archaeological deposits.

A single, undated curvilinear feature, Group [102] was encountered during the

work and may represent an old hedge line.

No other archaeological deposits were uncovered during the groundwork associated with the development.

## 8. ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

Archaeological Project Services wishes to acknowledge the assistance of Barton Willmore Ltd & Egdon Resources Ltd who commissioned this project. The work was coordinated by Gary Taylor who edited this report along with Tom Lane.

## 9. PERSONNEL

Project Coordinator: Gary Taylor  
Site Supervisors: Liz Murray, Neil Parker  
Photographic reproduction: Neil Parker  
CAD Illustration: Neil Parker  
Post-excavation Analyst: Neil Parker

## 10. BIBLIOGRAPHY

Archaeological Project Services, 2012 *Archaeological Desk-based Assessment of land at Lodge Farm, Wressle, Broughton, North Lincolnshire*, APS Report **79/12**

GSGB, 1982 *Brigg: Drift edition*, 1:50,000 map sheet **89**

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

## 11. ABBREVIATIONS

AOD Above Ordnance Datum  
APS Archaeological Project Services  
BGS British Geological Survey



IfA Institute for Archaeologists



Figure 1 - General location plan



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	Archaeological Project Services		
Project Name: Wressle Lodge Farm			
Scale 1:25,000	Drawn by:NP	Report No: 54/14	

Figure 2 Site location

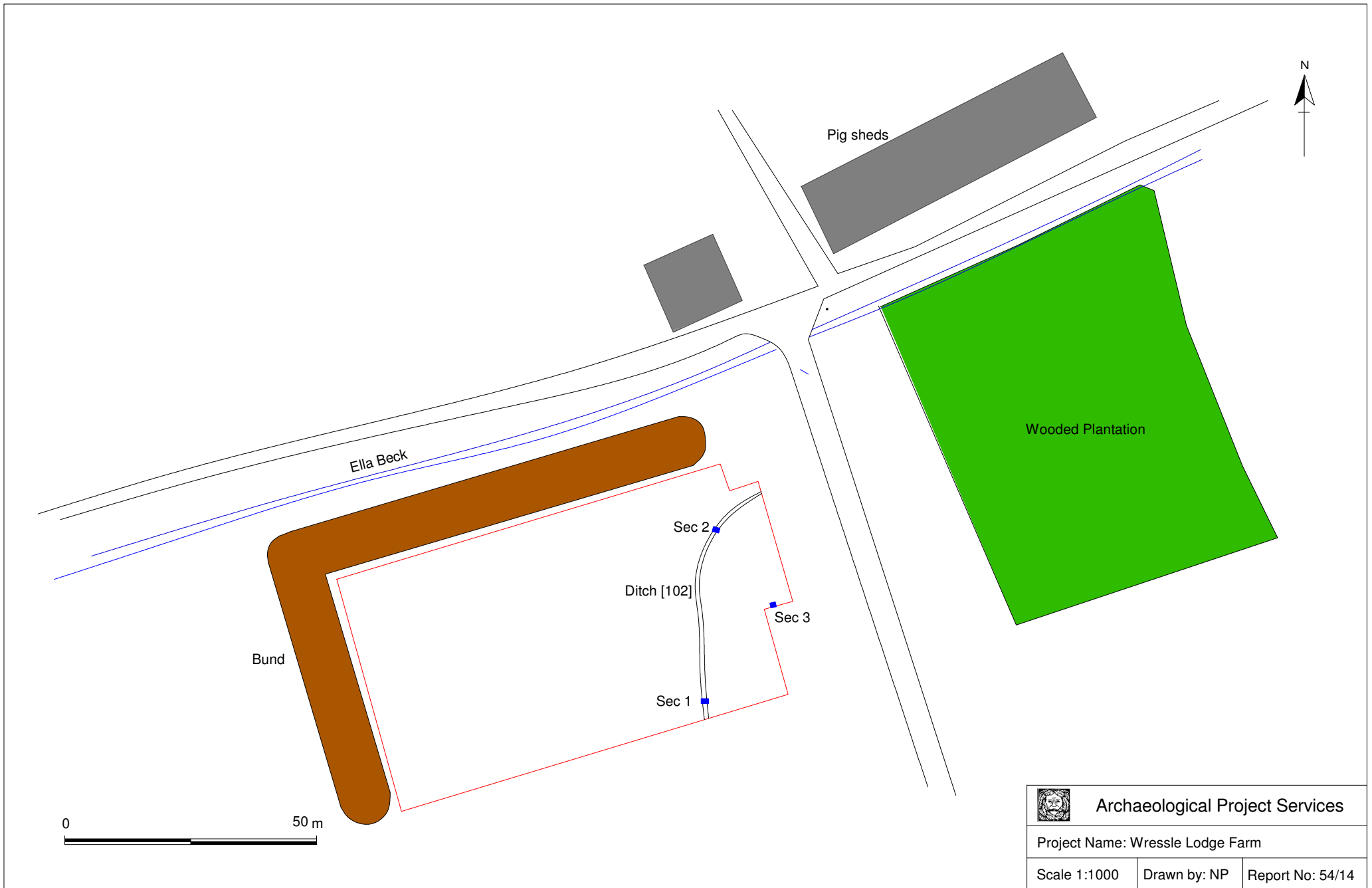

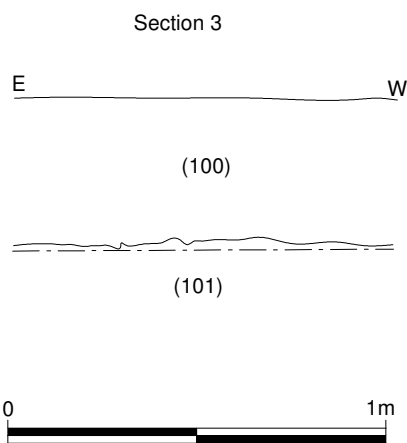
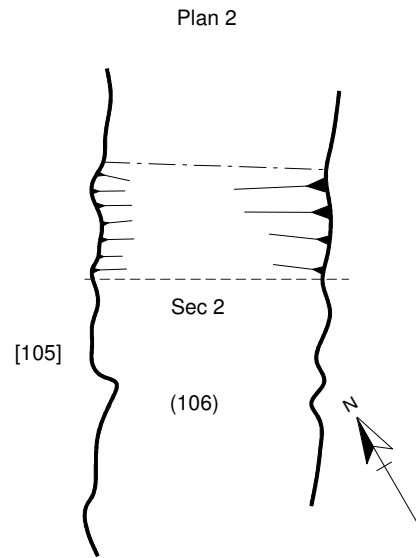
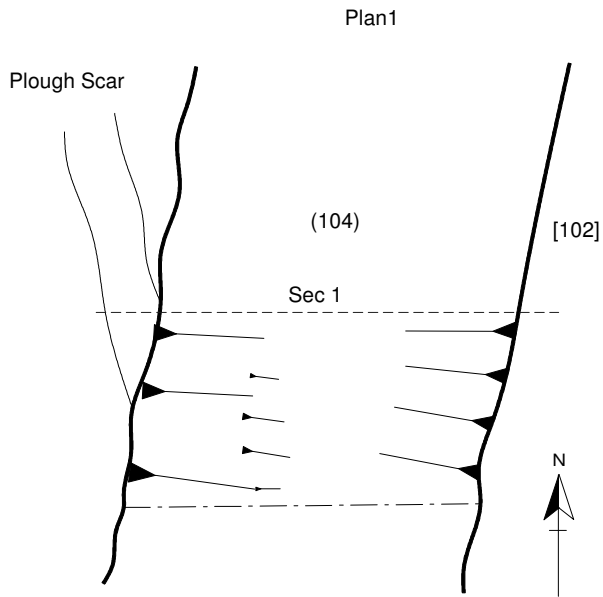
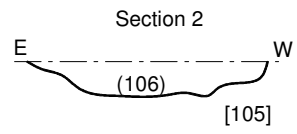
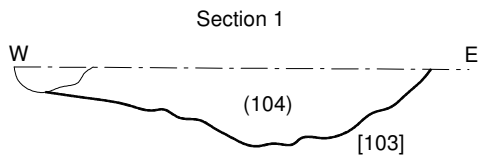


Figure 3. Site plan

	Archaeological Project Services	
Project Name: Wressle Lodge Farm		
Scale 1:1000	Drawn by: NP	Report No: 54/14




 <b>Archaeological Project Services</b>		
Project Name: Wressle Lodge Farm		
Scale 1:20	Drawn by: NP	Report No: 54/14

Figure 4 Plans and sections



## The Plates



**Plate 1.** The site prior to the commencement of the removal of the topsoil. Looking approximately southeast



**Plate 2.** Topsoil stripped directly onto the natural substrate of windblown sands. Note the heavy plough scarring. Looking approximately south.



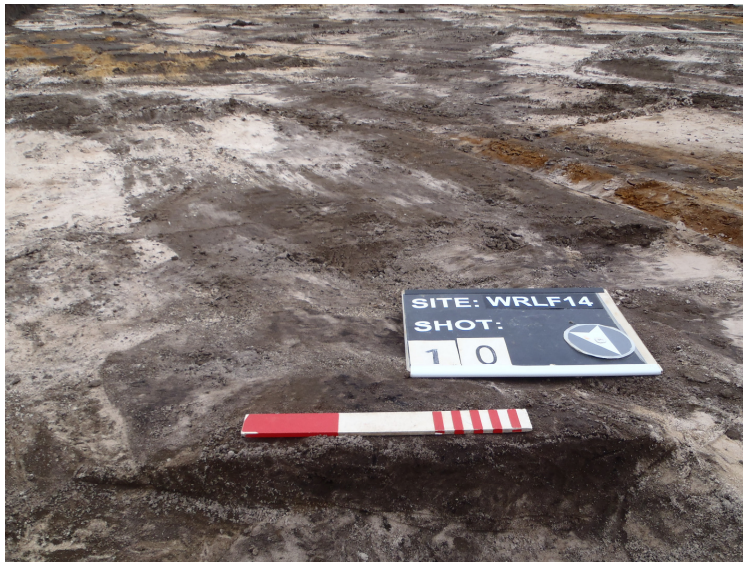
**Plate 3.** Curving linear ditch Group [102] on the left of the picture. Looking approximately SSW







**Plate 4.** Section 1 where ditch Group [102] was excavated as cut number [103]. Note the plough damage on the left of the picture. Looking north.



**Plate 5.** Section 2 where ditch Group [102] was excavated as cut number [105]. Here the ditch has been almost entirely ploughed out. Looking approximately SSW



**Plate 6.** Section 3. A representative section showing a mostly uniform depth of topsoil overlying the natural substrate. Looking south





## **Appendix 1**

### **Specification for archaeological investigation (strip, map and sample) on land at Lodge Farm, Wressle, Broughton, North Lincolnshire.**

#### **1 SUMMARY**

- 1.1 *A programme of mitigation and archaeological investigation is required prior to and during development at Lodge Farm, Clapp Gate, Broughton and Appleby, North Lincolnshire.*
- 1.2 *A previous desk-based assessment of the area identified extensive cropmarks of a probable post-medieval farmstead complex immediately to the north of the development site. It is possible that these remains extend into the development area. Prehistoric barrows have also been identified nearby.*
- 1.3 *Potential impact to any archaeological remains will be addressed by a programme of investigation which will involve strip and plan recording of any remains revealed during machining in the specified area, and monitoring of other development groundwork on site. The archaeological features exposed will be recorded in writing, graphically and photographically.*
- 1.5 *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 archaeological mitigation and investigations during development at Lodge Farm, Clapp Gate, Broughton and Appleby, Lincolnshire.
- 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 Broughton is located 7km southeast of Scunthorpe in the district of North Lincolnshire. The proposed development area lies 2.6km northeast of Broughton, close to the hamlet of Wressle, at National Grid Reference SE 9677 1112. The site lies to the east of Lodge Farm alongside the parish boundary with Appleby and encompasses some 1.56 hectares in total.

#### **4 PLANNING BACKGROUND**

- 4.1 A Planning Application (MIN/2013/0281) was submitted to North Lincolnshire Council for the construction of a temporary wellsite for drilling of an exploratory borehole with associated structures and works on land at Lodge farm, Clapp Gate, Broughton and Appleby, North Lincolnshire. Permission has been granted, subject to conditions including the undertaking of a programme of archaeological works in accordance with a written scheme of investigation,

submitted to and approved by the Planning Authority. The present document constitutes a written scheme for the investigation.

## 5 SOILS AND TOPOGRAPHY

5.1 The site lies close to the junction of soils of the Milton Association, typically coarse gleyic calcareous earths, and Wallasea 1 Association, pelo-alluvial gley soils (Hodge *et al.* 1984, 255, 336). These soils are developed on a drift geology of blown sands which overlie a solid geology of Middle Jurassic Hibaldstow Limestone and Kirton Cementstones (GSGB 1982). The site lies on land that slopes gently down to the east towards the Ancholme valley at heights of between 5m and 4m OD.

## 6 ARCHAEOLOGICAL OVERVIEW

6.1 Desk-based research has indicated the presence of a number of prehistoric sites and findspots in the vicinity of the development site, notably a Bronze Age barrow cemetery which lies to the southwest and a further barrow to the northeast. However, despite this, there is low to moderate potential for any further prehistoric evidence surviving at the site. Cropmarks indicate a sizeable complex, probably a farmstead, of post-medieval date lying immediately to the north of the site. Historic maps show that the proposed development area has been open agricultural land throughout the latter part of the post-medieval period (Archaeological Project Services 2012).

## 7 AIMS AND OBJECTIVES

7.1 The aims of the mitigation will be to preserve by record the significant archaeological remains at the site.

7.2 The aims of the investigation will be:

7.2.1 To record and interpret the deposits and any archaeological features exposed during the investigation and development groundworks in the specified area.

7.3 The objectives of the investigation will be to:

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

7.3.2 Determine the spatial arrangement of the archaeological features encountered;

7.3.3 As far as practicable, recover dating evidence from the archaeological features;

7.3.4 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 investigation.

8.1.2 The work will be undertaken according to the relevant codes of practise issued by the Institute for 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

- 8.2.2 Mitigation of potential impact to archaeological deposits will be by a programme of strip and map recording in the specified area, and monitoring of development groundwork elsewhere on site, with sample excavation of significant features. Should significant archaeological remains be restricted in extent, then the stripping will terminate once the limit of the remains is established. However, if archaeological remains are more extensive the area of investigation will be expanded to establish their limits.
- 8.2.3 The investigations will be undertaken prior to the groundwork phase of development in the defined area, and includes the archaeological supervision of stripping of the specified area of the site. The stripping will be undertaken by a back-actor excavator using a toothless bucket and will be undertaken in spits down to the top of archaeological deposits or natural, whichever is revealed first. The excavator will be directed to not track over areas already stripped, and any revealed archaeological remains will be demarcated to ensure they are not disturbed until they have been archaeologically-investigated. Features revealed by the strip will be planned by dGPS and sampled by excavation to determine their date and nature.
- 8.2.4 All discrete features (eg, pits, postholes) will be subject to a minimum of half-sectioning, so that 50% of the feature is excavated. Postholes in fence lines will be sampled at an appropriate level according to their date and nature (eg, 1 in 10 for post-medieval/early modern; 1 in 5 for medieval; alternate examples of Saxon or earlier date).
- 8.2.5 Linear features directly associated with structures or settlement will be sampled at up to 10m intervals in 1m wide sections to allow an informed interpretation of their date and function. Linear features associated with agriculture (field boundaries) will be sampled at wider intervals as appropriate with the aim of establishing their date and nature. Junctions of linears and other features will also be excavated to determine stratigraphic relationships.
- 8.2.6 All industrial features including "domestic" ovens and hearths will be 100% excavated and sampled for analysis.
- 8.2.7 Previous research has identified Bronze Age barrows, some of which were investigated and contained cremations, near to the proposed development area. In the event that any similar remains are revealed at the development site they will be thoroughly investigated. All burials or cremations, or any placed/ritual deposits will be fully excavated. At least 25% of barrow ditches and mounds will be excavated in sample sections.
- 8.2.8 Finds collected during the fieldwork will be bagged and labelled according to the individual deposit from which they were recovered ready for later washing and analysis.
- 8.2.5 Throughout the investigation a photographic record will be compiled. The photographic record will consist of:
- 8.2.5.1 the site during work to show specific stages, and the layout of the archaeology within the examined areas.
  - 8.2.5.2 groups of features where their relationship is important
- 8.2.6 Should human remains be located they will be left *in situ* and only excavated if absolutely necessary. Should removal be required the appropriate Ministry of Justice

licence will be obtained before the exhumation of the remains. In addition, the Local Environmental Health Department, coroner and the police will be informed, where appropriate.

## 9 ENVIRONMENTAL ASSESSMENT

- 8.1 During the investigation specialist advice will be obtained from an environmental archaeologist. If necessary the specialist will visit the site and will prepare a report detailing the nature of the environmental material present on the site and its potential for additional analysis should further stages of archaeological work be required. The results of the specialist's assessment will be incorporated into the final report.

## 10 POST-EXCAVATION

### Stage 1

The site will be subject to a full Archaeological Assessment as set out in *Management of Archaeological Projects II*. On completion of site operations, the records and schedules produced during the investigation will be checked and ordered to ensure that they form a uniform sequence constituting a level II archive. A stratigraphic matrix of the archaeological deposits and features present on the site will be prepared to enable the determination of the various phases of activity on the site. All photographic material will be catalogued: the colour slides will be labelled and mounted on appropriate hangers and the black and white contact prints will be labelled, in both cases the labelling will refer to schedules identifying the subject/s photographed.

All finds recovered during the investigation will be washed, marked, bagged and labelled according to the individual deposit from which they were recovered. Any finds requiring specialist treatment and conservation will be sent to the Conservation Laboratory at Lincoln.

Finds will be sent to specialists for identification and dating.

### Stage 2

A full Assessment Report will be prepared and will consist of statements setting out the following:-

- *Factual Data* ie quantity of material and records; the provenance of the material; the range and variety of material; the condition of the material and the existence of primary sources or relevant documentation which may enhance the study of the site data.
- *Statement of Potential* for each material category including a review of the research questions posed in the Project Design which the data has the potential to answer, new research questions resulting from the data gathering and the potential for the data to enhance local, regional and national research
- *Storage and Curation* – recommendations on the discard of material and long-term storage requirements.

### Stage 3

On completion of Stage 2, an Updated Project Design will be prepared (as set out in MAP II). This will include site background, summary statement of potential, revised aims and objectives, methods statement and a detailed update that sets out a revised programme to complete the project.

### Stage 4

On completion of Stage 3, an analytical report will be prepared. This will be produced with consideration of the regional research guidelines (Cooper 2006) and will consist of:

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

- A description of the archaeological setting of the site.
- Description of the topography and geology of the investigation area.
- Description of the methodologies used during the investigation and discussion of their effectiveness in the light of the results
- A text describing the findings of the investigation.
- Interpretation of the archaeological features exposed and their context within the surrounding landscape.
- Specialist reports on the finds from the site.
- Illustrations including plans, sections, and artefacts. If a sequence of archaeological deposits is encountered, separate plans for each phase will be produced.

## 9 **REPORT DEPOSITION**

- 9.1 Copies of the reports will be sent to: the client and to North Lincolnshire Historic Environment Record.

## 10 **ARCHIVE**

- 10.1 The documentation, finds, photographs and other records and materials generated during the investigation will be sorted and ordered into the format specified by the recipient North Lincolnshire Museum according to the *Guidelines for Deposition of Archaeological Archives with North Lincolnshire Museum*, 2008, and appropriate national guidelines, for long-term storage and curation. It is estimated that the archive will be deposited within 6 months of completion of the project.

## 11 **PUBLICATION**

- 11.1 Details of the investigation will be input to the Online Access to the Index of Archaeological Investigations (OASIS).
- 13.2 Notes on the investigation will be submitted to the journal *Lincolnshire History and Archaeology*.
- 13.3 If appropriate, notes on the findings will be submitted to the appropriate national journals: *Britannia* for discoveries of Roman date, and *Medieval Archaeology* for findings of medieval or later date.

## 12 **CURATORIAL RESPONSIBILITY**

- 12.1 Curatorial responsibility for the archaeological work undertaken on the site lies with North Lincolnshire Council Historic Environment Record. They will be given 10 days' written notice of the commencement of the project to enable them to make monitoring arrangements.

## 13 **VARIATIONS AND CONTINGENCIES**

- 13.1 Variations to the proposed scheme of works will only be made following written confirmation of acceptance from the archaeological curator.
- 13.2 In the event of the discovery of any unexpected remains of archaeological importance, or of any changed circumstances, it is the responsibility of the archaeological contractor to inform the archaeological curator.
- 13.3 Where important archaeological remains are discovered and deemed to merit further

investigation additional resources may be required to provide an appropriate level of investigation, recording and analysis.

- 13.4 Any contingency requirement for additional fieldwork or post-excavation analysis outside the scope of the proposed scheme of works will only be activated following full consultation with the archaeological curator and the client.

#### 14 PROGRAMME OF WORKS AND STAFFING LEVELS

- 14.1 The strip, map and sample investigation will precede the programme of construction. The duration of the site works is difficult to determine as it is to a large extent reliant on the speed of stripping and spoil removal, and also depending on the quantity and complexity of archaeological remains encountered. However, the fieldwork programme is estimated at 8-10 days. The archaeological monitoring and recording 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. Post-excavation work is dependent on the quantity and complexity of archaeological remains encountered, but is estimated at 4-6 weeks.
- 14.2 An archaeological supervisor and assistants with experience of investigations of this type will undertake the work.
- 14.3 Post-excavation analysis and report production will be undertaken by the archaeological supervisor, or a post-excavation analyst as appropriate, with assistance from a finds supervisor, illustrator and external specialists.

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

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

<u>Task</u>	<u>Body to be undertaking the work</u>
Conservation	Conservation Laboratory, City and County Museum, Lincoln
Pottery Analysis	Prehistoric – A Beeby/D Trimble, APS/ Trent & Peak Archaeological Trust Roman – A Beeby, APS Post-Roman -A Beeby, APS
Non-pottery Artefacts	J Cowgill, Independent Specialist/G Taylor, APS
Animal Bones	P Cope-Faulkner, APS
Environmental Analysis	J Rackham, Independent Specialist
Human Remains Analysis	R Kendall, University of Durham

#### 16 INSURANCES

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

## 17 COPYRIGHT

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

## 18 BIBLIOGRAPHY

Archaeological Project Services, 2012 *Archaeological Desk-based Assessment of land at Lodge Farm, Wressle, Broughton, North Lincolnshire*, APS Report **79/12**

GSGB, 1982 *Brigg: Drift edition*, 1:50,000 map sheet **89**

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

Specification: Version 2, 22-01-14





## Appendix 2 Context Descriptions

<b>Context</b>	<b>Description</b>	<b>Interpretation</b>
100	Friable, dark grey brown, silty sand. No inclusions	Ploughsoil
101	Soft, light grey to mid yellow variable windblown sand	Natural substrate
<b>102</b>	<b>Group number.</b> Curvilinear feature. Varies in depth from 0.2 to 0.06m deep. Mostly ploughed out	Possible hedgeline boundary
103	Cut of curvilinear feature. 0.2m deep x 1.2m wide.	Part of Group <b>102</b>
104	Soft, mid to dark grey sand. No inclusions	Single fill of [103]
105	Cut of curvilinear feature. 0.1m deep x 0.63m wide	Part of Group <b>102</b>
106	Soft, mid to dark grey sand. No inclusions	Single fill of [105]

## Appendix 3

### GLOSSARY

<b>Bronze Age</b>	A period characterised by the introduction of bronze into the country for tools, between 2250 and 800 BC.
<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 interpretation of the context (the context sheet) is created and placed in the site archive. Context numbers are identified within the report text by brackets, e.g. [004].
<b>Cropmark</b>	A mark that is produced by the effect of underlying archaeological or geological features influencing the growth of a particular crop.
<b>Cut</b>	A cut refers to the physical action of digging a posthole, pit, ditch, foundation trench, etc. Once the fills of these features are removed during an archaeological investigation the original 'cut' is therefore exposed and subsequently recorded.
<b>Fill</b>	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).
<b>Natural</b>	Undisturbed deposit(s) of soil or rock which have accumulated without the influence of human activity
<b>Post-medieval</b>	The period following the Middle Ages, dating from approximately AD 1500-1800.
<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 1st century AD.

## Appendix 4

### THE ARCHIVE

The excavation archive consists of:

1	Context register sheets
7	Context record sheets
1	Photographic record sheets
1	Section record sheet
5	Daily record sheets
2	Sheets of scale drawings

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:

North Lincolnshire Museum Service  
Oswald Road  
Scunthorpe  
DN157BD

Archaeological Project Services Site Code:

WRLF14

OASIS Record No:

archaeo11-179794

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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