

**ARCHAEOLOGICAL WATCHING BRIEF  
ON LAND AT WILLOUGBY ROAD,  
BOURNE  
LINCOLNSHIRE  
(BNWR06)**

**Work Undertaken For  
Brian Corr**

July 2007

Report Compiled by  
Thomas Bradley-Lovekin MA PIFA

Planning Ref. S05/1238/12  
National Grid Reference: TF 10328 19687  
City and County Museum Accession No: 2006.93  
OASIS No. archaeo11-29190

**ARCHAEOLOGICAL PROJECT SERVICES**

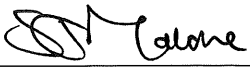
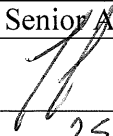


APS Report No. **87/07**



**Quality Control**  
Willoughby Road,  
Bourne, Lincolnshire  
BNWR06

Project Coordinator	Steve Malone
Supervisors	Mary Nugent
Illustration	Thomas Bradley-Lovekin
Post-excavation Analyst	Thomas Bradley-Lovekin

Checked by Project Manager	Approved by Senior Archaeologist
 Steve Malone	 Tom Lane
Date: 25-7-07	Date: 25-07-07



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## 1. SUMMARY

*A watching brief was undertaken during groundworks for residential development on land adjacent to and to the rear of 43 and 43a Willoughby Road, Bourne, Lincolnshire. Although Planning Approval was granted for five dwellings only four were constructed during the phase of development covered by this report.*

*The watching brief was required by South Kesteven District Council as the development site is located within an area of known archaeological significance, immediately west of the modern course of the Car Dyke, an ancient waterway of probable Romano-British origin, within an area where at least one of its former alignments is believed to be located.*

*In the event however, only deposits of natural clay and recent topsoil, sealed in part by a recent limestone rubble surface were identified and no archaeological artefacts were recovered.*

## 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 1999).

### 2.2 Planning Background

Archaeological Project Services was commissioned by Brian Corr to undertake an archaeological watching brief during groundworks associated with residential development on land to the rear of 43 and 43a Willoughby Road, Bourne,

Lincolnshire. Approval for the development was sought through the submission of planning application S05/1238/12. Although planning permission was granted for five dwellings, only Plots 1-4 were constructed at this stage of the development (Fig. 3). It is not currently known when work on Plot 5 will commence. The watching brief was carried out between the 20<sup>th</sup> and the 24<sup>th</sup> of April 2006.

### 2.3 Topography and Geology

Bourne is located 24km southeast of Grantham and 15km northeast of Stamford in the administrative district of South Kesteven, Lincolnshire (Fig. 1). The site itself is located in the southeastern part of the town, on the south bank of the Bourne Eau, occupying land adjacent to and at the rear of 43 and 43a Willoughby Road. The site lies at c.5m OD and is centred on National Grid Reference TF 10328 19687. Local soils are of the Badsey 2 Association, brown calcareous earths over calcareous gravel (Hodge *et al.* 1984, 101)

### 2.4 Archaeological Setting

Bourne is located in an area of known archaeological remains, the most significant of which date to the Romano-British and medieval periods. Archaeological evidence suggests that during the Romano-British period Bourne was a small but important settlement.

The Car Dyke waterway, considered to be Roman, runs through the east of the modern town, but its ancient course is unclear. A possible line of the Car Dyke identified at Bedehouse Bank just to the north (Thompson 2002 and Simmons and Cope-Faulkner 2004, 56-7), may potentially run through the northeastern part of the site. Connecting Lincoln to Peterborough, the function of the Car Dyke is obscure and has been variously described as a canal, part of a drainage system and an imperial estate boundary

(Simmons and Cope-Faulkner 2004, 1). The modern course of the Car Dyke runs NNE-SSW along the development's eastern boundary (Fig. 2).

During the Medieval period Bourne was a significant town centred around an Arrouasian abbey and a motte and bailey castle (Cope-Faulkner 2005). Pottery was manufactured at Bourne in the medieval and post-medieval periods, kilns and workshops relating to the industry are known to have been concentrated to the north and east. This industry was concentrated on the eastern side of the town and kilns and workshops and clay pits relating to it have been identified, to the north of the site, at Cherry Holt Road, Eastgate and Spalding Road (Cope-Faulkner 2006).

### 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

Foundation trenches for the new dwellings were excavated by contractors using a mechanical excavator. Stripped areas and trench sections were observed regularly to identify and record any archaeological features and deposits exposed. 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 and 1:20. Recording was undertaken according to standard Archaeological Project Services practice.

Following excavation the records were 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. Descriptions of all contexts recorded are listed in Appendix 2.

### 5. RESULTS

Following post-excavation analysis two phases were identified;

Phase 1	Natural Deposits
Phase 2	Recent Deposits

Archaeological contexts are listed below and described. The numbers in brackets are the context numbers assigned in the field. A catalogue of the contexts identified is included as Appendix 2

#### *Phase 1 Natural Deposits*

A single deposit of firm mid-greyish brown natural clay (002=005=007=009) up to 1.50m thick extended across the base of the foundation trenches of all four dwellings (Fig. 3 and Fig. 4, Sections 1-4).

#### *Phase 2 Recent Deposits*

The natural clay was sealed by a deposit of soft dark grey silt topsoil (001=004=006=008), which was uniform across all the groundworks and up to 0.30m thick (Fig. 3 and Fig. 4, Sections 1-4). Within Plot 1 this was sealed by a 0.10m thick deposit of loose grey/ buff-yellowish brown limestone rubble (003), which may represent a former yard surface (Fig. 4, Section 2).

### 6. DISCUSSION

A single deposit of clay (002=005=007=009) extending across the groundworks for all four plots monitored, is of natural origin, and is likely to relate to glacial drift.



The course of the Car Dyke through Bourne is at present unclear. Previous watching briefs undertaken to the north of the present site, along Bedehouse Bank, recorded a substantial north-northeast south-southwest aligned ditch east of the present course of the Car Dyke (Thompson 2002). It has been suggested that this ditch represents a previous course of the Car Dyke and that its alignment may continue south, crossing the northeast corner of this site. As no trace of the Car Dyke was identified during this latest watching brief, it is to be assumed that, at this location, the route of the ditch lies east of Plots 3 and 4, possibly along the alignment of the present dyke which forms the development's eastern boundary.

The sites former usage was a mix of light industrial/ warehousing and residential occupation and it is likely that the recent limestone surface (003) identified in Plot 1 relates to this.

## 7. CONCLUSION

An archaeological watching brief was undertaken during groundworks for residential development on land adjacent to and to the rear of 43 and 43a Willoughby Road, Bourne, Lincolnshire.

The site lies in an area of known archaeological significance, immediately west of the modern course of the Car Dyke, within an area where former alignments of this ancient waterway are believed to be located.

In the event however only deposits of natural clay and recent topsoil, sealed in part by a recent limestone rubble surface were identified.

No finds were recovered during the watching brief.

## 8. ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

Archaeological Project Services wish to acknowledge the assistance of Mr Brian Corr for commissioning both the watching brief and the preparation of this report. The project was co-ordinated by Steve Malone, who, with Tom Lane, edited this report.

## 9. PERSONNEL

Project Coordinator: Steve Malone  
 Site Supervisor: Mary Nugent  
 Illustration: Thomas Bradley-Lovekin  
 Post-excavation analysis: Thomas Bradley-Lovekin

## 10. BIBLIOGRAPHY

Cope-Faulkner, P., 2005, Archaeological Watching Brief on Land Adjacent to 5 Bedehouse Bank, Bourne, Lincolnshire, unpublished APS report no. **82/05**

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Thompson, S. 2002, *Archaeological Watching Brief on Land at Bedehouse Bank, Bourne, Lincolnshire*, unpublished APS report no. **98/02**

## 11. ABBREVIATIONS

APS Archaeological Project Services

DoE Department of the Environment

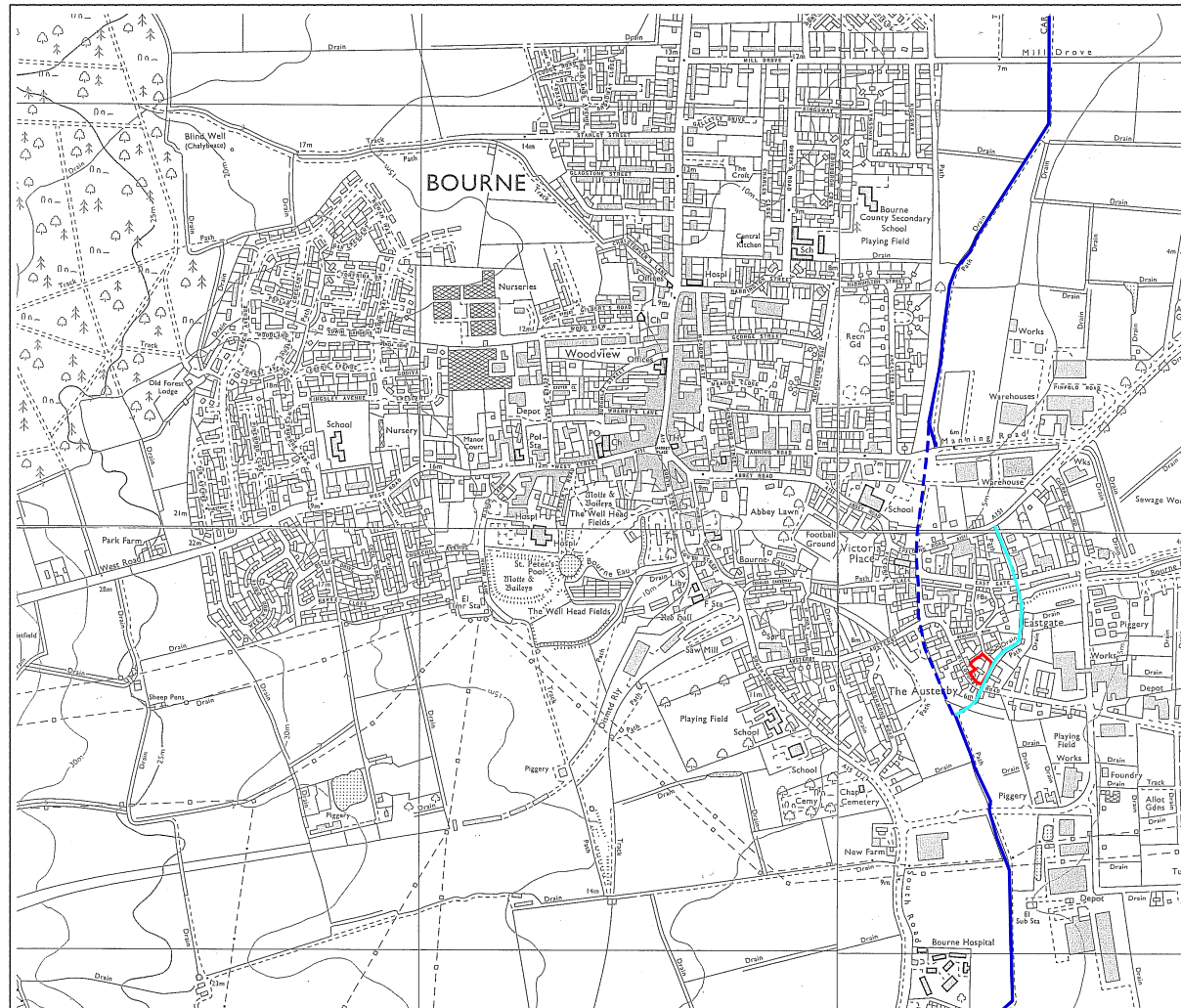
GSGB Geological Survey of Great Britain




IFA Institute of Field Archaeologists



Figure 1: General Location Plan





-  Car Dyke, current course
-  Car Dyke, alternative course
-  Location of development



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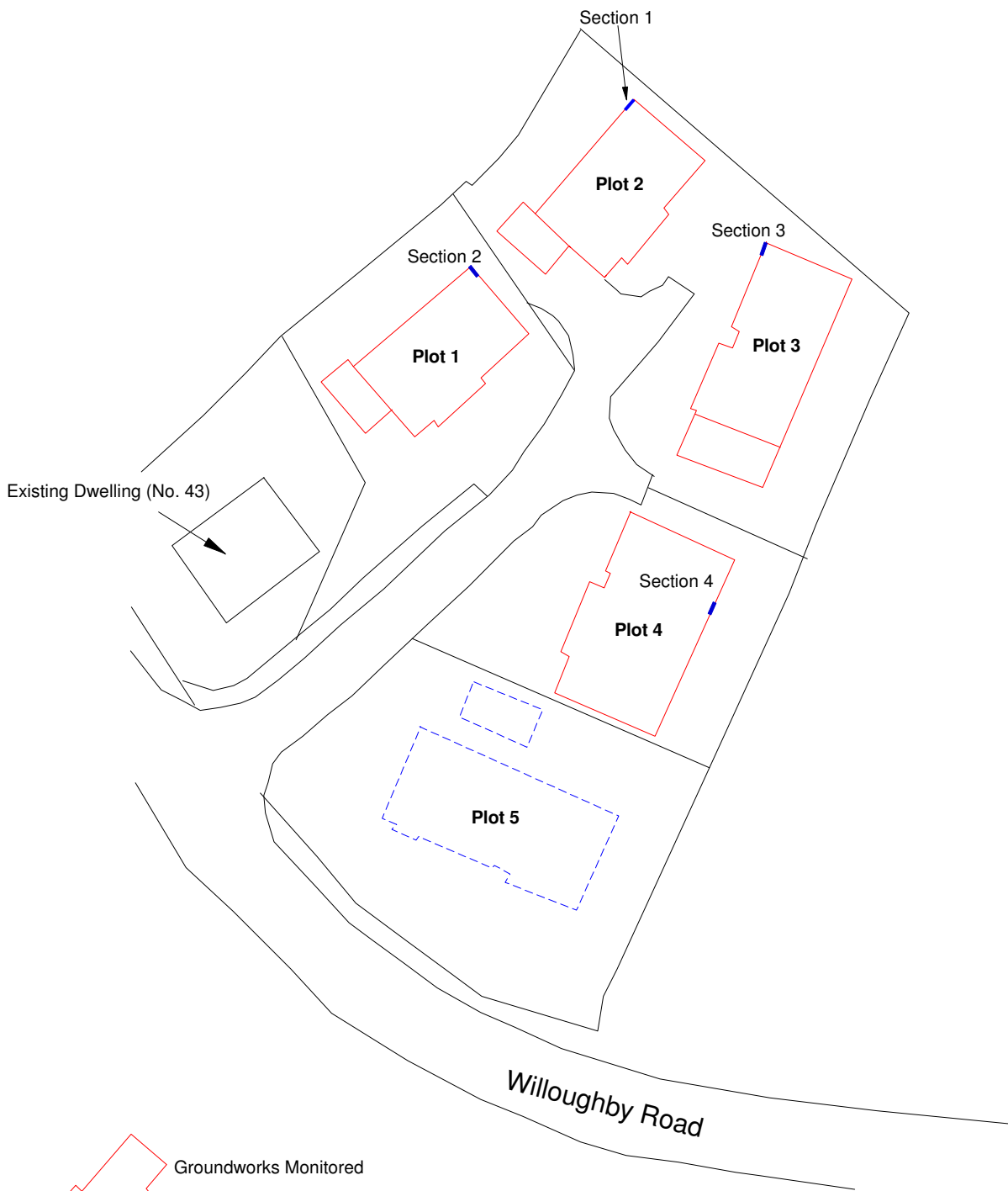
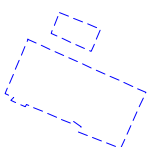
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Project Name: Bourne Willoughby Road (BNWR06)		
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Figure 2 - Site location plan





 Groundworks Monitored

 Proposed Dwelling (not yet constructed)




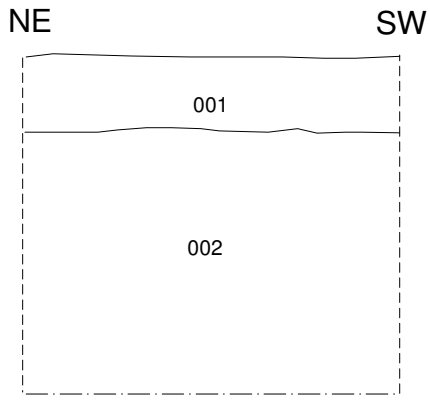
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Project Name: Bourne Willoughby Road (BNWR 06)		
Scale 1:500	Drawn by:TBL	Report No: 087/07

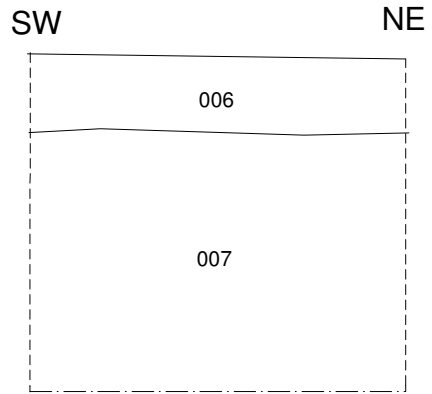
Figure 3 Plan of development showing location of groundworks monitored and sections recorded



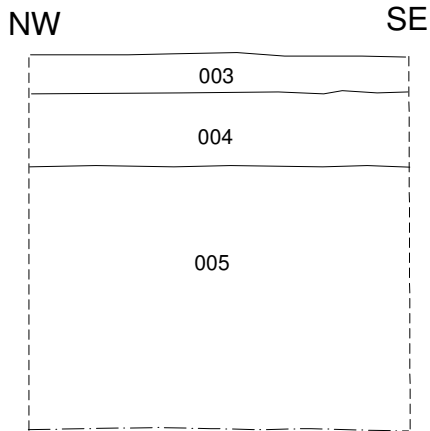




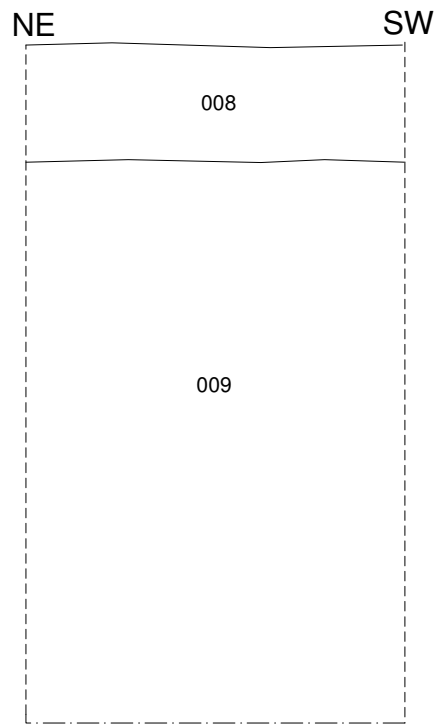
Section 1  
Plot 2



Section 3  
Plot 3



Section 2  
Plot 1



Section 4  
Plot 4



Archaeological Project Services

Project Name: Bourne Willoughby Road (BNWR06)

Scale 1:20

Drawn by: TBL

Report No: 087/07

Figure 4 Sections 1-4



## *Appendix 1*

**LAND AT WILLOUGHBY ROAD, BOURNE, LINCOLNSHIRE**  
**SPECIFICATION FOR ARCHAEOLOGICAL WATCHING BRIEF**  
**PREPARED FOR BRIAN CORR**

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

**APRIL 2006**

### **1 SUMMARY**

- 1.1 *A watching brief is required during development on land at Willoughby Road, Bourne, Lincolnshire.*
- 1.2 *The site lies in an area of known archaeological significance close to the route of the Car Dyke through Bourne.*
- 1.3 *The archaeological work will consist of a watching brief during development works on the site.*
- 1.4 *On completion of the fieldwork a report will be prepared detailing the results of the watching brief. The report will consist of a narrative supported by illustrations and photographs.*

### **2 INTRODUCTION**

- 2.1 This document comprises a specification for archaeological watching brief during development on land at Willoughby Road, Bourne, 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 Bourne is located 24km southeast of Grantham and 15km northeast of Stamford in the South Kesteven district of Lincolnshire. The site is located adjacent to and to the rear of 43 and 43a Willoughby Road, on the southern side of the town at National Grid Reference TF 10328 19687.

### **4 PLANNING BACKGROUND**

- 4.1 A planning application (S05/1238/12) was submitted to South Kesteven District Council for residential development. Permission is subject to a condition requiring the undertaking of a watching brief during groundworks associated with the development.

## **5 SOILS AND TOPOGRAPHY**

- 5.1 The site lies in the southeastern part of Bourne on the north bank of the Bourne Eau at c. 5m OD. Local soils are of the Badsey 2 Association, brown calcareous earths over calcareous gravel (Hodge *et al.* 1984, 101).

## **6 ARCHAEOLOGICAL OVERVIEW**

- 6.1 Bourne is located in an area of known archaeological remains, the most significant dating from the Romano-British and medieval periods. Archaeological evidence suggests that during the Romano-British period Bourne was a small but important settlement. The Car Dyke waterway, considered to be Roman, runs through the east of the modern town but its ancient course is unclear. A possible line identified at Bedehouse Bank just to the north (Thompson 2002) may potentially run through the northeastern part of this site.

- 6.2 Bourne was a significant town in the medieval period with an Abbey and castle. Pottery was manufactured at Bourne in the medieval and post-medieval periods. Kilns and workshops relating to the industry are known to have been concentrated to the north and east.

## **7 AIMS AND OBJECTIVES**

- 7.1 The aims of the watching brief will be:

7.1.1 To record and interpret the archaeological features exposed during the site stripping and other forms of ground disturbance.

7.1.2 The objectives of the watching brief will be to:

- Determine the form and function of the archaeological features encountered;
- Determine the spatial arrangement of the archaeological features encountered;
- As far as practicable, recover dating evidence from the archaeological features, and
- Establish the sequence of the archaeological remains present on the site.

## **8 SITE OPERATIONS**

### **8.1 General considerations**

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

8.1.2 The work will be undertaken according to the relevant codes of practice issued by the Institute of Field Archaeologists (IFA), under the management of a Member of the Institute (MIFA). Archaeological Project Services is IFA registered organisation no. 21.

8.1.3 Any and all artefacts found during the investigation and thought to be 'treasure', as defined by the Treasure Act 1996, will be removed from site to a secure store and promptly reported to the appropriate coroner's office.

### **8.2 Methodology**

8.2.1 The dwelling will be constructed on a piled foundation with disturbance to medieval

deposits limited to less than 5%. Ground beams are to be excavated to a depth of 750mm. Watching brief will be undertaken during these groundworks.

- 8.2.2 Stripped areas and trench sections will be observed regularly to identify and record archaeological features that are exposed and to record changes in the geological conditions. The section drawings of the trenches will be recorded at a scale of 1:10. Should features be recorded in plan these will be drawn at a scale of 1:20. Written descriptions detailing the nature of the deposits, features and fills encountered will be compiled on Archaeological Project Services pro-forma record sheets.
- 8.2.3 Any finds recovered will be bagged and labelled for later analysis.
- 8.2.4 Throughout the watching brief a photographic record will be compiled. The photographic record will consist of:
- the site during work to show specific stages, and the layout of the archaeology within the area.
  - 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 fieldwork 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 South Kesteven Planning Archaeologist; South Kesteven District Council Planning Department; and to the County Council Archaeological Sites and Monuments Record.

## **11 ARCHIVE**

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

## **12 PUBLICATION**

- 12.1 Details of the investigation will be input to the Online Access to the Index of Archaeological Investigations (OASIS).
- 12.2 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 South Kesteven Planning Archaeologist. They will be given written notice of 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 Trust
	Roman - B Precious, Independent Specialist
	Anglo-Saxon - J Young, Independent Specialist
	Medieval and later - G Taylor, APS in consultation with H Healey, Independent Archaeologist
Non-pottery Artefacts	J Cowgill, Independent Specialist, or G Taylor, APS

Animal Bones	J Kitch, APS
Environmental Analysis	J Rackham, Independent Specialist
Human Remains Analysis	R Gowland, Independent Specialist

## **17 INSURANCES**

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

## **18 COPYRIGHT**

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

## **19 BIBLIOGRAPHY**

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**

Thompson, S. 2002 *Archaeological Watching Brief on land at Bedehouse Bank, Bourne, Lincolnshire*, unpublished APS report no. 98/02

Specification: Version 1, 10 April 2006



## Appendix 2

### CONTEXT DESCRIPTIONS

<b>No.</b>	<b>Plot No.</b>	<b>Description</b>	<b>Depth</b>	<b>Interpretation</b>
001	Plot 2	Soft dark grey silt	0.20m	Topsoil
002	Plot 2	Firm mid-greyish brown clay	0.70m>	Natural Deposit
003	Plot 1	Loose grey/ buff yellowish brown limestone rubble	>0.10m	Possible yard surface
004	Plot 1	Soft dark grey silt	0.20m	Topsoil
005	Plot 1	Firm mid-greyish brown clay	0.70m>	Natural Deposit
006	Plot 3	Soft dark grey silt	0.20m	Topsoil
007	Plot 3	Firm mid-greyish brown clay	0.70m>	Natural Deposit
008	Plot 4	Soft dark grey silt	0.30m	Topsoil
009	Plot 4	Firm mid-greyish brown clay	1.50m>	Natural Deposit

## Appendix 3

### GLOSSARY

<b>Anglo-Saxon</b>	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.
<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>Domesday Survey</b>	A survey of property ownership in England compiled on the instruction of William I for taxation purposes in 1086 AD.
<b>Early English</b>	Division of English Gothic architecture dating from c.1190-1250.
<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>Geophysical Survey</b>	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.
<b>Iron Age</b>	A period characterised by the introduction of Iron into the country for tools, between 800 BC and AD 50.
<b>Knights Templar</b>	A Christian religious order founded in 1118 with the aim of protecting pilgrims in the Holy Land. They quickly became a powerful and wealthy force across Europe and obtained large grants of land in Lincolnshire and elsewhere. They fell out of favour in the late 13th century and were effectively dissolved around 1312.
<b>Layer</b>	A layer is a term used to describe an accumulation of soil or other material that is not contained within a cut.
<b>Medieval</b>	The Middle Ages, dating from approximately AD 1066-1500.

<b>Mesolithic</b>	The 'Middle Stone Age' period, part of the prehistoric era, dating from approximately 11000 - 4500 BC.
<b>Natural</b>	Undisturbed deposit(s) of soil or rock which have accumulated without the influence of human activity
<b>Neolithic</b>	The 'New Stone Age' period, part of the prehistoric era, dating from approximately 4500 - 2250 BC.
<b>Palaeolithic</b>	The 'Old Stone Age' period, part of the prehistoric era, dating from approximately 500000 - 11000 BC in Britain.
<b>Post hole</b>	The hole cut to take a timber post, usually in an upright position. The hole may have been dug larger than the post and contain soil or stones to support the post. Alternatively, the posthole may have been formed through the process of driving the post into the ground.
<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.
<b>Romano-British</b>	Pertaining to the period dating from AD 43-410 when the Romans occupied Britain.
<b>Saxon</b>	Pertaining to the period dating from AD 410-1066 when England was largely settled by tribes from northern Germany

## Appendix 4

### THE ARCHIVE

The archive consists of:

9	Context records
1	Photographic record sheet
1	Section record sheet
1	Plan record sheet
3	Daily record sheets
1	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:

Lincolnshire Museums Services  
The Collection  
Art and Archaeology in Lincolnshire  
Danes Terrace  
Lincoln  
LNZ 1LP

Accession Number: 2006.93

Archaeological Project Services Site Code: BNWR06

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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