
**ARCHAEOLOGICAL WATCHING BRIEF
DURING CONSTRUCTION OF WIND TURBINES
ON LAND AT BICKER FRIEST,
BICKER,
LINCOLNSHIRE
(BFW 06)**

**Work Undertaken For
Red Tile Wind Ltd**

April 2008

Report Compiled by
Andrew Failes BA (Hons) MA

Planning Application No: B/03/0189/FULL
National Grid Reference: TF 196 396
City and County Museum Accession No: 2006.89
Oasis ID No: archaeo11-45146 (1)

ARCHAEOLOGICAL PROJECT SERVICES

APS Report No. 71/08

**ARCHAEOLOGICAL
PROJECT
SERVICES**



Quality Control
BICKER FRIEST,
BICKER FEN,
LINCOLNSHIRE

Project Coordinator	Steve Malone
Supervisor	Mark Peachy, Mike Wood, Rachael Hall, Mary Nugent, Bob Garland, Jim Robertson
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Checked by Project Manager	Approved by Senior Archaeologist
Steve Malone	Tom Lane
Date:	Date:

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1. SUMMARY

A watching brief was undertaken during groundworks at Bicker Friest, Bicker, Lincolnshire. The watching brief monitored groundworks associated with the construction of five wind turbines.

The work was requested due to the location of the site in an area of archaeological sensitivity. The site lies close to cropmark evidence of field systems and settlements attributed to the Romano-British period. Also nearby are remains of Late Saxon and medieval salt-making.

The watching brief revealed a typical fenland sequence of undated alluvial deposits overlying a peat horizon formed atop naturally deposited sands and gravels and clays.

No archaeological finds or features were identified during the investigation

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 Red Tile Wind Ltd to undertake an archaeological watching brief during groundworks associated with the construction of wind turbines at Bicker Friest, Bicker, Lincolnshire. Approval for the development was sought through the

submission of planning application (B/03/0189/FULL). The watching brief was carried out between the 10th of May 2006 and the 22nd of January 2008.

2.3 Topography and Geology

Bicker is located 11km southwest of Boston in the Boston Borough district of Lincolnshire (Fig. 1). The site is located c. 3km to the northwest of Bicker village, on land north of Bicker Drove, in Bicker Fen, at National Grid Reference TF 196 396 (Fig. 2).

The site is on flat land at 3m OD. Soils in the area are predominantly of the Romney series, coarse silty gleyic brown calcareous alluvial soils developed in marine alluvium. These deposits overlie Jurassic clays (Hodge *et al.* 1984, 302-3).

2.4 Archaeological Setting

Cropmarks of rectangular and sub-rectangular enclosures and field systems have been recorded on aerial photographs of the vicinity. These cropmarks, considered to represent Romano-British settlement and field systems, are located in immediate proximity, between 100m and 200m east, of the proposed location of Turbine 1, which is also the site of Trial Pit 14 (Fig. 3) from a previous investigation (Peachy 2004) in which no archaeological features were revealed. These cropmarks are located 750m north and slightly west of Turbine 9 (Fig. 3). Further cropmarks of probable Romano-British enclosures occur approximately 400m to the west of Turbine 9 and slightly northwest of Trial Pit 21 (Peachy 2004) and the proposed location of Turbine 8. In immediate proximity to former Trial Pit 21 are other cropmarks that are curvilinear or sinuous and perhaps represent former natural creeks (Albone 2002, 4 and Fig 2).

Fieldwalking (Lane) of the site has produced evidence for Romano-British settlement and salt making. Settlement is

characterised by a small scatter of domestic pottery approximately 30m x 20m occurring 440m to the southeast of turbine 1 (T1) (Fig. 4) Evidence for Romano-British salt making in the form of surface spreads of briquetage (the ceramic debris from the vessels and hearths used in heating brine) was revealed in two places. A 15m diameter spread of briquetage lay 200m to the northeast of turbine 7 (T7) (Fig. 4), while 520m to the northeast of turbine 10 (T10) (Fig. 4) a c. 20m diameter spread of briquetage was recorded.

Bicker was a Domesday settlement and has produced Late Saxon pottery. During the early medieval period Bicker was an important trading centre due to its position on the Bicker Haven, a waterway that silted up in the late medieval period. Bicker was also important for its production of salt and the shores of the haven are lined with salt making sites. Numerous saltern mounds of probable Late Saxon to medieval date are located around the village.

Another previous watching brief (Bamforth and Ferrante di Ruffano, 2002) monitoring the excavation of anchorage points for an anemometer mast close to the location of Trial Pit 21 (Fig. 3) also failed to locate any archaeological remains.

3. AIMS

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

4. METHODS

The watching brief monitored all phases of soil movement associated with the development. Stripped areas and trench sections were observed regularly in order to record any archaeological features that

may have been exposed and to record changes in geological conditions. Where possible trenches were cleaned and rendered vertical. 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 2. 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, records were checked and a stratigraphic matrix produced. Phasing was assigned based on the nature of the deposits and recognisable relationships between them.

5. RESULTS

Following post-excavation analysis two phases were identified;

Phase 1	Natural deposits
Phase 2	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 Natural Deposits

The vast majority of deposits found during the investigation were derived from natural processes. The earliest deposits encountered occurred in the footings of Turbines 12 and 10 (Fig. 3). In Turbine 10 a firm bluish grey laminated clay (018) up to 0.80m thick (Fig. 5) (Plate 10) was recorded, while in Turbine 12 a firm greenish grey clay (008)/(013) with frequent chalk flecks and fragments at least 0.70m thick (Fig. 4) (Plate 9) was observed. Overlying this clay was a layer of loose yellow sand and gravel (007)/(012) 1.0m thick (Fig. 4) (Plate 9).

This sand and gravel layer also appeared in the footings of Turbine 13, recorded as (023), where it was at least 1m thick (Fig. 6) (Plate 11).

Formed atop this sand and gravel was a layer of soft to firm dark greyish and black peat (017)/(006)/(011)/(022)/(026) (Figs. 4 – 6). This peat layer occurred across the site in the footings for Turbines 10 to 13 (Plates 8 – 11) ranging in thickness from 0.20m to 1.10m. In the footings for Turbine 10 the peat layer (017) formed directly over clay layer (018).

Across the site the layer of peat was overlain by alluvial clays. In the footings for Turbine 10 a firm brownish grey silty clay (016)/(002) with frequent small to medium rounded stones approximately 0.80m deep (Figs. 4 - 5) (Plates 5 and 10) was recorded above peat layer (017).

In the excavation for Turbine 11 the peat layer (026) was sealed by a firm bluish grey clay (025) approximately 0.30m thick (Fig. 6). This clay was overlain by a firm reddish brown clay (024) c. 2.6m deep.

At the site of Turbine 12 the peat (006)/(011) was covered by a firm reddish grey and brown clay (009)/(010) up to 1.60m thick (Figs. 4 - 5) (Plates 8 – 9). This deposit was itself overlain by a firm reddish brown clay (005) 0.33m thick.

At Turbine 13 a firm 0.30m thick light greyish blue clay deposit (021) sealed the peat (022) (Fig. 6) (Plate 11). This was overlain by a firm mid brown clay (020), up to 0.60m thick. Above this clay lay a firm mottled brown and bluish grey clay (019), 0.30m thick.

5.2 Post-medieval and recent deposits

At Turbines 9, 10 and 12 a friable dark greyish brown clayey silt topsoil/ploughsoil layer with a thickness of up to 0.30m was observed. At Turbine 9

and 10 this was recorded as (001) (Fig 4) (Plate 6) and as (004) at Turbine 12 (Fig. 4) (Plate 8). At Turbine 10 this topsoil (001) and part of clay deposit (002)/(016) had been stripped and then made up before re-excavation of the turbine footing. In place of the topsoil two layers of made up ground were recorded, a 1.6m thick reddish yellow sand and gravel deposit (015) and a loose dark grey to black 0.55m thick deposit of crushed tarmac and stone (014) (Fig. 5) (Plate 10).

6. DISCUSSION

The earliest deposits recorded at Turbine 12 and 13 represent glacial tills consisting of boulder clay and sands and gravels. The clay deposit at the base of Turbine 10 could represent either a laminated boulder clay or possibly a marine alluvial deposit.

Overlying these glacial tills is an organic peat deposit which can be seen across the site. This represents freshwater flooding overlain by the sequence of alluvial clays. The peat deposit signifies that the area became freshwater marsh later halted by a marine advance which deposited clays and silts across the area.

The varying depths of the peat indicate a hummocky natural horizon, in places less than 2m below the modern surface (e.g. Turbine 12) (Fig. 5).

Documentary evidence indicates the area was reclaimed by various drainage works in the medieval and early post-medieval periods (Albone 2002, 2). The topsoil or ploughsoil deposits which overlie the natural alluvial deposits likely formed the existing ground surface of the area. These deposits represent agricultural use of the land during post-medieval and modern times.

7. CONCLUSION

An archaeological watching brief was carried out on land at Bicker Friest, Bicker Fen, Lincolnshire, in order to monitor groundworks associated with the construction of five wind turbines.

The area is archaeologically sensitive, lying in close proximity to cropmarks attributed to Roman settlement and field systems. Also nearby are remains of Late Saxon and medieval salt-making.

No evidence of archaeological remains was uncovered during the investigation. However, the investigation did reveal a sequence of natural deposits relating to environmental change in the area over time.

8. ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

Archaeological Project Services wish to acknowledge the assistance of Mr. C. Aimers of Wind Prospect Ltd, subsequently Red Tile Wind Ltd, who commissioned the report. The work was coordinated by Steve Malone who edited this report along with Tom Lane. Dave Start kindly allowed access to the library maintained by Heritage Lincolnshire.

9. PERSONNEL

Project Coordinator: Steve Malone
 Site Supervisors: Mark Peachey, Mike Wood, Rachael Hall, Mary Nugent, Bob Garland, Jim Robertson
 Photographic reproduction: Sue Unsworth
 Illustration: Andrew Failes
 Post-excavation analysis: Andrew Failes

10. BIBLIOGRAPHY

Albone, J., 2002 *Desk-based Assessment of the Archaeological Implications of a*

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Hodge, C.A.H., Burton R.G.O., Corbett, W.M., Evans, R. and Seale, R.S., 1984 *Soils and their Use in Eastern England*, Soil Survey of England and Wales **13**

IFA, 1999 *Standard and Guidance for Archaeological Watching Briefs*

Lane, T. Unpublished environmental impact assessment report, archaeology chapter. Wind Prospect Development Ltd

Peachy, M 2004 *Archaeological Watching Brief on Land at Bicker Fen Windfarm, Bicker, Lincolnshire (BFW03)*, unpublished APS report no. **11/04**

11. ABBREVIATIONS

APS Archaeological Project Services
 IFA Institute of Field Archaeologists



Figure 1: General Location Plan

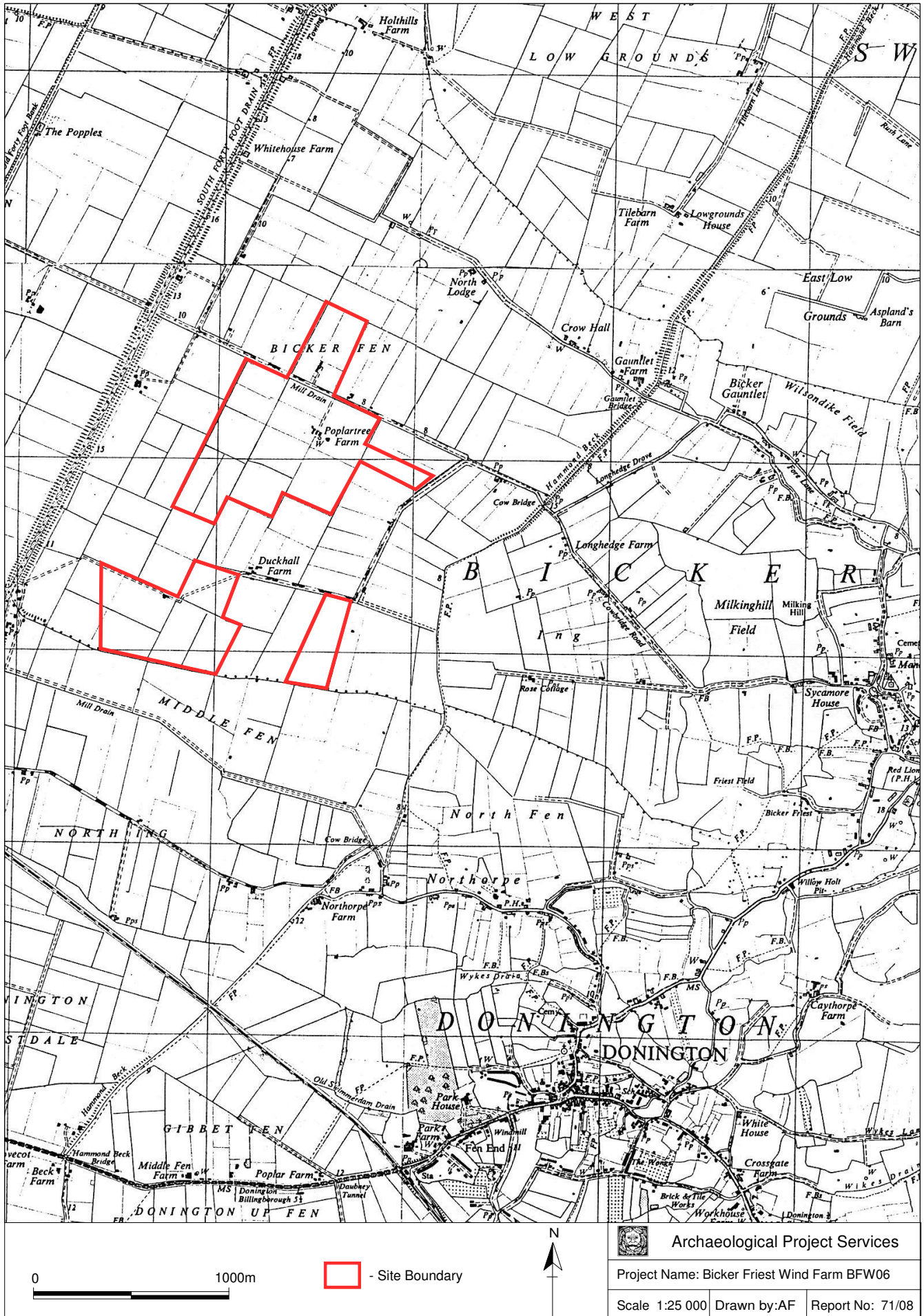
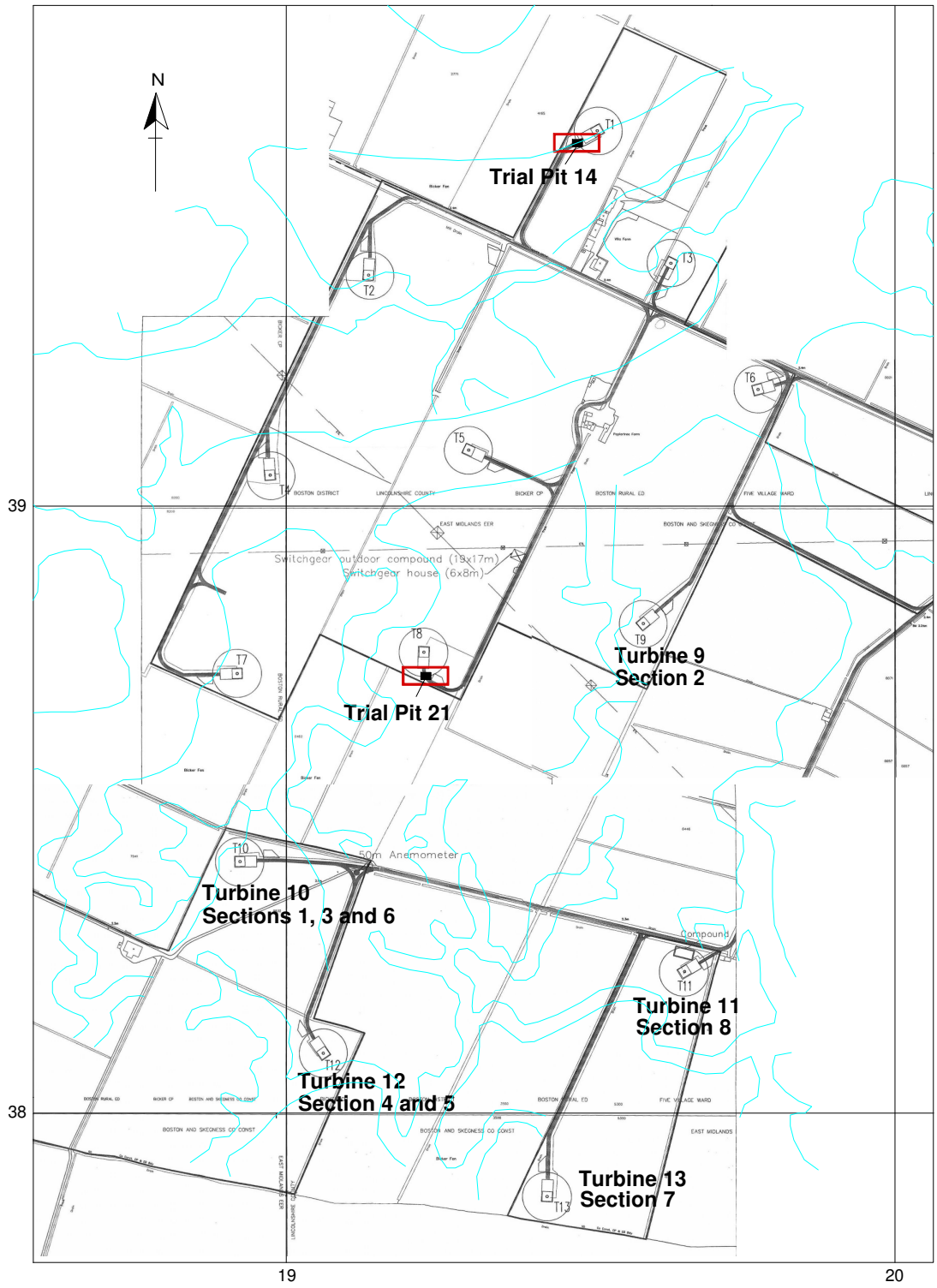


Figure 2 - Site Location




 Archaeological Project Services		
Project Name: Bicker Friest Wind Farm BFW06		
Scale 1:10000	Drawn by: AF	Report No: 71/08

Figure 3 - Turbine and section location plan

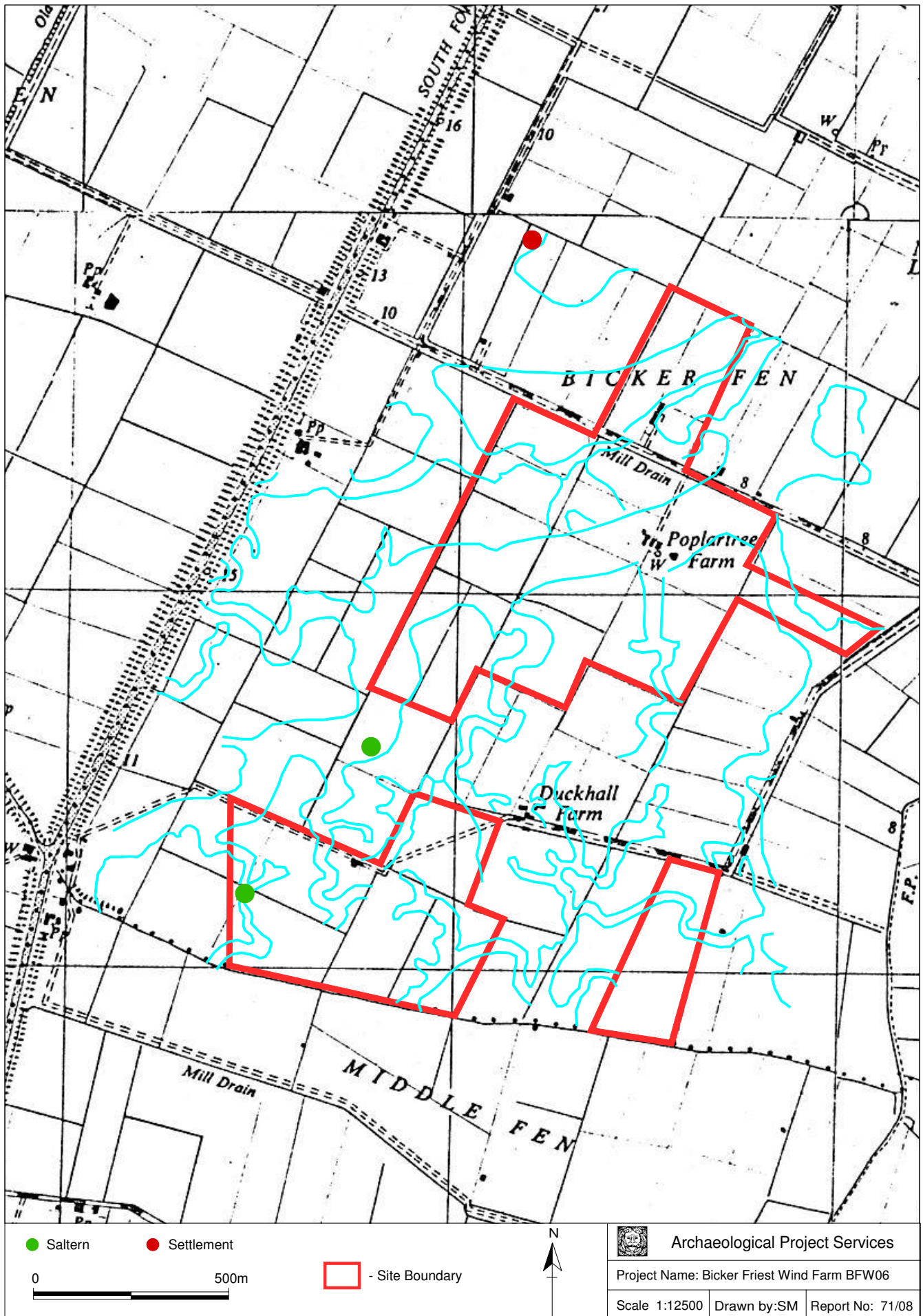
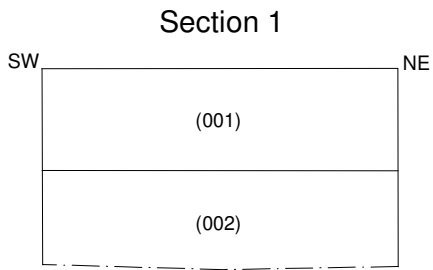
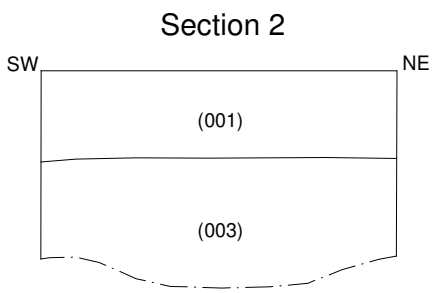


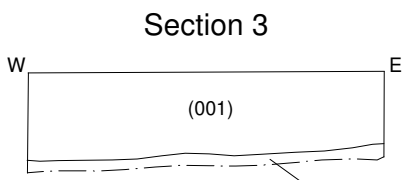
Figure 4 - Site Location showing roddons and Romano-British sites located during fieldwalking



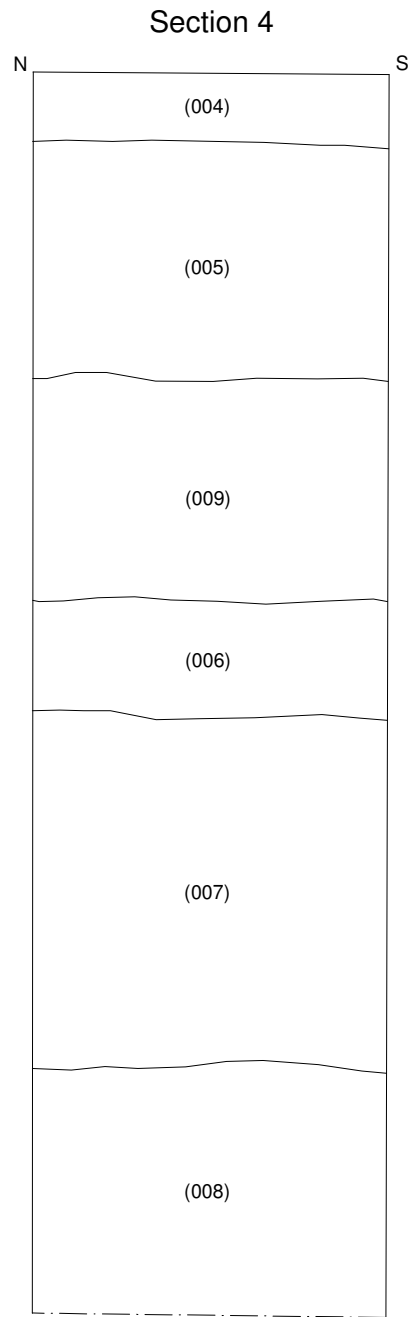
Turbine 10



Turbine 9



Turbine 10



Turbine 12



Archaeological Project Services

Project Name: Bicker Friest Wind Farm BFW06

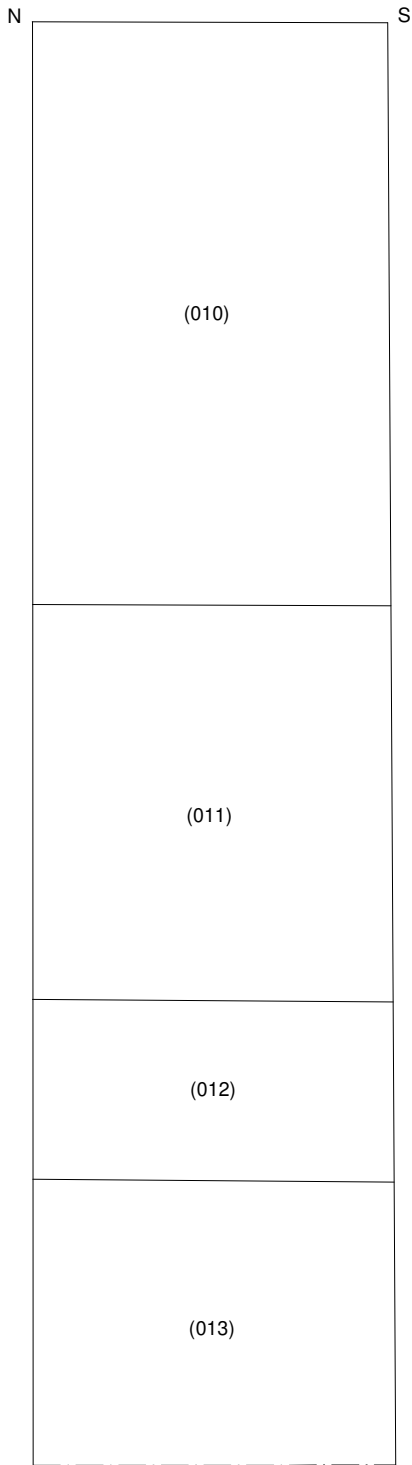
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Drawn by: AF

Report No: 71/08

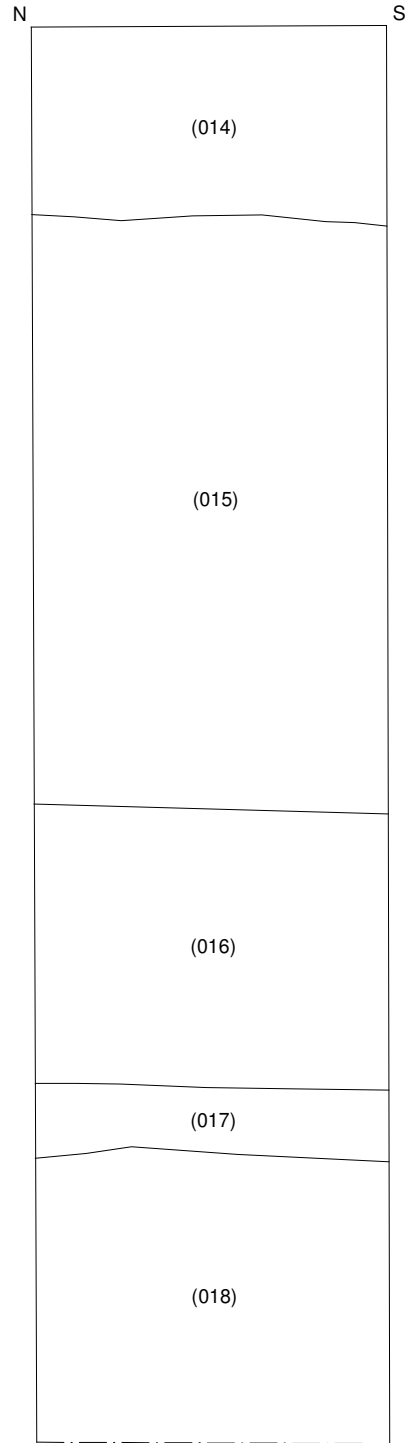
Figure 5 - Sections 1 - 4

Section 5



Turbine 12

Section 6



Turbine 10



Archaeological Project Services

Project Name: Bicker Friest Wind Farm BFW06

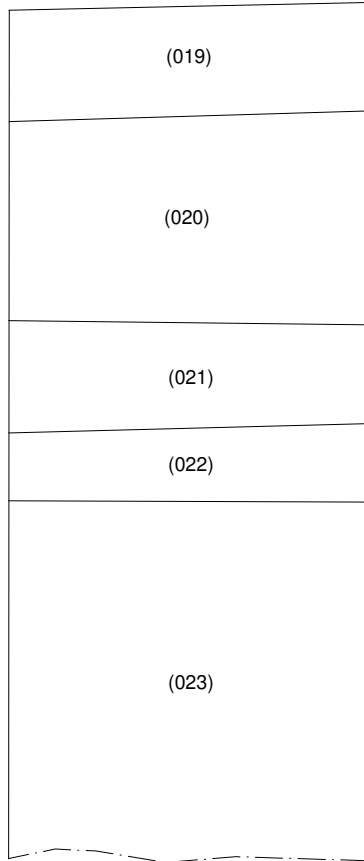
Scale 1:20

Drawn by:AF

Report No: 71/08

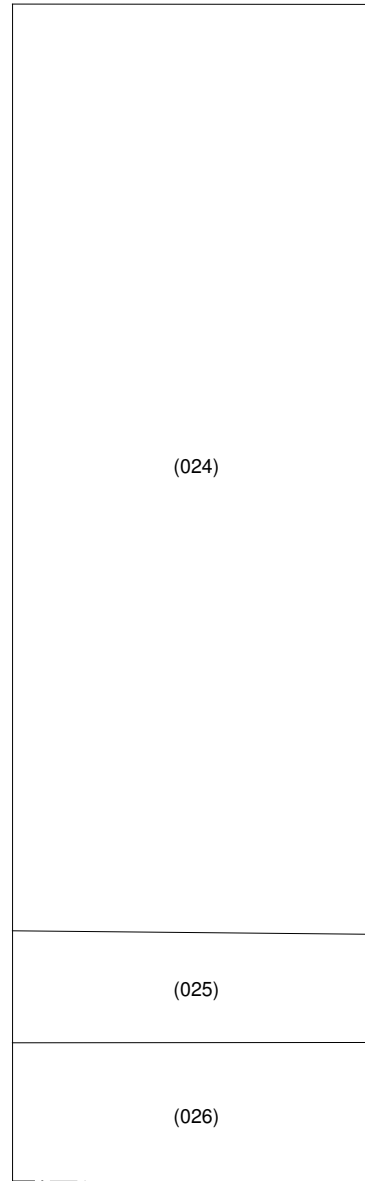
Figure 6 - Sections 5-6

Section 7



Turbine 13

Section 8



Turbine 11



Archaeological Project Services

Project Name: Bicker Friest Wind Farm BFW06

Scale 1:20

Drawn by: AF

Report No: 71/08

Figure 7 - Section 7 - 8



Plate 1 - General view of site from access road



Plate 2 - General view of site from access road



Plate 3 - General view of site from access road



Plate 4 - Area stripped for Turbine 10



Plate 5 - Section 1, Turbine 10



Plate 6 – Section 2, Turbine 9



Plate 7 – Section 3, Turbine 11



Plate 8 – Section 4, Turbine 12



Plate 9 – Section 5, Turbine 12



Plate 10 – Section 6, Turbine 10



Plate 11 – Section 7, Turbine 13



Plate 12 – Turbine 13, general shot

APPENDIX 1

**LAND AT
BICKER FRIEST
BICKER
LINCOLNSHIRE**

**SPECIFICATION FOR
ARCHAEOLOGICAL WATCHING BRIEF**

**PREPARED FOR
WIND PROSPECT LTD**

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

APRIL 2006

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1 SUMMARY

- 1.1 *A watching brief is required during construction of wind turbines on land at Bicker Friest, Bicker, Lincolnshire.*
- 1.2 *The area is archaeologically sensitive, lying in an area where cropmarks of probable Roman settlements and field systems and remains of Late Saxon and medieval salt-making have been recorded.*
- 1.3 *The watching brief will be undertaken during groundworks associated with the development. Archaeological features exposed will be recorded in writing, graphically and photographically.*
- 1.4 *On completion of the fieldwork a report will be prepared detailing the results of the investigation. The report will consist of a narrative supported by illustrations and photographs.*

2 INTRODUCTION

- 2.1 This document comprises a specification for an archaeological watching brief during groundworks connected with the construction of wind turbines at Bicker Friest, Bicker, 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 Bicker is located 11km southwest of Boston in the Boston Borough of Lincolnshire. The works are to take place to the northwest of Bicker village, on land north of Bicker Drove in Bicker Fen, at National Grid Reference TF 196 396.

4 PLANNING BACKGROUND

- 4.1 A planning application (B/03/0189/FULL) was submitted to Boston Borough Council for the proposed construction of six wind turbines with associated access tracks, underground cables, switchgear building and anemometer mast. Permission is subject to a condition requiring the implementation of an archaeological watching brief during groundworks.

5 SOILS AND TOPOGRAPHY

- 5.1 The site is on flat land at 3m OD. Soils in the area are predominantly of the Romney series, coarse silty gleyic brown calcareous alluvial soils over calcareous or sandy silt loams. These deposits overlie Jurassic clays (Hodge *et al.* 1984).

6 ARCHAEOLOGICAL OVERVIEW

- 6.1 Cropmarks of rectangular and sub-rectangular enclosures and field systems have been recorded on aerial photographs of the vicinity. These cropmarks, considered to represent Romano-British settlement and field systems, are located to the east of the turbine sites.
- 6.2 Bicker was a Domesday settlement and has produced Late Saxon pottery. During the early medieval period Bicker was an important trading centre due to its position on the Bicker Haven, a waterway that silted up in the late medieval period. Bicker was also important for the production of salt and the shores of the Haven are lined with salt making sites. Numerous saltern mounds of probable Late Saxon – medieval date are located around the village.

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 excavation of the foundation trenches and other areas of ground disturbance.
- 7.2 The objectives of the watching brief will be to:
- 7.2.1 Determine the form and function of the archaeological features encountered;
- 7.2.2 Determine the spatial arrangement of the archaeological features encountered;
- 7.2.3 As far as practicable, recover dating evidence from the archaeological features, and
- 7.2.4 Establish the sequence of the archaeological remains present on the site.

8 SITE OPERATIONS

8.1 General considerations

- 8.1.1 All work will be undertaken following statutory Health and Safety requirements in operation at the time of the watching brief.
- 8.1.2 The work will be undertaken according to the relevant codes of practise issued by the Institute of Field Archaeologists (IFA), under the management of a Member of the institute (MIFA). Archaeological Project Services is IFA registered organisation no. 21.
- 8.1.3 Any and all artefacts found during the investigation and thought to be 'treasure', as defined by the Treasure Act 1996, will be removed from site to a secure store and promptly reported to the appropriate coroner's office.

8.2 Methodology

- 8.2.1 The watching brief will be undertaken during the ground works phase of development, and includes the archaeological monitoring of all phases of soil movement.
- 8.2.2 Stripped areas and trench sections will be observed regularly to identify and record archaeological features that are exposed and to record changes in the geological conditions. The section drawings of the trenches will be recorded at a scale of 1:10. Should features be recorded in plan these will be drawn at a scale of 1:20. Written descriptions detailing the nature of the deposits, features and fills encountered will be compiled on Archaeological Project Services pro-forma record sheets.
- 8.2.3 Any finds recovered will be bagged and labelled for later analysis.
- 8.2.4 Throughout the watching brief a photographic record will be compiled. The photographic record will consist of:
- the site during work to show specific stages, and the layout of the archaeology within the trench.
 - groups of features where their relationship is important
- 8.2.5 Should human remains be located they will be left *in situ* and only excavated if absolutely necessary. Should removal be required the appropriate Home Office 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 POST-EXCAVATION

9.1 Stage 1

9.1.1 On completion of site operations, the records and schedules produced during the watching brief will be checked and ordered to ensure that they form a uniform sequence forming a level II archive. A stratigraphic matrix of the archaeological deposits and features present on the site will be prepared. All photographic material will be catalogued and labelled, the labelling referring to schedules identifying the subject/s photographed.

9.1.2 All finds recovered during the field work will be washed, marked and packaged according to the deposit from which they were recovered. Any finds requiring specialist treatment and conservation will be sent to the Conservation Laboratory at the City and County Museum, Lincoln.

9.2 Stage 2

9.2.1 Detailed examination of the stratigraphic matrix to enable the determination of the various phases of activity on the site.

9.2.2 Finds will be sent to specialists for identification and dating.

9.3 Stage 3

9.3.1 On completion of stage 2, a report detailing the findings of the watching brief will be prepared.

9.3.2 This will consist of:

- A non-technical summary of the results of the investigation.
- A description of the archaeological setting of the watching brief.
- Description of the topography of the site.
- Description of the methodologies used during the watching brief.
- A text describing the findings of the watching brief.
- A consideration of the local, regional and national context of the watching brief findings.
- Plans of the archaeological features exposed. If a sequence of archaeological deposits is encountered, separate plans for each phase will be produced.
- Sections of the trenches and 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; Boston Borough Planning Archaeologist; Boston Borough 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 project will be entered onto the OASIS database. 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 Boston 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

SPECIFICATION FOR WATCHING BRIEF AT BICKER FRIEST WIND FARM

Medieval and later - G Taylor in consultation with H Healey,
Independent Archaeologist

Non-pottery Artefacts	J Cowgill, Independent Specialist
Animal Bones	Environmental Archaeology Consultancy or Jen Kitch, APS
Environmental Analysis	J Rackham or Val Fryer, Independent Specialists
Human Remains Analysis	R Gowland, Independent Specialist

17 **INSURANCES**

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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

Specification: Version 1, 24 April 2006

APPENDIX 2

Context Descriptions

No.	Description	Interpretation
001	Friable dark grayish brown clayey silt, 0.30m thick	Topsoil
002	Mid brown, with lighter brown mottle, silty clay, at least 0.25m thick	Alluvial clay
003	Soft mid brown silty clay, 0.36m thick	Alluvial clay
004	Firm to loose mid brown clayey silt at least 0.20m thick	Topsoil
005	Firm reddish brown clay, 0.33m thick	Alluvial clay
006	Firm very dark grey peat, 0.30m thick	Peat deposit
007	Loose yellow sand and gravel, 1.0m thick	Natural deposit
008	Firm to hard greenish grey clay with frequent chalk flecks and fragments, at least 0.70m thick	Natural deposit
009	Firm reddish grey clay, 0.65m thick	Alluvial clay
010	Firm but plastic brown silty clay, 1.60m thick	Alluvial clay
011	Soft very dark greyish brown peat, 1.10m thick	Peat deposit
012	Friable reddish yellow sand and gravel, 0.50m thick	Natural deposit
013	Soft light grey clay with frequent chalk flecks, at least 0.80m thick	Natural deposit
014	Loose crushed tarmac and stone, 0.55m thick	Modern dumped deposit
015	Friable yellowish reddish brown sand and gravel	Natural deposit
016	Firm brownish grey sandy clay with frequent small to medium rounded and sub-rounded pebbles, c. 0.80m thick	Alluvial clay
017	Soft very dark grey to black peat, 0.2m thick	Peat deposit
018	Firm bluish grey clay with light brown streaks, at least 0.80m thick	Natural deposit
019	Firm bluish grey, with light brown mottle, clay, 0.30m thick	Alluvial clay
020	Firm mid brown clay, 0.60m thick	Alluvial clay
021	Firm light grayish blue clay, 0.30m thick	Alluvial clay
022	Soft dark brown to black peat	Peat deposit
023	Loose mid yellowish brown sand and gravel, at least 1m thick	Natural deposit
024	Firm reddish brown clay, 2.60m thick	Alluvial clay
025	Firm bluish grey clay, 0.30m thick	Alluvial clay
026	Soft black peat, at least 0.40m thick	Peat deposit

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.
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, e.g. [004].
Cropmark	A mark that is produced by the effect of underlying archaeological or geological features influencing the growth of a particular crop.
Domesday Survey	A survey of property ownership in England compiled on the instruction of William I for taxation purposes in 1086 AD.
Layer	A layer is a term used to describe an accumulation of soil or other material that is not contained within a cut.
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.
Saxon	Pertaining to the period dating from AD 410-1066 when England was largely settled by tribes from northern Germany
Till	A deposit formed after the retreat of a glacier. Also known as boulder clay, this material is generally unsorted and can comprise of rock flour to boulders to rocks of quite substantial size.

Appendix 4

THE ARCHIVE

The archive consists of:

26	Context records
6	Scale drawing sheets
15	Daily record sheets
1	Photographic record sheets
1	Section register
1	Plan register
3	Context register sheets

All primary records and finds are currently kept at:

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

The ultimate destination of the project archive is:

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

The archive will be deposited in accordance with the document titled *Conditions for the Acceptance of Project Archives*, produced by the Lincolnshire City and County Museum.

Lincolnshire City and County Council Museum Accession Number: 2006.89

Archaeological Project Services Site Code: BFW06

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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