ARCHAEOLOGICAL EVALUATION ON LAND AT MARSH ROAD, HOLBEACH HURN, LINCOLNSHIRE

(HOMR 11)

Work Undertaken For
G.R.Merchant Ltd on behalf of
Holbeach Hurn Consortium

February 2011

Report Compiled by
Mark Peachey BA (Hons)

National Grid Reference: TF 3942 2725
Planning Application No: H09-0541-10
OASIS ID No: archaeol1-94100

Report No: **16/11**

ARCHAEOLOGICAL PROJECT SERVICES

Quality Control

Archaeological Evaluation, Land at Marsh Road, Holbeach Hurn, Lincolnshire (HOMR 11)

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Supervisor	Mark Peachey
Site Assistant	Jonathon Smith
Surveying	Dale Trimble
CAD Illustration	Mark Peachey
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Gary Taylor	Tom Lane
Date: 23 February 2011	Date: 23 February 2011

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1. SUMMARY

An archaeological trenching evaluation was carried out on land at Marsh Road, Holbeach Hurn, Lincolnshire as the area is archaeologically sensitive, lying on the outskirts of the village of Holbeach Hurn and within an area rich in remains associated with medieval saltmaking. A previous desk-based assessment identified the site as having archaeological potential and a geophysical survey identified anomalies of possible archaeological origin.

The evaluation revealed a probable palaeochannel and an undated, though perhaps post-medieval, ditch.

No finds were retrieved.

2. INTRODUCTION

2.1 Definition of an Evaluation

An archaeological evaluation is defined as *'a limited programme of non-intrusive and/or intrusive fieldwork which determines the presence or absence of archaeological features, structures, deposits, artefacts or ecofacts within a specified area or site. If such archaeological remains are present Field Evaluation defines their character and extent, quality and preservation, and it enables an assessment of their worth in a local, regional, national or international context as appropriate'* (IfA 2008).

2.2 Planning Background

On the advice of the Planning Archaeologist of the Historic Environment Team at Lincolnshire County Council, South Holland District Council requested that a programme of archaeological investigation be undertaken on land at Marsh Road, Holbeach Hurn prior to determination of planning application H09-0541-10. This was to comprise a trenching evaluation which would aim to provide the local authority with sufficient information to make a reasoned decision as to any mitigation measures which may be required with regard to any archaeological remains at the site. Archaeological Project Services (APS) was commissioned to undertake this evaluation which was carried out on 17th February 2011 in accordance with a specification prepared by APS and approved by the Planning Archaeologist.

2.3 Topography and Geology

Holbeach Hurn is located approximately 15km east of Spalding and 18km south of Boston in the South Holland district of Lincolnshire (Fig. 1). The proposed development is located approximately 240m northeast of the 19th century parish church of St. Luke and on the south side of Marsh Road at National Grid Reference TF 3942 2725 (Fig 2).

The site lies off Marsh Road, in the northeast part of Holbeach Hurn at approximately 3.2m OD. Soils at the site are Wisbech Association coarse silty calcareous soils developed on stoneless marine alluvium (Hodge *et al*. 1984, 361).

2.4 Archaeological Setting

Holbeach Hurn lies adjacent to the medieval sea bank. The first element of the place-name derives from the parish name Holbeach, probably derived from Old English *hol*, meaning 'hollow' or 'hole'. The suffix probably originated from *baec*, for 'back', the conjoined name meaning 'raised ridge with a hollow, an appropriate topographic name for Holbeach, which does have a raised site. 'Hurn' probably derives from *hyrne*, a corner in Old English or 'a spit of land in a river bend', both topographically appropriate for the site given its marsh location. The earliest documentary references to the place-name date to the fourteenth century and a 1408 reference to 'the sea girt island' of Holbeche Hyrne attests the coastal

topographic location of the village (Cameron, 1998).

Saltmaking is known to have played a significant role in the local economy at least between the 12th and 15th centuries. The process had been established under the Romans and mention of it in the Domesday Survey suggests it also took place on this part of the coast in the Anglo-Saxon period (Healey 1993).

Holbeach Hurn lay on the coastal edge until at least the early 17th century as indicated on Speede's map of 1610. Much of the village lies adjacent to the sea bank which turns westwards just north of the settlement. The proposed area of development lies on the seawards side of the bank and would have experienced considerable marine silt deposition (Hardwick and Bunn 2000).

Coastal saltmaking appears to have ceased in the early 17th century due to cheaper salt from Scotland being imported through Boston due to the removal of taxes in 1601. The post-medieval village appears to have been built over the salt mounds (Hardwick and Bunn 2000) including the late Georgian Hurn Hall and the red brick St Luke's church of 1871 (Pevsner and Harris 1989).

A lidar plot of the area derived from a project undertaken by Steve Malone of APS shows that the more prominent mounds lie outside the area of proposed development although there are less pronounced raised areas in close proximity to the site (Malone 2009).

A geophysical survey undertaken of the site identified anomalies thought to represent subsurface burnt and linear features of archaeological origin, possibly associated with medieval saltmaking. A Desk-Based Assessment also highlighted the archaeological potential of the site (Hardwick and Bunn 2000).

3. AIMS AND OBJECTIVES

The aim of the work was to gather sufficient information for the archaeological curator to be able to formulate a policy for the management of the archaeological resources present on the site.

The objectives were to establish the type of archaeological activity that might be present within the site, to determine its likely extent, the date and function of the archaeological features present on the site, their state of preservation, spatial arrangement and the extent to which surrounding archaeological features extended into the application area, and to establish the way in which any archaeological features identified fitted into the pattern of occupation and land-use in the surrounding landscape.

4. METHODS

Two trenches measuring 10m x 1.6m were excavated by machine under archaeological supervision (Fig. 3). The trenches were cleaned by hand and examined for archaeological remains. 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. Recording was undertaken according to standard Archaeological Project Services' practice.

The trench locations were surveyed, using a Thales Z-MAX GPS, in relation to fixed points on boundaries.

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

5. RESULTS

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

Trench 1 (Fig 3, Plate 2)

The earliest deposit encountered in this trench was light greyish brown laminated sandy silt (103) which was at least 0.5m thick (Fig 5, representative section, Plate 3). This was sealed by 0.3m thick light brown laminated silt (102) which was overlain by 0.4m thick rooty topsoil (101).

There were no archaeological features.

Trench 2 (Fig 4)

In Trench 2 a sondage was machined at the northeast end of the trench to get a fuller picture of the silts (Plate 4). The earliest deposit reached was slightly bluish mid grey clayey silt layer (204) which was reached at a depth of 1.95m and seen to be at least 0.25m thick. This was overlain by at least 0.65m thick light grey laminated silt (202), a similar deposit to (103). This layer was cut by a probable palaeochannel [207] (Fig 5, Section 1; Plate 5), or tidal creek with a steep southwest side and filled with mid grey, with occasional reddish brown mottling, laminated silt (203). The palaeochannel was sealed by 0.2m light brown laminated silt layer (201).

Observed in section cutting this layer, following cleaning, was undated northwest-southeast ditch [205] (Fig 5, Section 1; Plate 6). This measured 1.7m wide and 0.6m deep and had a steep northeast side and convex southwest side. It was filled with light greyish brown clayey silt (206). This feature was sealed by 0.3m thick rooty topsoil (200).

6. DISCUSSION

Natural was exposed as a sequence of alluvial silt layers. The numerous laminations within the silts suggested they were tidal marine deposits, particularly given the site's location on the seaward side of the seabank.

A probable northwest-southeast aligned palaeochannel or tidal creek was identified within Trench 2, its silts mottled and slightly darker than the general layers but still very fine. This was sealed by a further marine silt layer which was cut by an undated, but probably post-medieval ditch, a field boundary or drain, overlain only by the loose, thin, rooty topsoil.

No evidence of the burning suggested by the geophysical survey was revealed in the trenches.

7. CONCLUSION

An archaeological evaluation was carried out on land at Marsh Road, Holbeach Hurn, Lincolnshire as the site lay in an area of archaeological potential.

The evaluation revealed only a probable palaeochannel and an undated, though probably post-medieval, field boundary or drainage ditch.

No finds were retrieved.

8. ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

Archaeological Project Services wishes to acknowledge the assistance of G. R. Merchant Limited who commissioned the project on behalf of Holbeach Hurn Consortium. The work was coordinated by Gary Taylor who edited this report along with Tom Lane.

9. PERSONNEL

Project Coordinator: Gary Taylor
Site Supervisor: Mark Peachey
Site Assistant: Jonathon Smith
GPS Surveying: Dale Trimble
Photographic reproduction: Mark Peachey
CAD Illustration: Mark Peachey
Post-excavation analysis: Mark Peachey

10. BIBLIOGRAPHY

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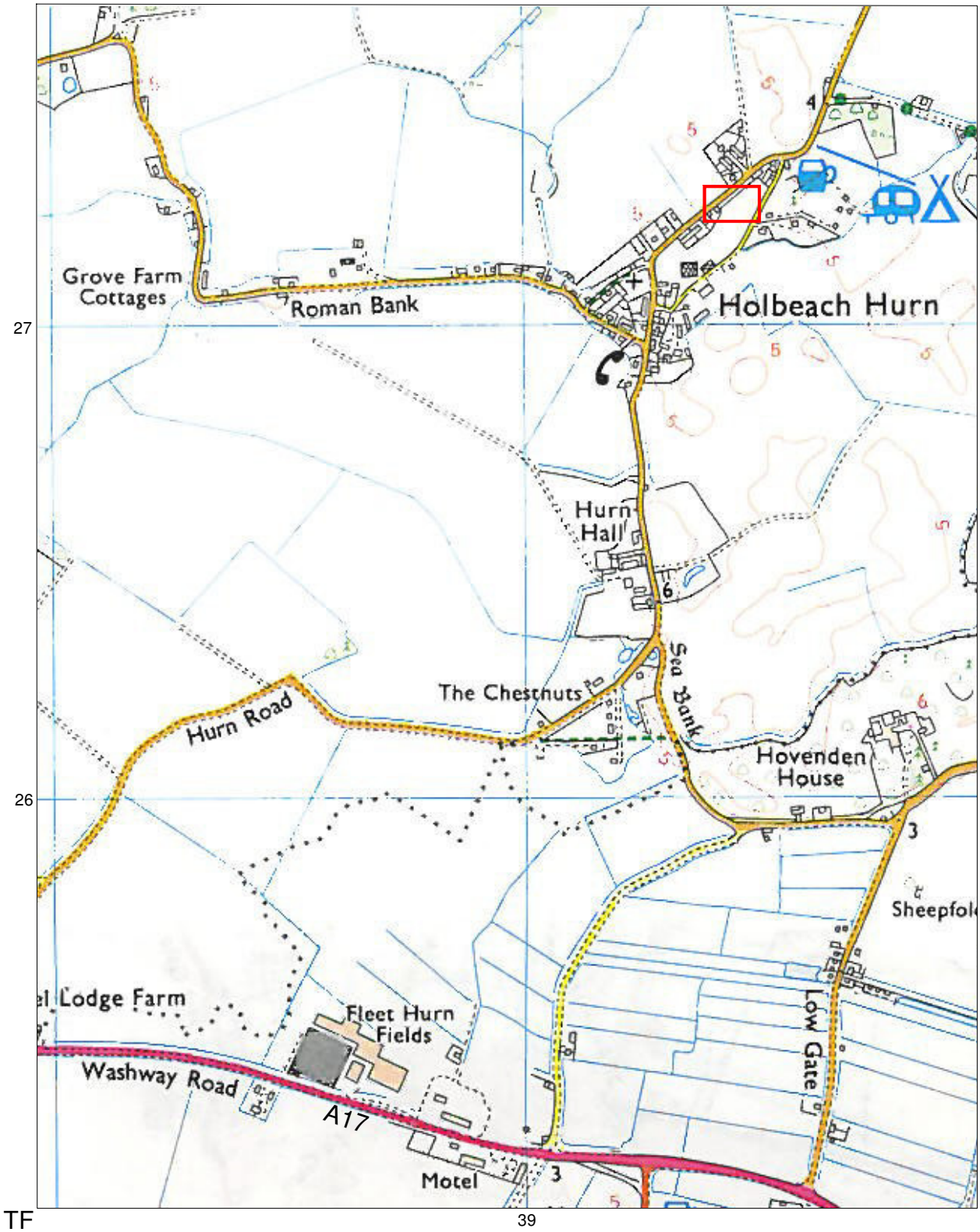
11. ABBREVIATIONS

APS Archaeological Project Services

IfA Institute for Archaeologists

Figure 1 General Location Plan



0 500m

Area shown on Fig 3

Archaeological Project Services		
Project Name: Holbeach Hurn Marsh Lane HOMR 11		
Scale 1:12500	Drawn by:MJP	Report No: 16/11

Figure 2. Site Location Plan

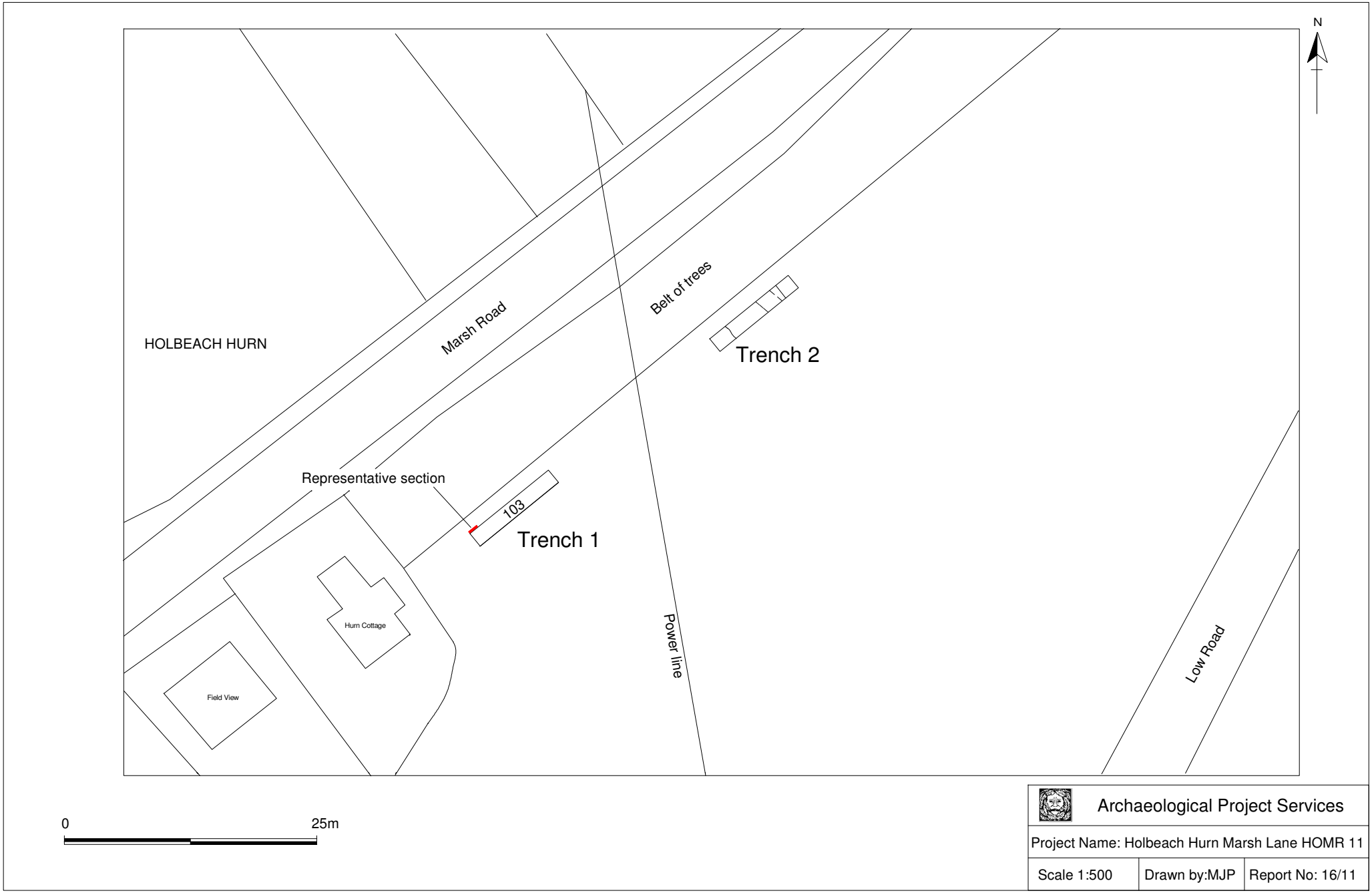


Figure 3. Trench Location Plan

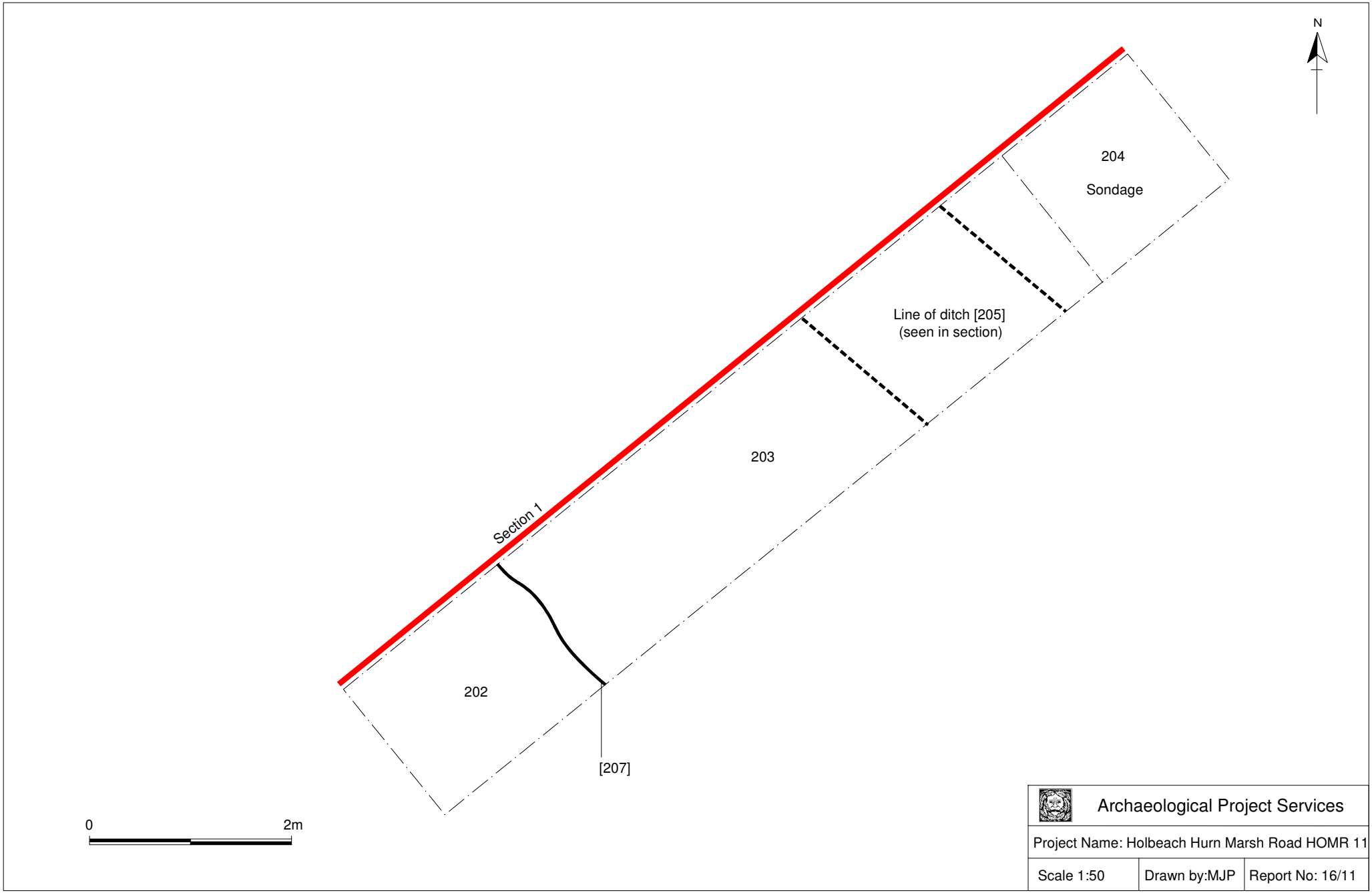
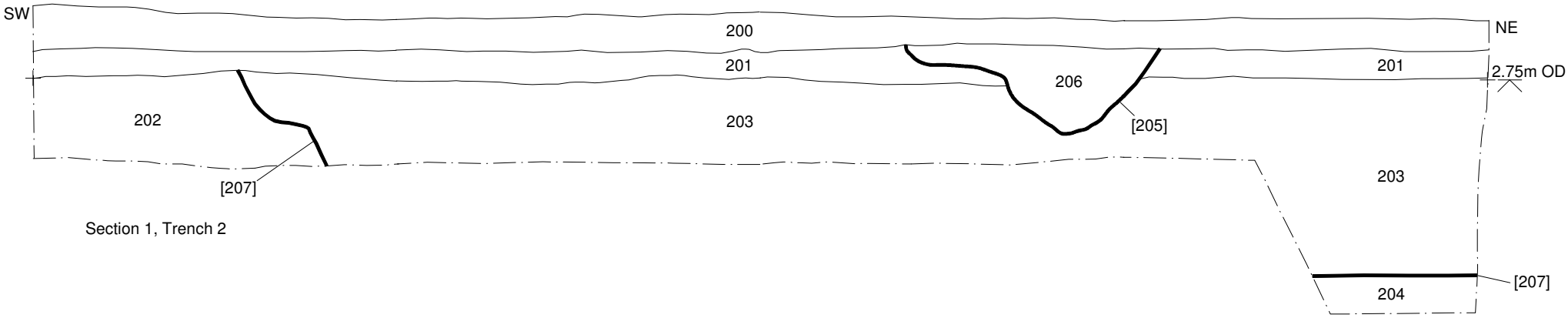
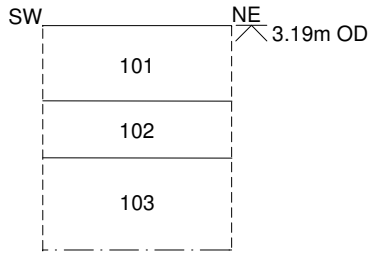


Figure 4. Plan of Trench 2



Section 1, Trench 2



Representative section Trench 1

0 2m

Archaeological Project Services		
Project Name: Holbeach Hurn Marsh Road HOMR 11		
Scale 1:40	Drawn by:MJP	Report No: 16/11

Figure 5. Sections

Plate 1. Pre-machining view of site looking northeast

Plate 2. Trench 1 looking northeast

Plate 3. Representative section Trench 1 looking northwest

Plate 4. Trench 2 sondage looking northwest

Plate 5. Trench 2, edge of palaeochannel [207], Section 1 looking northwest

Plate 6. Trench 2, ditch [205], Section 2 looking northwest

Appendix 1: LAND AT MARSH ROAD, HOLBEACH HURN, LINCOLNSHIRE

SPECIFICATION FOR ARCHAEOLOGICAL EVALUATION

PREPARED FOR GR MERCHANT LTD

BY ARCHAEOLOGICAL PROJECT SERVICES

1 SUMMARY

1.1 *This document comprises a specification for the archaeological field evaluation of land at Marsh Road, Holbeach Hurn, Lincolnshire.*

1.2 *The area is archaeologically sensitive, lying on the outskirts of the village of Holbeach Hurn and within an area rich in remains associated with medieval saltmaking. A previous desk-based assessment identified the site as having archaeological potential and a geophysical survey identified anomalies of possible archaeological origin.*

1.3 *South Holland District Council have requested that a programme of archaeological investigation is undertaken at the site in advance of the determination of planning application H09-0541-10.*

1.4 *On completion of the fieldwork a report will be prepared detailing the findings of the investigation. The report will consist of a text describing the nature of the archaeological deposits located and will be supported by illustrations and photographs.*

2 INTRODUCTION

2.1 This document comprises a specification for the archaeological field evaluation of land on Marsh Road, Holbeach Hurn, Lincolnshire located at National Grid Reference TF 3942 2725.

2.1.1 The document contains the following parts:

2.1.2 Overview

2.1.3 The archaeological and natural setting

2.1.4 Stages of work and methodologies to be used

2.1.5 List of specialists

2.1.6 Programme of works and staffing structure of the project

3 SITE LOCATION

3.1 Holbeach Hurn is located approximately 15km east of Spalding and 18km south of Boston in the South Holland district of Lincolnshire. The proposed development is located within the core of the existing settlement, approximately 240m northeast of the 19th century parish church of St. Luke and on the south side of Marsh Road at NGR TF 3942 2725 (Fig 1).

4 PLANNING BACKGROUND

4.1 On the advice of the Planning Archaeologist of the Historic Environment Team at Lincolnshire County Council, South Holland District Council have requested that a programme of archaeological investigation is undertaken on land at Marsh Road, Holbeach Hurn prior to determination of planning application H09-0541-10. This will comprise a programme of trial trenching which will aim to provide the local authority with sufficient information to make a reasoned decision as to any mitigation measures which may be required with regard to any archaeological remains at the site.

5 SOILS AND TOPOGRAPHY

5.1 The site lies off Marsh Road,northeast of Holbeach Hurn at approximately 3.5m OD. Soils at the site are Wisbech Association coarse silty calcareous soils developed on stoneless marine alluvium (Hodge *et al*. 1984, 361).

6 ARCHAEOLOGICAL OVERVIEW

6.1 The first element of the place-name Holbeach Hurn derives from the parish name Holbeach, probably derived from Old English 'hol', meaning hollow. The suffix probably originated from 'baec', for back, the conjoined name meaning 'raised ridge with a hollow, an appropriate topographic name for Holbeach, which does have a raised site. 'Hurn' probably derives from 'hyrne', a corner in Old English or 'a spit of land in a river bend', both topographically appropriate for the site given its marsh location (Cameron, 1998).

6.2 The earliest documentary references to the place-name date the fourteenth century and a 1408 reference to 'the sea girt island' of *Holbeche Hyrne* attests the coastal topographic location of the village (Cameron, 1998).

6.3 Much of the village lies adjacent to the sea bank which turns westwards just north of the settlement. The proposed area of development lies on the seawards side of the bank and is surrounded to the south and north by earthern mounds derived from medieval salt making. Figure 3 shows a lidar plot of the area derived from a project undertaken by Steve Malone of Archaeological Project Services. This shows that the more prominent mounds lie outside the area of proposed development although there are less pronounced raised areas in close proximity to the site.

6.4 A geophysical survey undertaken of the site identified anomalies thought to represent subsurface burnt and linear features of archaeological origin, possibly associated with medieval saltmaking. A Desk-Based Assessment of the site also highlighted the archaeological potential of the site (Lincs CC Historic Environment Record 24073).

7 AIMS AND OBJECTIVES

7.1 The aim of the work will be to gather sufficient information for the archaeological curator to be able to formulate a policy for the management of the archaeological resources present on the site.

7.2 The objectives of the work will be to:

7.2.1 Establish the type of archaeological activity that may be present within the site.

7.2.2 Determine the likely extent of archaeological activity present within the site.

7.2.3 Determine the date and function of the archaeological features present on the site.

7.2.4 Determine the state of preservation of the archaeological features present on the site.

7.2.5 Determine the spatial arrangement of the archaeological features present within the site.

7.2.6 Determine the extent to which the surrounding archaeological features extend into the application area.

7.2.7 Establish the way in which the archaeological features identified fit into the pattern of occupation and land-use in the surrounding landscape.

8 LIAISON WITH THE ARCHAEOLOGICAL CURATOR

8.1 Prior to the commencement of the trial trenching the arrangement of the interventions (excavations) will be agreed with the archaeological curator to ensure that the proposed scheme of works fulfils their requirements.

9 TRIAL TRENCHING

9.1 Reasoning for this technique

9.1.1 Trial trenching enables the *in situ* determination of the sequence, date, nature, depth, environmental potential and density of archaeological features present on the site.

9.1.2 The trial trenching will consist of the excavation of two trenches, each measuring 10m x 1.6m. The layout of these trenches is shown in Figure 1.

9.2 General Considerations

9.2.1 All work will be undertaken following statutory Health and Safety requirements in operation at the time of the investigation.

9.2.2 The work will be undertaken according to the relevant codes of practice issued by the Institute of Field Archaeologists (IFA). *Archaeological Project Services* is an IFA Registered Archaeological Organisation (No. 21).

9.2.3 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.

9.2.4 Excavation of the archaeological features exposed will only be undertaken as far as is required to determine their date, sequence, density and nature. Not all archaeological features exposed will necessarily be excavated. However, the investigation will, as far as is reasonably practicable, determine the level of the natural deposits to ensure that the depth of the archaeological sequence present on the site is established.

9.2.5 Open trenches will be marked by hazard tape attached to road irons or similar poles. Subject to the consent of the archaeological curator, and following the appropriate recording, the trenches, particularly those of excessive depth, will be backfilled as soon as possible to minimise any health and safety risks.

9.3 Methodology

9.3.1 Removal of the topsoil and any other overburden will be undertaken by mechanical excavator using a toothless ditching bucket. To ensure that the correct amount of material is removed and that no archaeological deposits are damaged, this work will be supervised by Archaeological Project Services. On completion of the removal of the overburden, the nature of the underlying deposits will be assessed by hand excavation before any further mechanical excavation that may be required. Thereafter, the trenches will be cleaned by hand to enable the identification and analysis of the archaeological features exposed.

9.3.2 Investigation of the features will be undertaken only as far as required to determine their date, form and function. The work will consist of half- or quarter-sectioning of features as required and, where appropriate, the removal of layers. Should features be located which may be worthy of preservation *in situ*, excavation will be limited to the absolute minimum, (*ie* the minimum disturbance) necessary to interpret the form, function and date of the features.

9.3.3 The archaeological features encountered will be recorded on Archaeological Project Services pro-forma context record sheets. The system used is the single context method by which individual archaeological units of stratigraphy are assigned a unique record number and are individually described and drawn.

9.3.4 Plans of features will be drawn at a scale of 1:20 and sections at a scale of 1:10. Should individual features merit it, they will be drawn at a larger scale.

9.3.5 Throughout the duration of the trial trenching a photographic record consisting of black and white prints (reproduced as contact sheets) and colour slides will be compiled. The photographic record will consist of:

- the site before the commencement of field operations.
- the site during work to show specific stages of work, and the layout of the archaeology within individual trenches.
- individual features and, where appropriate, their sections.
- groups of features where their relationship is important.
- the site on completion of field work

9.3.6 Should human remains be encountered, they will be left *in situ* with excavation being limited to the identification and recording of such remains. If removal of the remains is necessary the appropriate Home Office licences will be obtained and the local environmental health department informed. If relevant, the coroner and the police will be notified.

9.3.7 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.

9.3.8 The spoil generated during the investigation will be mounded along the edges of the trial trenches with the top soil being kept separate from the other material excavated for subsequent backfilling.

9.3.9 The precise location of the trenches within the site and the location of site recording grid will be established by an EDM survey.

10 ENVIRONMENTAL ASSESSMENT

10.1 If appropriate, during the investigation specialist advice will be obtained from an environmental archaeologist. 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.

11 POST-EXCAVATION AND REPORT

11.1 Stage 1

11.1.1 On completion of site operations, the records and schedules produced during the trial trenching 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. 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.

11.1.2 All finds recovered during the trial trenching 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 the City and County Museum, Lincoln.

11.2 Stage 2

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

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

11.3 Stage 3

11.3.1 On completion of stage 2, a report detailing the findings of the investigation will be prepared. This 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.
- Plans of the trenches showing 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 context within the surrounding landscape.
- Specialist reports on the finds from the site.
- Appropriate photographs of the site and specific archaeological features or groups of features.
- A consideration of the significance of the remains found, in local, regional, national and international terms, using recognised evaluation criteria.

12 ARCHIVE

12.1 The documentation and records generated during the investigation will be sorted and ordered into the format acceptable to The Collection, Lincoln using accession number LNCC: 2011.20. This will be undertaken following the requirements of the document titled Conditions for the Acceptance of Project Archives for long-term storage and curation. The archive is expected to deposited at this museum by October 2011.

13 REPORT DEPOSITION

13.1 Copies of the investigation report will be sent to: the client, GR Merchant Ltd.; the Lincolnshire County Council Historic Environment Team and the Lincolnshire County Historic Environment Record.

14 PUBLICATION

14.1 Details of the investigation will be entered into the OASIS database. A report of the findings of the investigation may be submitted for inclusion in the journal Lincolnshire History and Archaeology. Notes or articles describing the results of the investigation will also be submitted for publication in the appropriate national journals: *Medieval Archaeology* and *Journal of the Medieval Settlement Research Group* for medieval and later remains, and *Britannia* for discoveries of Roman date.

15 CURATORIAL MONITORING

15.1 Curatorial responsibility for the project lies with the planning archaeologist of the Lincolnshire County Council Historic Environment Team. Fourteen days written notice will be given to the archaeological curator prior to the commencement of the project to enable them to make appropriate monitoring arrangements.

16 VARIATIONS TO THE PROPOSED SCHEME OF WORKS

16.1 Variations to the scheme of works will only be made following written confirmation from the archaeological curator.

16.2 Should the archaeological curator require any additional investigation beyond the scope of the brief for works, or this specification, then the cost and duration of those supplementary examinations will be negotiated between the client and the contractor.

17 SPECIALISTS TO BE USED DURING THE PROJECT

17.1 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.

Task	Body to be undertaking the work
Conservation	Conservation Laboratory, City and County Museum, Lincoln.

Pottery Analysis	
Prehistoric:	Dr D Knight, Trent and Peak Archaeological Trust
Roman:	M Darling or B Precious, independent specialists
Anglo-Saxon:	Dr A. Boyle , APS specialist mentored by J. Young Independent Specialist
Medieval and later:	Dr. A. Boyle APS specialists
Other Artefacts	J Cowgill, independent specialist; or G Taylor, APS
Human Remains Analysis	R Gowland, independent specialist
Animal Remains Analysis	Matilda Holmes, Independent specialists
Environmental Analysis	Environmental Archaeology Consultancy
Radiocarbon dating	Beta Analytic Inc., Florida, USA
Dendrochronology dating	University of Sheffield Dendrochronology Laboratory

18 PROGRAMME OF WORKS AND STAFFING LEVELS

18.1 Fieldwork is expected to be undertaken by 2 staff, a supervisor and 1 assistants, and to take two days.

18.2 Post-excavation analysis and report production is expected to take 5 person-days within a notional programme of 10 days. A project officer or supervisor will undertake most of the analysis, with assistance from the finds supervisor and CAD illustrator. Two half-days of specialist time are allotted in the project budget.

18.3 Contingency

18.3.1 A contingency for the processing and analysis of environmental samples is specified in the budget for the project.

19 INSURANCES

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

20 COPYRIGHT

20.1 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.

20.2 Licence will also be given to the archaeological curators to use the documentary archive for educational, public and research purposes.

20.3 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.

20.4 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.

21 BIBLIOGRAPHY

Cameron, K.,1998, *A Dictionary of Lincolnshire Place-Names*, The English Place-Name Society

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

Appendix 2

CONTEXT DESCRIPTIONS

No.	Trench	Description	Interpretation	Date
101	1	Loose mid brownish grey sandy silt, 0.4m thick. Very rooty.	Topsoil	Modern
102	1	Soft light brown laminated silt, 0.3m thick	Marine silt	
103	1	Soft light greyish brown, lighter towards top, laminated sandy silt at least 0.5m thick	Marine silt	
200	2	Loose dark grey clayey silt topsoil, up to 0.3m thick. Very rooty.	Topsoil	Modern
201	2	Soft light brown laminated silt, 0.2m thick	Marine silt	
202	2	Soft light grey laminated silt at least 0.65m thick	Marine silt	
203	2	Soft mid grey, with occasional reddish brown mottling, laminated silt, 1.35m thick	Fill of [207]	
204	2	Soft slightly bluish mid grey clayey silt, at least 0.25m thick	Marine silt	
205	2	NW-SE aligned convex sided cut, seen only in section, 1.7m wide, 0.6m deep	Cut of ditch	
206	2	Soft light greyish brown clayey silt, 0.6m thick	Fill of [205]	
207	2	NW-SE aligned convex sided cut at least 8.5m wide, 1.35m deep	Cut of probable palaeochannel	

Appendix 3

GLOSSARY

Alluvium	Deposits laid down by water. Marine alluvium is deposited by the sea, and fresh water alluvium is laid down by rivers and in lakes.
Anglo-Saxon	Pertaining to the period when Britain was occupied by peoples from northern Germany, Denmark and adjacent areas. The period dates from approximately AD 450-1066.
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].
Cut	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.
Domesday Survey	A survey of property ownership in England compiled on the instruction of William I for taxation purposes in 1086 AD.
Fill	Once a feature has been dug it begins to silt up (either slowly or rapidly) or it can be back-filled manually. The soil(s) that become contained by the 'cut' are referred to as its fill(s).
Geophysical Survey	Essentially non-invasive methods of examining below the ground surface by measuring deviations in the physical properties and characteristics of the earth. Techniques include magnetometry and resistivity survey.
Layer	A layer is a term used to describe an accumulation of soil or other material that is not contained within a cut.
Medieval	The Middle Ages, dating from approximately AD 1066-1500.
Natural	Undisturbed deposit(s) of soil or rock which have accumulated without the influence of human activity
Old English	The language used by the Saxon (q.v.) occupants of Britain.
Post-medieval	The period following the Middle Ages, dating from approximately AD 1500-1800.
Romano-British	Pertaining to the period dating from AD 43-410 when the Romans occupied Britain.

Appendix 4

THE ARCHIVE

The archive consists of:

2	Trench recording sheet
1	Daily record sheet
1	Photographic record sheet
1	Section record sheet
1	Sheet of scale drawings
1	Stratigraphic matrix

All primary records are currently kept at:

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

The ultimate destination of the project archive is:

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

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: 2011.20

Archaeological Project Services Site Code: HOMR 11

OASIS Record No: archaeol1-94100

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.