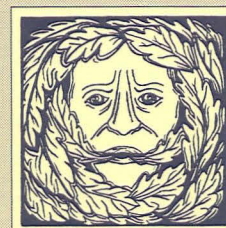
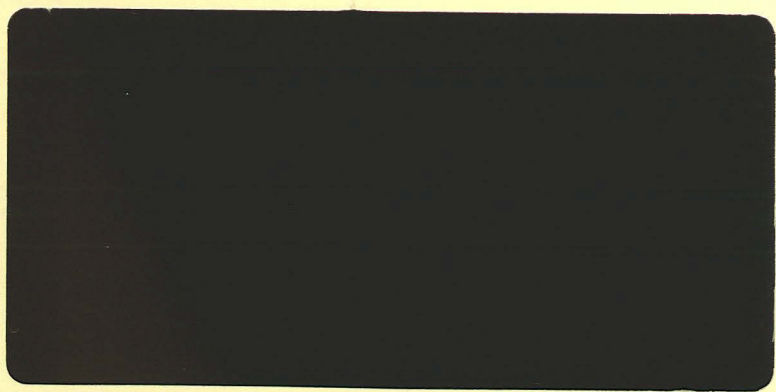


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**ARCHAEOLOGICAL WATCHING BRIEF
DURING CABLING WORKS
AT GRANGE FARM,
WITHERN,
LINCOLNSHIRE
(WIGF01)**



A P S
ARCHAEOLOGICAL
PROJECT
SERVICES



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**ARCHAEOLOGICAL WATCHING BRIEF
DURING CABLING WORKS
AT GRANGE FARM,
WITHERN,
LINCOLNSHIRE
(WIGF01)**

Work Undertaken For
Yorkshire Electricity

February 2001

Report Compiled by
Andrew Hardwick BSc (Hons) MA

National Grid Reference: TF 4447 8324
City and County Museums Accession No. : 2001.4

A.P.S. Report No:17/01



CONTENTS

List of Figures

List of Plates

1.	Summary	1
2.	Introduction	1
	2.1 Definition of an Archaeological Watching Brief	1
	2.2 Planning Background	1
	2.3 Site Location	1
	2.4 Soils and Topography	1
	2.5 Archaeological Setting	1
3.	Aims	2
4.	Method	2
5.	Results	3
	5.1 Colluvial Deposits	3
	5.2 Post-medieval Deposits	3
	5.3 Modern Deposits	3
6.	Discussion	3
7.	Conclusions	4
8.	Acknowledgements	4
9.	Personnel	4
10.	Bibliography	4
11.	Abbreviations	4

Appendices

1	Specification for Archaeological Watching Brief
2	Context Summary
3	The Finds, by Gary Taylor
4	Glossary
5	The Archive

List of Figures

- Figure 1 General location plan
- Figure 2 Location plan
- Figure 3 Area monitored with section locations
- Figure 4 Sections 2 and 3

List of Plates

- Plate 1 General view of the cable trench, looking southeast
- Plate 2 View of drainage ditch (004), looking northwest
- Plate 3 Representative section through the trench across the farmyard, looking northwest

1. SUMMARY

An archaeological watching brief was undertaken during excavation of a cable trench at Grange Farm, Withern, Lincolnshire.

The site lies close to the remains of medieval field systems and settlement. There was a strong possibility that further remains would be exposed or disturbed by the present groundworks.

A ditch and bank of post-medieval date were identified. The ditch had been filled and a drainage pipe inserted, though both ditch and bank survived as earthworks. Post-medieval dump layers were also identified and probably form some of the vague earthworks in the immediate area. No deposits associated with medieval activity were encountered.

2. INTRODUCTION

2.1 Definition of a Watching Brief

A watching brief is defined as 'a formal programme of observation and investigation conducted during any operation carried out for non-archaeological reasons within a specified area or site on land or underwater, where there is a possibility that archaeological deposits may be disturbed or destroyed' (IFA 1997).

2.2 Planning Background

Yorkshire Electricity proposed to lay an underground electricity cable at Grange Farm, Withern. Consulted by them, the Lincolnshire County Council Archaeology Section recommended the undertaking of an archaeological watching brief during the associated groundworks.

Archaeological Project Services (APS) was commissioned by Yorkshire Electricity to undertake the watching brief. Fieldwork took place on 22-23 January 2001. The investigation was carried out in accordance with the requirements of the project specification (Appendix 1) produced by APS and approved by the County Archaeological Officer.

2.3 Site Location

Withern is located in the civil parish of Withern with Stain, approximately 12km southeast of Louth and 20km northwest of Skegness in the administrative district of East Lindsey, Lincolnshire (Fig. 1). Grange Farm is situated 1.5km northeast of the village (Fig. 2). The cable trench extends 45m northwest to southeast traversing the field and farmyard immediately north of the farm buildings, which are centred on National Grid Reference TF 4447 8324 (Fig. 3; Plate 1).

2.4 Soils and Topography

Grange Farm lies at a height of approximately 6m OD on a slight northeast-facing slope. Where it crosses the field adjacent to the farm, the cable trench runs across comparatively uneven ground and through a ditch earthwork running northeast to southwest.

Local soils are the Holderness Association fine loamy and coarse loamy soils on chalky till and glaciofluvial drift (Hodge *et al.* 1984, 217).

2.5 Archaeological Setting

A Bronze Age palstave is reported from the parish of Withern with Stain, though the exact find-spot is not recorded (SMR42666).

The earliest known reference to Withern, or

Widerne, appears in the Domesday Book of 1086. The place-name may mean 'house in a wood' in Old English, with a first element *widu*, 'wood', and a second element *aern*, 'a house' (Cameron 1998, 142). The lands at this time were held by Gilbert De Gand and Hugh, son of Baldric.

Withern is noted to be the former seat of the Fitzwilliam family, and a large moated area at the west end of the village on Castle Hill is believed to be the site of their residence in the 15th and 16th century (White 1856). This large earthwork is trapezoidal in plan, with a pronounced bank and ditch (Pevsner and Harris 1998, 808). Although the moat is medieval in origin, these pronounced earthworks, which occur on three sides of the platform, appear to be post-medieval alterations and enhancements to the moat by the creation of bastions and ramparts. These defensive works are probably of Civil War date and the area around Withern was garrisoned by Parliamentarians and saw raids from 1643 onward (SMR43555).

Grange Farm is surrounded by earthwork remains of medieval settlement and field systems. In particular, the fields immediately southeast of the present cable trench contain extensive remains of medieval ridge and furrow. Additionally, just to the southwest of Grange Farm are earthworks of possible settlement closes.

Amateur fieldwalking immediately north and to the east of the site has recovered large quantities of medieval pottery.

The name Grange Farm may indicate that this was the site of a medieval grange, possibly associated with a religious establishment.

3. AIMS

The aim of the watching brief was to identify any archaeological remains exposed by the groundworks, to record their form and location, and to determine as far as possible their function and date.

4. METHOD

The cable trench was excavated by a mini-digger fitted with a 0.3m wide toothless trenching bucket (Plate 1). The length of trench crossing the field was excavated to a depth of 1m, and its continuation across the farmyard to 0.8m.

The exposed sections were cleaned by trowel and examined to identify the sequence of deposits present. Access was restricted by the narrow width of the trench. Each deposit was assigned a unique reference (context) number and described in detail on standard APS record sheets. It was not possible to examine the exposed plan surface of the trench in detail because of standing water.

Scale drawings (1:10) of deposits identified were made along the trench and located on a 1:500 scale development plan. Representative sections showing these deposits are included with this report (Fig. 4).

A colour photographic record incorporating scales, a directional arrow and the site code was kept throughout the project.

During post-excavation analysis, records of the deposits identified during the investigation were examined. The dating evidence recovered was examined and a period date assigned to it. Phasing was based on the nature of deposits and recognisable relationships between them, supplemented by artefact dating where relevant.

5. RESULTS

Following post-excavation analysis, three phases of deposits were identified;

- 5.1 Phase 1 - Colluvial deposits
- 5.2 Phase 2 - Post-medieval Deposits
- 5.3 Phase 3 - Modern Deposits

5.1 Phase 1 - Colluvial Deposits

Exposed 0.6m below the ground surface in the field, the earliest deposit encountered was a firm, yellowish brown silty clay (005). Observed to be at least 0.5m thick to the limit of excavation this was interpreted as natural colluvium (Fig. 4).

In the farmyard a mid yellowish brown silty clay (009) was identified 0.75m below the ground surface. This was 50mm thick to the excavation limit and is also interpreted as colluvium.

5.2 Phase 2 - Post-medieval deposits

Natural deposit (005) was cut by a linear ditch (004) running northeast to southwest along the current field boundary (Plate 2). This ditch was 1.8m wide and 0.6m deep to the excavation limit (Fig. 4, Section 3). It contained a ceramic pipe and backfill (008). Overlying natural (005) on the northwest edge of this ditch was a firm yellowish brown silty clay (003) containing frequent chalk fragments. Running northeast-southwest alongside ditch (004), this deposit formed a bank of soil which was 0.8m deep to the limit of excavation. Pottery dated to the 18th century was recovered from this bank.

Overlying bank (003) to the west end of the trench was a darker, mixed yellow and brown silty clay (002) containing animal bone and large fragments of brick which

were not retained. This was also 0.8m deep to the limit of excavation and is interpreted as a dumped deposit (Fig. 4, Section 2).

Above the natural colluvium in the farmyard was a mid brown silty clay 0.5m thick (007). This deposit resembled layer (002) and is probably also dumped material.

5.3 Phase 3 - Modern Deposits

Sealing all deposits in the field was a dark brown topsoil (001) 0.3m thick. Deposit (007) in the farmyard was sealed by concrete and gravel hardcore (006), 0.25m deep (Plate 3).

It was noted that the ground surface in the western half of the cable route was very uneven, although there was no easily discernible pattern in these earthworks.

6. DISCUSSION

The earliest deposits identified (005) and (009) seem most likely to be an accumulation of colluvium on the lower part of the slope observed during the watching brief.

Approximately half-way along the cable route was a northeast - southwest ditch (004). This ditch contained backfill and a circular drainpipe intended for drainage. Immediately alongside the ditch to the west was a deposit of silty clay (003) which formed a bank. This bank was partially created from upcast spoil from the adjacent ditch, perhaps in the 18th century on the basis of the pottery recovered from the deposit. Although the ditch was infilled and the bank reduced, they survived as earthworks in the area (Plate 2).

Overlying the bank material (003) to the west, and also evident where the trench

extended through the farmyard, was a dark, mixed silty clay deposit (002, 007). This is interpreted as dumped material. It is possible that this material extends into the adjacent field and is responsible for the vague earthworks there. Modern topsoil and a concrete and gravel hardcore provide the present land surface.

7. CONCLUSION

Archaeological observation and recording took place at Grange Farm, Withern because of the close proximity of known medieval remains.

However, only deposits and features associated with post-medieval and modern agricultural activity were revealed. No earlier archaeological deposits were identified. It remains possible that early archaeological deposits could survive beneath the colluvium and below the limit of the present intervention.

8. ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

Archaeological Project Services would like to acknowledge Mr S. Gray of Yorkshire Electricity, who commissioned the fieldwork and post-excavation analysis. Jill Andrews kindly provided access to the Lincolnshire County Council archaeological Sites and Monuments Record. The work was coordinated by Denise Drury and this report was edited by Gary Taylor and Tom Lane.

9. PERSONNEL

Project Coordinator: Denise Drury
Site Supervisor: Andrew Hardwick
Finds Processing: Denise Buckley
CAD Illustration: Mark Dymond and Rachael Hall

Photographic Reproduction: Sue Unsworth
Post-Excavation Analyst: Andrew Hardwick

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11. ABBREVIATIONS

APS Archaeological Project Services

IFA Institute of Field Archaeologists

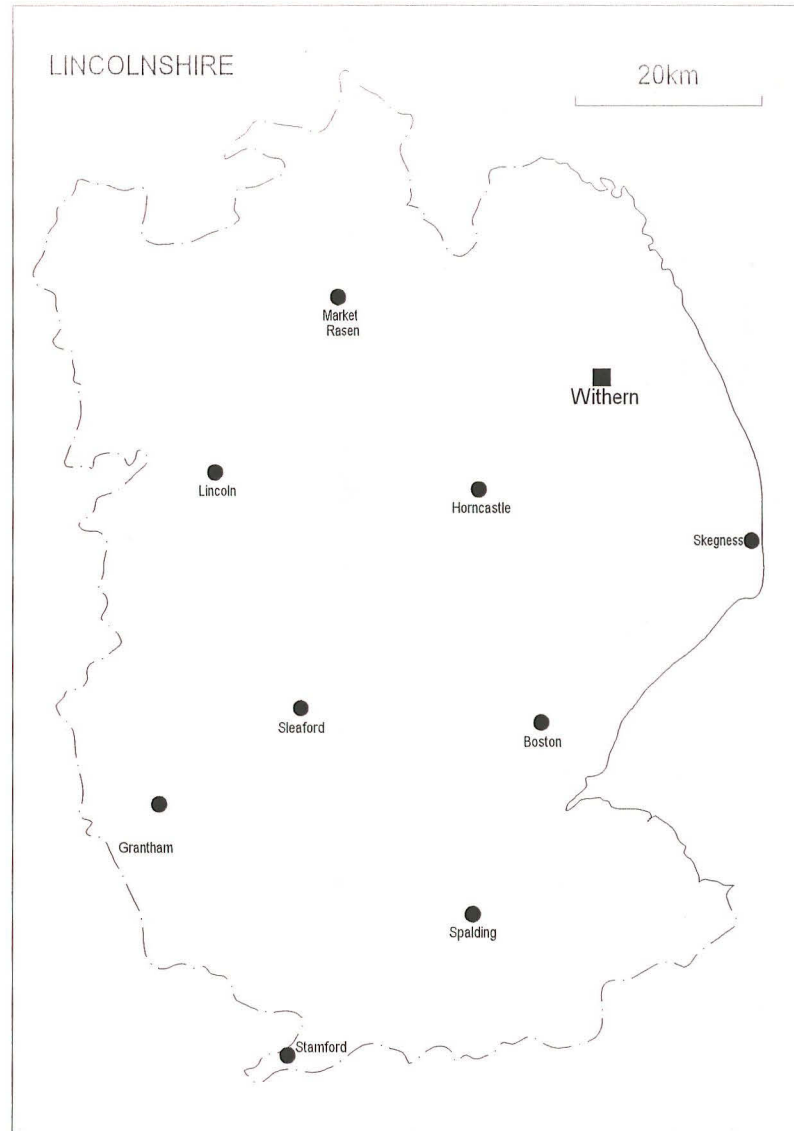


Figure 1 General Location Plan

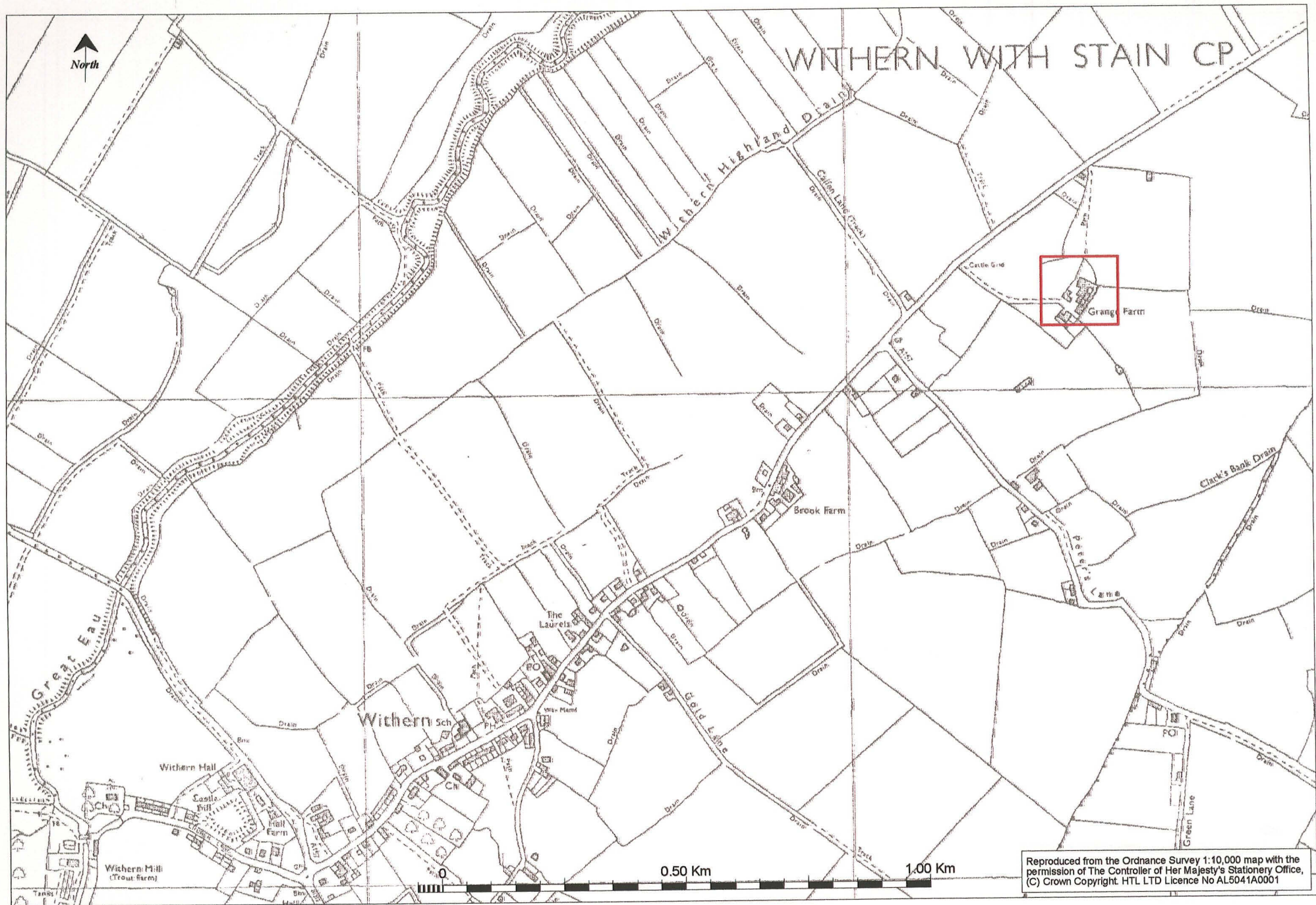


Figure 2 Location plan

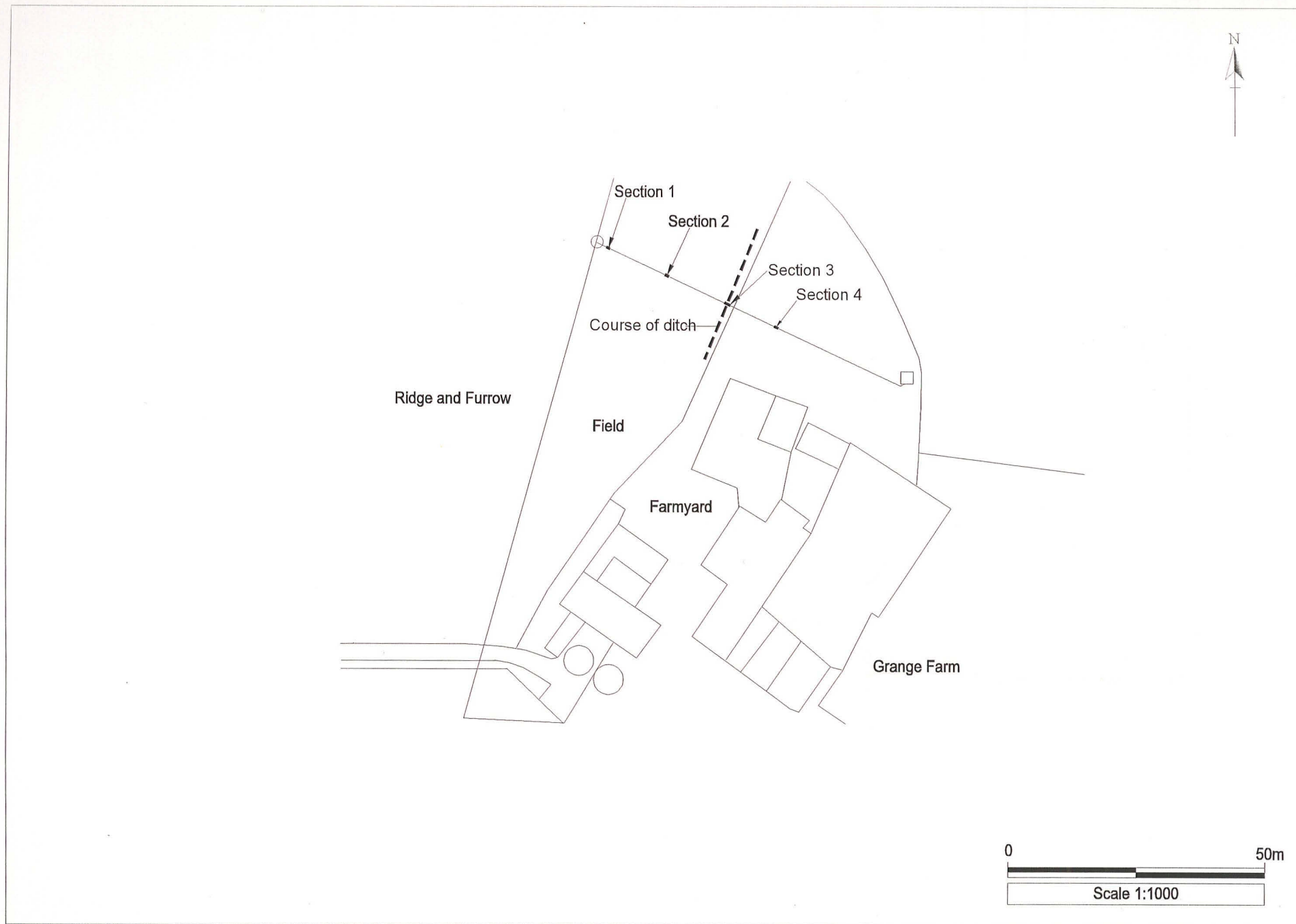


Figure 3 - Area monitored with section locations

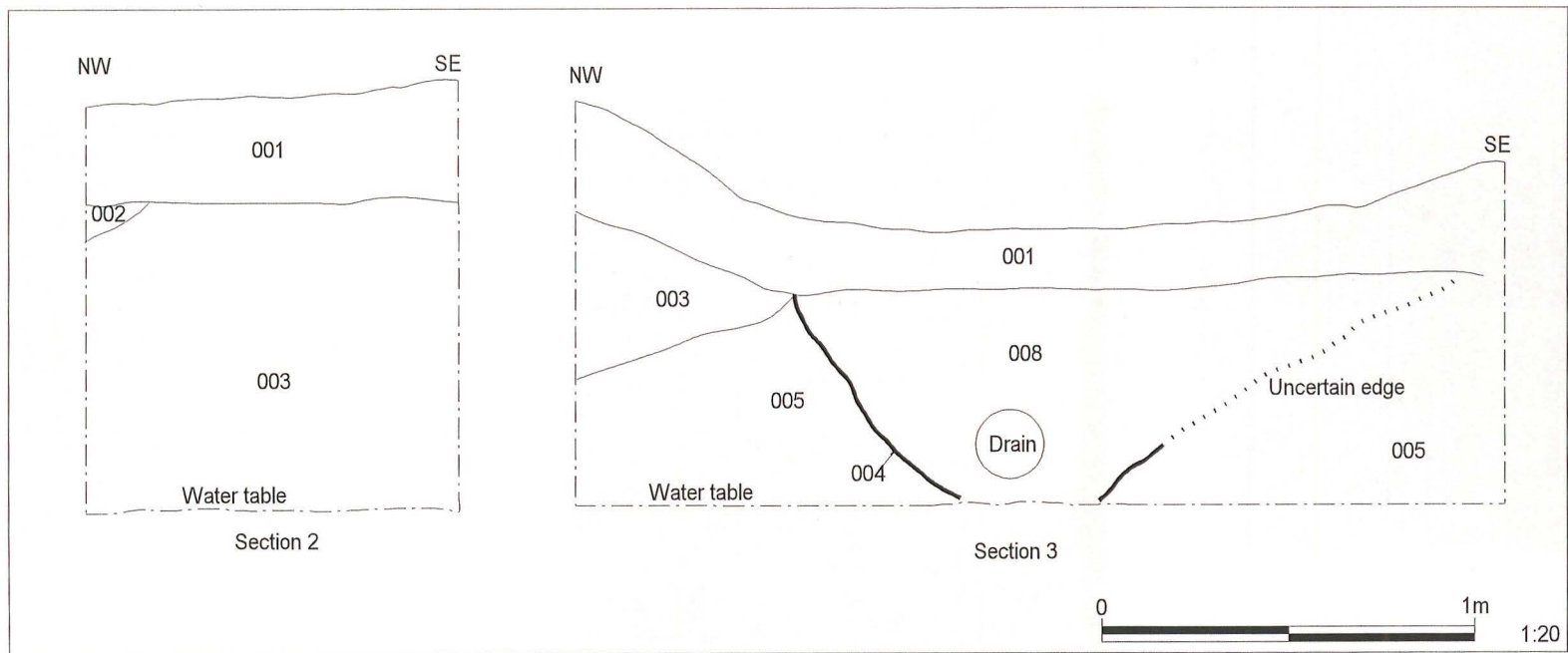


Figure 4 Sections 2 and 3



Plate 1 General view of the cable trench, looking southeast

Plate 2 View of drainage ditch (004), looking northwest



Plate 3 Representative section through the trench across the farmyard, looking northwest

Appendix 1

**CABLING WORKS AT
GRANGE FARM
WITHERN
LINCOLNSHIRE**

**SPECIFICATION FOR
ARCHAEOLOGICAL WATCHING BRIEF**

**PREPARED FOR
YORKSHIRE ELECTRICITY**

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

DECEMBER 2000

1 **SUMMARY**

- 1.1 *A watching brief is required during works to install an underground electricity cable at Grange Farm, Withern, Lincolnshire.*
- 1.2 *The area is archaeologically sensitive, including earthwork remains of medieval field systems and settlement.*
- 1.3 *The watching brief will be undertaken during groundworks associated with the installation of the cable. The 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 installation of an underground electricity cable at Grange Farm, Withern, Lincolnshire. The site is located at National Grid Reference TF 4447 8324.
- 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 Withern is located approximately 12km southeast of Louth in the East Lindsey district of Lincolnshire. Grange Farm is situated 1.5km northeast of the village. The cable trench will be located to the north of the farm buildings (Fig. 1), centred on National Grid Reference TF 4447 8324.

4 **PLANNING BACKGROUND**

- 4.1 The Lincolnshire County Council Archaeology Section has requested that an archaeological watching brief be undertaken during groundworks associated with the installation of an underground electricity cable.

5 **SOILS AND TOPOGRAPHY**

- 5.1 The site lies at approximately 4m OD. Local soils are the Holderness Association fine loamy and coarse loamy soils on chalky till and glaciofluvial drift (Hodge *et al* 1984 217).

6 **ARCHAEOLOGICAL OVERVIEW**

- 6.1 Grange Farm is surrounded by earthwork remains of medieval field systems and settlement. The name may indicate the site of a medieval grange, possibly associated with a religious establishment. It is thought likely that archaeological remains will be disturbed by the

groundworks.

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 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:
 - 8.2.4.1 the site during work to show specific stages, and the layout of the archaeology within the trench.

8.2.4.2 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:

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

9.3.2.2 A description of the archaeological setting of the watching brief.

9.3.2.3 Description of the topography of the site.

9.3.2.4 Description of the methodologies used during the watching brief.

9.3.2.5 A text describing the findings of the watching brief.

9.3.2.6 A consideration of the local, regional and national context of the watching brief findings.

9.3.2.7 Plans of the archaeological features exposed. If a sequence of archaeological deposits is encountered, separate plans for each phase will be produced.

9.3.2.8 Sections of the trenches and archaeological features.

9.3.2.9 Interpretation of the archaeological features exposed, and their chronology and setting within the surrounding landscape.

9.3.2.10 Specialist reports on the finds from the site.

9.3.2.11 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 Lincolnshire County Council Archaeological Officer; 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 A report of the findings of the watching brief will be published in Heritage Lincolnshire's Annual Report and a note presented to the editor of the journal *Lincolnshire History and Archaeology*. 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 Lincolnshire County Council Archaeological Officer. They will be given seven days notice in writing before 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 three 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 - H Healey, Independent Archaeologist with G Taylor, APS
Non-pottery Artefacts	J Cowgill, Independent Specialist
Animal Bones	Environmental Archaeology Consultancy
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

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- 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**

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Specification: Version 1, 19/12/2000

Appendix 2

Context Summary

Context No.	Section	Description	Interpretation
001	1, 2, 3	Firm dark brown silty clay	Topsoil
002	1, 2	Firm dark yellow and brown silty clay	Dump layer
003	2, 3	Firm yellowish brown silty clay	Dump layer
004	3	NE-SW linear cut, >1.8m wide, >0.6m deep	Drainage ditch
005	3	Firm yellowish brown silty clay	Colluvium
006	4	Bonded gravel/concrete	Modern hardcore
007	4	Firm dark yellow and brown silty clay	Dump layer
008	3	Firm dark brown silty clay and circular ceramic drain pipe	Fill of ditch 004
009	4	Mid yellowish brown silty clay	Natural colluvium

Appendix 3

THE FINDS

Gary Taylor

Provenance

The single sherd of pottery, which may be an east Lincolnshire product, was recovered from a soil deposit that formed a bank (003).

Range

Only one piece of pottery was recovered during the investigation. Recent brick and animal bone was also observed during the investigation but not retained.

Context	Description	Latest Date
003	1x red painted earthenware, black glazed, pancheon?	18th century

Condition

The artefact is in good condition and presents no long-term storage problems.

Documentation

There has been negligible previous archaeological investigation at Withern though records of archaeological remains and finds identified in the parish are maintained in the County Sites and Monuments Record.

Potential

As only a single artefact was recovered the material has low potential. However, recovered from the deposit that formed a bank, it is informative and indicates that at least some of the field system earthworks in the area are of post-medieval date.

Appendix 4

GLOSSARY

Bronze Age	Part of the prehistoric era (<i>q.v.</i>). A period characterised by the introduction and use of bronze and other copper alloys for tools, between 2250 and 800 BC.
Colluvium	Deposits eroded from slopes or dry valleys, sometimes caused by flash flooding. Often quite mixed.
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 interpretations of the context (the context sheet) is created and placed in the site archive. Context numbers are identified within the report text by brackets, <i>e.g.</i> (004).
Cut	A cut refers to the physical action of digging a posthole, pit, ditch, foundation trench, <i>etc.</i> Once the fills of these features are removed during an archaeological investigation the original 'cut' is therefore exposed and subsequently recorded.
Fill	Once a feature has been dug it begins to silt up (either slowly or rapidly) or it can be back-filled manually. The soil(s) which become contained by the 'cut' are referred to as its fill(s).
Layer	A layer is an accumulation of soil or other material that is not contained within a cut.
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 occupants of Britain in the 5th-7th centuries AD.
Post-medieval	The period following the Middle Ages, dating from approximately AD 1500-1800.
Prehistoric	The period of human history prior to the introduction of writing. In Britain the prehistoric period lasts from the first evidence of human occupation about 500,000 BC, until the Roman invasion in the middle of the 1st century AD.
Ridge and Furrow	The remains of arable cultivation consisting of raised rounded strips separated by furrows. It is characteristic of open field agriculture.
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 5

THE ARCHIVE

The archive consists of:

- 9 Context records
- 4 Scale drawings
- 1 Photographic record sheet
- 1 Stratigraphic matrix
- 1 Bags of finds

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:

Lincolnshire City and County Museum
12 Friars Lane
Lincoln
LN2 1HQ

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 Museum Accession Number: LCNCC : 2001.4

Archaeological Project Services Site Code: WIGF01

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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