

**ARCHAEOLOGICAL WATCHING BRIEF
ON LAND ADJACENT TO HILLSIDE COTTAGES
THORESWAY,
LINCOLNSHIRE
(THC99)**



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ARCHAEOLOGICAL
PROJECT
SERVICES

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SOURCES L16780 L16781
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**ARCHAEOLOGICAL WATCHING BRIEF
ON LAND ADJACENT TO HILLSIDE COTTAGES
THORESWAY,
LINCOLNSHIRE
(THC99)**

Work Undertaken For
Yorkshire Electricity

January 2000

Report Compiled by
Joanna Hambly

National Grid Reference: TF 167 967
ACCESSION NUMBER LNCC 160.99

A.P.S. Report No: 27/00

*Archaeological Project Services is an IFA Registered
Archaeological Organisation (No. 21)*

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1. SUMMARY

An archaeological watching brief was undertaken during the installation of an underground electricity cable, on land to the north and south of the main road through the village of Thoresway, Lincolnshire.

Thoresway is situated in an area of known archaeological activity from the prehistoric to the post-medieval periods. Archaeological and aerial photographic survey have identified the remains of the more extensive settlement of medieval date (1066-1500), including two manorial complexes, as a series of well preserved earthworks surrounding the present village. The cable trenches are situated within the area of earthworks.

Very limited excavation revealed a short sequence of natural deposits and a 19th to 20th century domestic rubbish dump associated with the Hillside Cottages.

The lack of archaeological remains can perhaps be explained by the route of the trenches which followed long standing field boundaries and former sunken trackways.

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 within a specified area, where there is a possibility that archaeological deposits may be disturbed or destroyed.' (IFA 1997).

2.2 Planning Background

On the 4th and the 6th of January 2000 an archaeological watching brief was undertaken during excavations to install an underground electricity cable at Thoresway, Lincolnshire.

The excavations were subject to conditions including the implementation of an archaeological watching brief. Archaeological Project Services was commissioned by Yorkshire Electricity to undertake the watching brief. The work was carried out in accordance with a brief of works set by the Lincolnshire County Archaeology Section.

2.3 Topography and Geology

Thoresway lies in a steep sided chalk valley, at approximately 76m OD, in the Lincolnshire Wolds. It is located 10km northeast of Market Rasen and 7km southeast of Caistor in the administrative district of West Lindsey (Fig. 1).

The watching brief took place along two stretches of cable trench, situated to the north and south of the main road through the village at national grid references TF 167 967 and TF 167 966 respectively (Fig. 2).

Thoresway is bisected by a small stream which flows towards the northeast. Local soils are the Andover 1 Association, commonly variably flinty and chalky fine silty rendzinas over chalk (Hodge *et al.*, 1984 93).

2.4 Archaeological Setting

Thoresway is situated in an area of known archaeological activity dating

from the Neolithic to the post-medieval period.

Isolated finds of prehistoric material and possible prehistoric crop marks have been recorded in the general region of the village. In the immediate vicinity of the site, a Neolithic flint leaf-shaped arrowhead, a fragment of a Neolithic stone axe blade and a possible Bronze Age flint scraper were recovered within 50m south of Trench B (Fig. 2).

The village of Thoresway, classified as a shrunken medieval village, probably originated in the early medieval period. The name Thoresway means *Thoris'* road (Ekwall 1974, 466).

At the time of the Domesday survey of 1086, two landowners were recorded. Ivo Taillebois' tenant, Odo, managed 2 bovates of land, including 1 villein with 1 ox and 15.5 acres of meadow, worth 20 shillings before the Conquest, and reduced to 9 shillings and 4 pence by 1086. Alfred of Lincoln, held 5 carucates with 7 bovates of land and 13 teams. There were 56 sokemen, 5 villeins, 2 mills rendering 3 shillings and 40 acres of meadow. It was all worth £4 before the Conquest but in 1086 was worth 100 shillings (Foster & Longley 1976, 80 & 125). Everson estimates the population of Thoresway in 1086 at 62 (Everson *et al.* 1991, 194).

In the post-Conquest period there were two main manors in Thoresway that can be traced until the 15th century when they were amalgamated. Archaeological survey and aerial photography have identified a clear pattern of earthworks in and around the present village, which represent the remains of the more extensive manorial, medieval settlement. The earthworks are complex and indicate at

least two periods of redevelopment in the village. Medieval pottery, including Stamford Ware and Early Shelly Ware has also been recovered from the area.

The site of a monastic grange of Revesby Abbey, founded in the early 12th century by a grant from Hugh de Baiocis, lies just to the south of Thoresway village. In 1652, it was occupied by a farm and by the early 19th century it was vacant. Today, earth works and crop marks, fast disappearing under the plough, identify the site.

The church of St Mary, located at the centre of the present village was extensively rebuilt by James Fowler in 1889-80, but a Norman arch from the original tower can be found on the west side of the building and the northern doorway is of a Transitional (1150-1200) style. The nave arcades are late 13th century (Pevsner 1989, 757).

A post-medieval watermill located at the west end of the village was constructed in 1816 and the Old Rectory at the east end of the hamlet also dates from the early 19th century (Pevsner 1989, 757).

3. AIMS

The aim of the watching brief was to record and analyse archaeological deposits exposed.

The objectives of the watching brief were to:

- Determine the form and function of the archaeological features exposed;
- Determine the spatial arrangements of the archaeological features encountered;

- As far as practical to recover dating evidence from the archaeological features recorded;
- Establish the sequence of archaeological remains present on the site.

4. METHODS

A small mechanical excavator was used to excavate two cable trenches, **A** and **B**. Each measured approximately 90m long, 0.6m wide and 1m deep. Subsequent to the excavation, the sides of the trenches were examined for archaeological remains. Each deposit and feature revealed was given a unique reference number, (written in brackets in the text), and recorded on a *pro forma* record sheet. Each trench was photographed and a representative section from each one was drawn at a scale of 1:20, wherever a change in the underlying deposits was observed.

5. RESULTS

Records of the deposits identified during the watching brief were examined. Phasing was assigned based on the nature of the deposits and the recognisable relationships between them. Three phases were identified:

Phase 1	Natural deposits
Phase 2	Modern deposits

Phase 1 Natural deposits

The earliest deposit encountered in trench **B** was **(007)**, a homogenous, loose, rust coloured, medium sand banded with clay. The earliest deposit observed in trench **A**, to the north, was a compact, pinky orange mixed chalk and clay, **(006)**.

These were overlain, in both trenches, by **(005)**, a friable, light greyish brown and white, sandy, chalky clay, which was 0.5m thick.

Layer **(005)** was covered by a loose, light greyish brown, sandy, silty clay that contained frequent chalk fragments and very occasional small fragments of brick and tile, concentrated towards the upper horizon of the deposit.

The final deposit described in this phase is **(002)**, a 0.7m thick, very loose, light brownish grey and white chalk gravel and sand, located adjacent to the stream on the northern edge of the road.

Phase 2 Modern deposits

Located on the west side of the boundary fence of the Hillside Cottages, overlying the natural chalky clay **(005)**, was a 0.9m thick deposit, **(003)**, made up of broken glass, pottery, animal bone and a variety of metal objects in a very loose, mid brownish grey, sandy silt. Bands of light grey ash and black charcoal were also observed in the deposit.

This was mixed with a loose, dark grey, silty topsoil, **(001)**, which directly overlay all other deposits and was the final layer recorded in the sequence.

6. DISCUSSION

The composition of layer **(007)** at the bottom of trench **B** and the banding observed are characteristics of naturally, water lain deposits. The rust colour is due to oxidation and suggests a formerly larger watercourse.

The composition and location of (002), on the side of a stream that flows along the northern edge of the main village road, also suggest it formed as a result of alluvial deposition. Here the process is probably still continuing to the present day.

The main component of layer (006) in trench A is degraded pink (oxidised) chalk. This suggests it is natural subsoil. The relatively high percentage of chalk in the subsoil indicates that the trench was approaching bedrock where (6) was present.

Two further layers of subsoil, (005) and (004), were recorded in the trenches. These deposits were very similar, except for the relative quantities of chalk and silt present in each. Stratigraphically, (005) is lower in the sequence and closer to the parent rock, so a relatively higher percentage of chalk would be expected. The overlying deposit, (004), contains silt and small fragments of brick and tile near its upper horizon. This is likely to be the result of mixing with the overlying topsoil, probably during medieval and post-medieval ploughing.

The location and nature of the material that made up the deposit encountered along the west side of Hillside Cottages indicate it represents the remains of a household rubbish dump. There was no evidence of any attempt to cut a pit, and the material spanned the 19th and early 20th centuries.

7. CONCLUSIONS

Excavations for the installation of underground electricity cables in Thoresway, were subject to a watching brief because of their location on the site of the known surviving earthwork

remains of the more extensive medieval village. However, other than a relatively recent domestic rubbish dump, no obvious archaeological remains were revealed.

This is, likely to be, partly due to the narrowness of the trenches, but the location of the trenches may also explain the lack of visible archaeological remains.

Referring to Figure 3, the north-south lengths of the cable trenches tend to follow established field boundaries where the potential of finding evidence of archaeological activity, from the late medieval onwards, would be expected to be low. The east-west lengths, in both the north and south trench, follow medieval hollow ways, running parallel to the present road. The northern hollow way is still used as a track and parts of it were covered with tarmac until recently (farmer *pers comm*). It has been suggested by Everson, that the hollow way to the south was possibly the original main street, which later shifted to its present position at the bottom of the valley (Everson *et al* 1991 194). A road or trackway, particularly if it exists over a long period of time, is also an area of expected low archaeological potential.

8. ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

Archaeological Project Services wish to acknowledge Mr. S. Gray of Yorkshire Electricity who commissioned the fieldwork and post-excavation analysis. Denise Drury coordinated the work and Gary Taylor and Tom Lane edited this report. Mark Bennet and Sarah Grundy of the Lincolnshire and Rutland Sites and Monuments Record Office provided access to the relevant information.

9. PERSONNEL

Project Co-ordinator: Denise Drury
Supervisor: Joanna Hambly
Illustration: Phil Mills
Post-excavation analyst: Joanna Hambly

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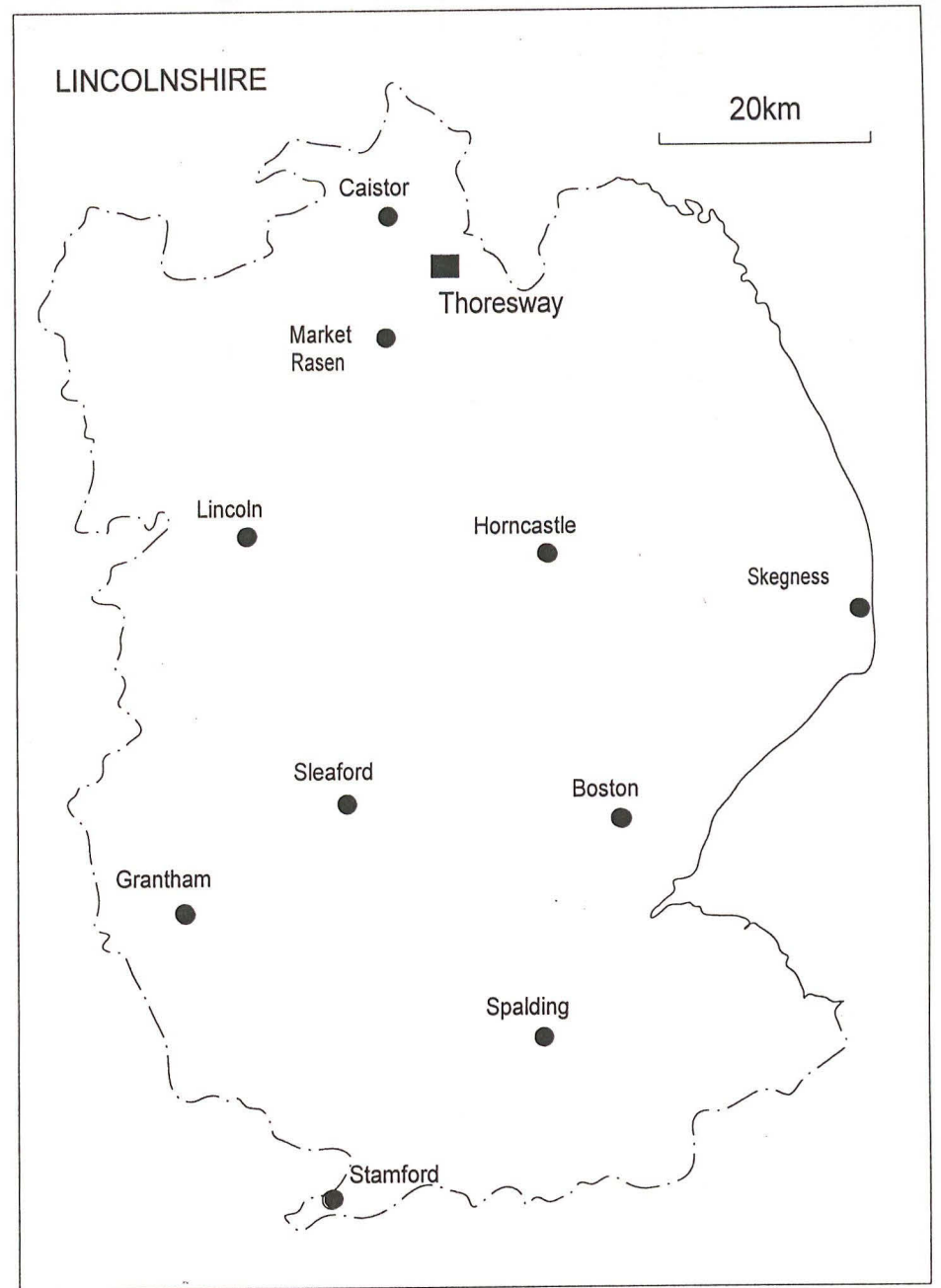
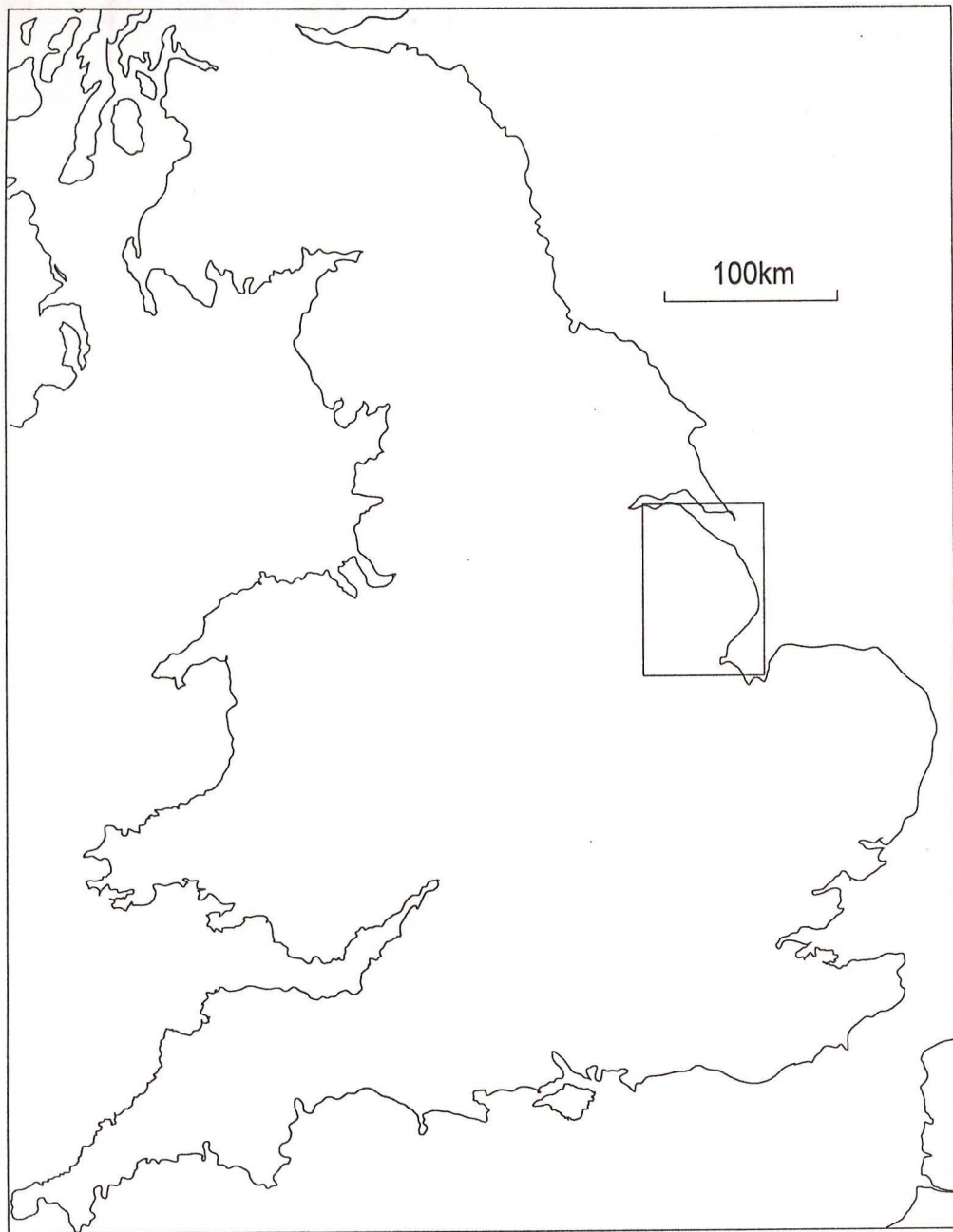


Figure 1 General Location Plan

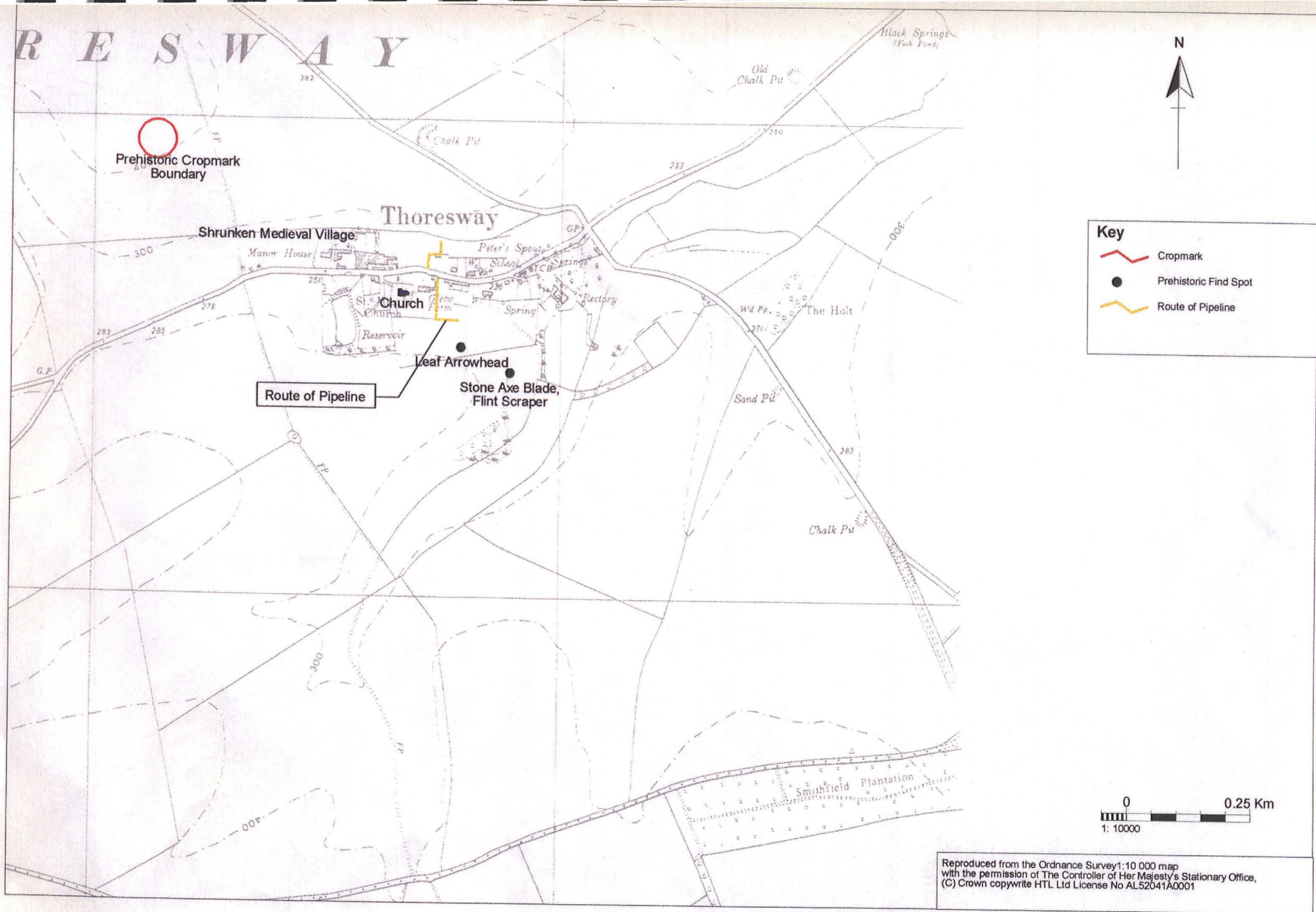


Figure 2 Site location plan and archaeological setting

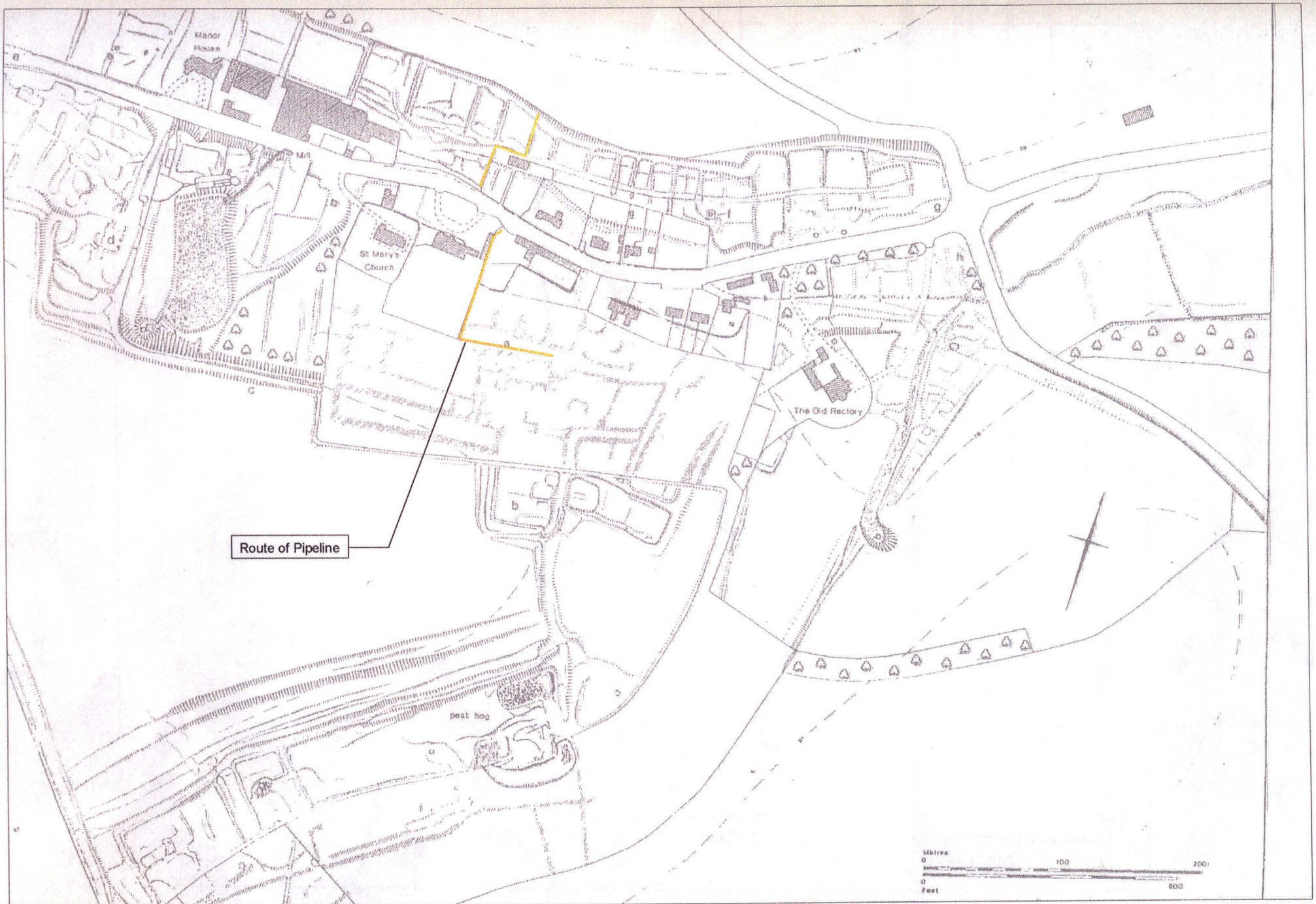


Figure 3 Route of pipeline overlain onto earthwork survey (after Everson et al 1991)

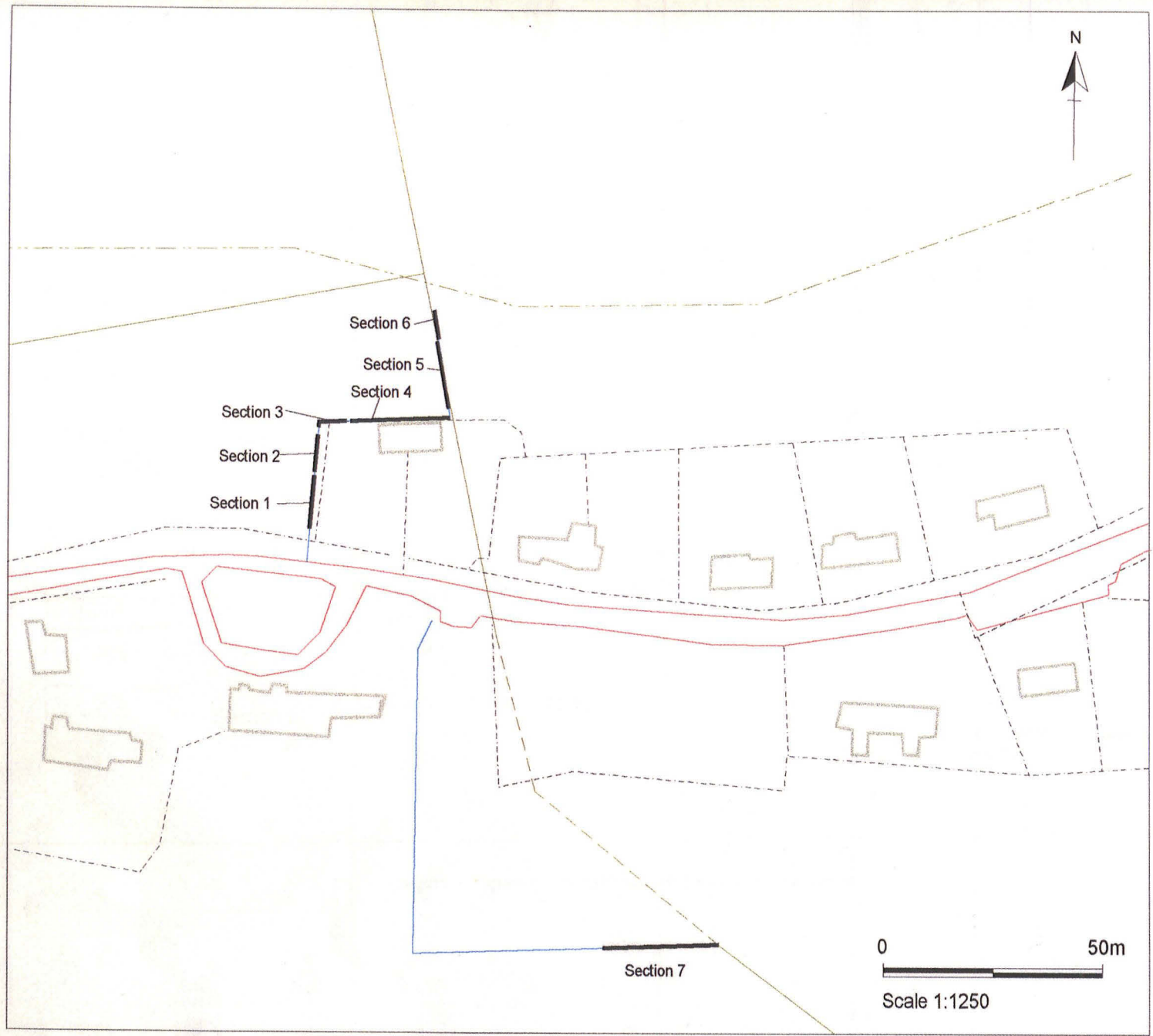


Figure 4 Section location

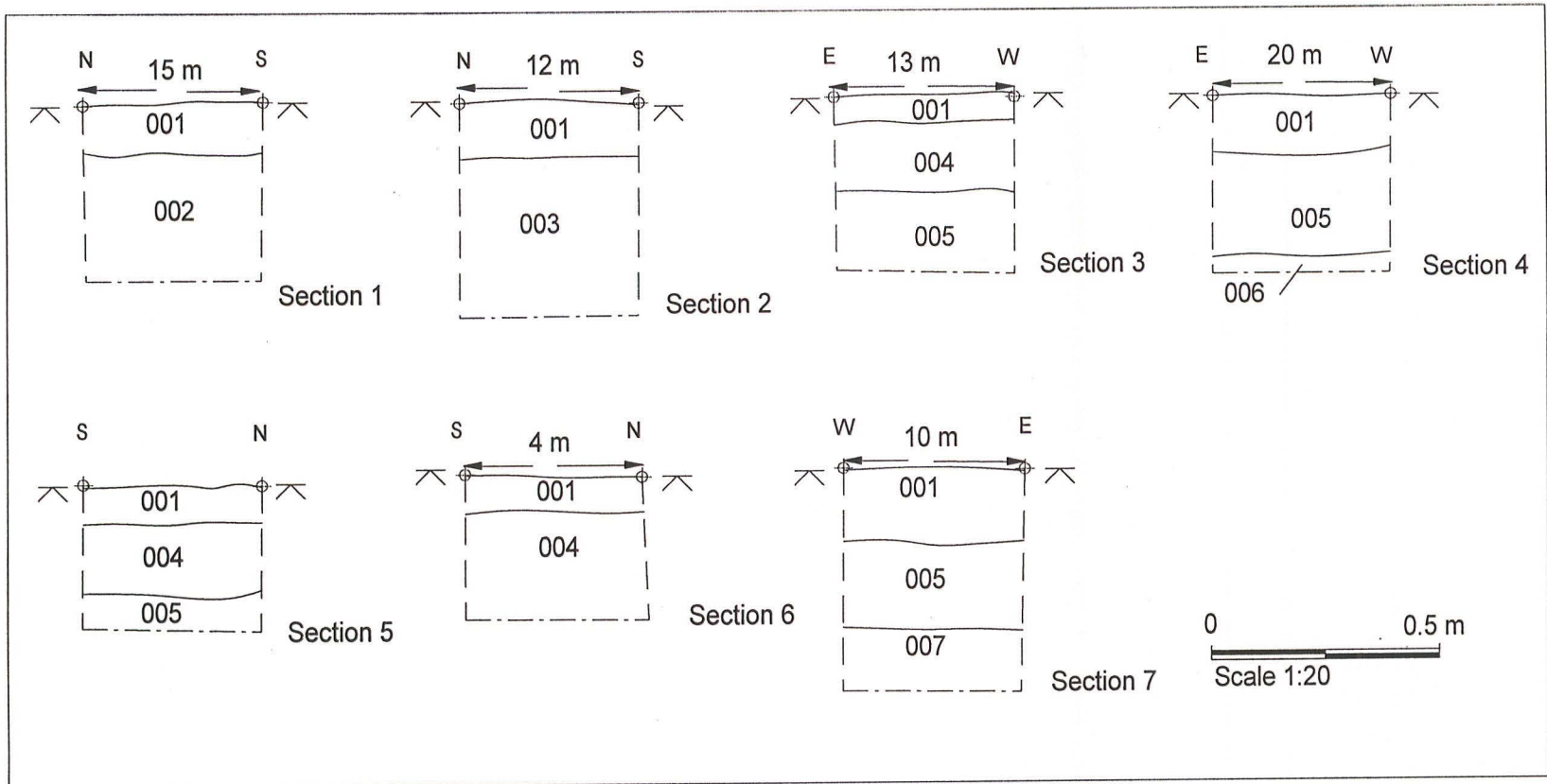


Figure 5 Representational Sections along Pipeline Route



Plate 1 General View Looking Southeast
Towards Hillside Cottages



Plate 2 General View, Showing Earthworks,
Looking Southwest Towards Farm

Appendix 1

**SPECIFICATION FOR ARCHAEOLOGICAL WATCHING
BRIEF**

**LAND ADJACENT TO
HILLSIDE COTTAGES
THORESWAY
LINCOLNSHIRE**

**SPECIFICATION FOR
ARCHAEOLOGICAL WATCHING BRIEF**

**PREPARED FOR
YORKSHIRE ELECTRICITY**

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

JUNE 1999

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1 SUMMARY

- 1.1 *A watching brief is required during the installation of an underground electricity cable on land adjacent to Hillside Cottages, Thoresway, Lincolnshire.*
- 1.2 *The proposed works are located in an area of earthwork remains, part of the medieval settlement of Thoresway.*
- 1.3 *The watching brief will be undertaken during groundworks associated with the installation of an underground electricity 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 the installation of an underground electricity cable on land adjacent to Hillside Cottages, Thoresway, Lincolnshire. The site is located at national grid reference TF 1669 9669.
- 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 Thoresway lies in the Lincolnshire Wolds approximately 10km northeast of Market Rasen and 7km southeast of Caistor in the administrative district of West Lindsey. The site lies on the north side of the present village of Thoresway approximately 125m northeast of St Mary's Church at national grid reference TF 1669 9669.

4 PLANNING BACKGROUND

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

5 SOILS AND TOPOGRAPHY

- 5.1 Thoresway lies in a steep-sided chalk valley at approximately 76m OD. The site lies at the northern edge of the present village. Local soils are the Andover 1 Association, commonly variably flinty and chalky fine silty rendzinas over chalk (Hodge *et al.* 1984, 93).

6 THE ARCHAEOLOGY

- 6.1 In the post-Conquest period there were two main manors in Thoresway which can be traced until the 15th century when they were joined together. Archaeological survey has identified earthwork remains in and around the present village, together with aerial photographic evidence, of the medieval settlement of Thoresway. Medieval pottery has also been recovered from the area. The site of a monastic grange of Revesby Abbey lies just to the south of Thoresway village (Everson *et al.* 1991).
- 6.2 Remains of the medieval manorial complex and the surrounding fields lie to the north and south of the present main east - west route through the village. The site of the proposed works is located to the north of the road where the earthwork remains of a series of medieval closes lie behind and between the existing buildings. Buried building remains have been identified within two of the closes to the east of the proposed groundworks.

OBJECTIVES 7AIMS AND

- 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 consisting of colour prints 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 the appropriate Home Office licence will be obtained before their removal. In addition, the Local

Environmental Health Department and the police will be informed.

9 POST-EXCAVATION

9.1 Stage 1

9.1.1 On completion of site operations, the records and schedules produced during the watching brief will be checked and ordered to ensure that they form a uniform sequence forming a level II archive. A stratigraphic matrix of the archaeological deposits and features present on the site will be prepared. All photographic material will be catalogued: the colour prints will be 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 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 Archaeology Officer, Lincolnshire County Council; West Lindsey District Council Planning Department; and to the County Council Archaeological Sites and Monuments Record.

11 ARCHIVE

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

12 PUBLICATION

12.1 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 Archaeology Officer, Lincolnshire County Council. They will be

given seven days notice in writing before the commencement of the project.

14 **VARIATIONS**

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

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 principal 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; or G Taylor,

Archaeological Project Services

Non-pottery Artefacts J Cowgill, Independent Specialist; or G Taylor,
Archaeological Project Services

Animal Bones Environmental Archaeology Consultancy

Environmental Analysis J Rackham, Independent Specialist; or P Cope-
Faulkner, Archaeological Project Services

Human Remains Analysis R Gowland, Independent Specialist

17 **BIBLIOGRAPHY**

Everson, PL, Taylor, CC, and Dunn, CJ, 1991 *Continuity and change: rural settlement in northwest Lincolnshire*,

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 SUMMARY

Context Number	Type	Description
001	Deposit	Loose, dark grey, sandy silt. Topsoil
002	Deposit	Loose, light greyish brown and white, chalk gravel and sand. Alluvial deposit
003	Deposit	Loose, mid brownish grey with light grey and black banding. Modern domestic rubbish deposit.
004	Deposit	Loose, light greyish brown, sand silt and clay with frequent chalk fragments. Subsoil
005	Deposit	Friable, very light greyish brown and white, sandy, chalky, clay. Subsoil
006	Deposit	Compact, mid pinkish orange, chalk and clay. Oxidised chalky subsoil
007	Deposit	Loose, mid orangey brown, clay with medium sand. Alluvial deposit.

Appendix 3

THE FINDS

Paul Cope-Faulkner BA, AIFA, Rachael Hall BA and Gary Taylor MA

Provenance

The material was recovered from a dumped refuse deposit (003) and a probable natural layer (002). Most of the pottery is likely to have been produced in Staffordshire in the Midlands, though there is one piece from Liverpool.

Range

The range of material is detailed in the tables. Pottery, glass, burnt clay and animal bones were recovered during the investigation. A sherd of probable late 18th century is the earliest artefact recovered though the burnt clay is undated. Metal objects were also noted in context (003) but not retained.

Context	Description	Date
002	1x burnt clay 1x burnt clay/natural ferruginous chalk stone 8x natural ferruginous chalk stones	
003	7x blue and white transfer printed tableware, 1 with impressed pattern/ware mark 'IVORY', 19th-early 20th century 6x white glazed tableware, 1 with trademark, 19th-20th century 1x brown and white transfer printed tableware, late 19th-20th century 1x Nottingham salt-glazed stoneware, late 18th-19th century 2x porcelain, 19th-20th century 2x lead glazed stoneware jars, one with impressed trademark, late 19th-20th century 2x grey/beige glazed earthenwares, late 19th-20th century 1x plant pot 1x body sherd of pale green cylindrical bottle glass; slight iridescence, 19th century 1x bottom half of small pale blue cylindrical bottle with mould seams, 19th century 1x neck of pale blue square bottle, flat rim, body produced in mould, neck applied later, late 19th century 1x Vicks bottle, produced in fully automated mould, screw neck, modern	20th century (after 1912)

One of the fragments of white glazed tableware from (003) bears a green transfer printed trademark:
 REG^D. SOL[
 J & G MEA[
 ENGL[

around a figure of a rising sun with eyes. This is the trademark of the Meakin factory of Hanley, Staffordshire. The 'sun face' marks were introduced in 1912 (Cushion 1986, 162).

The impressed trademark on the stoneware jar, also from context (003), shows a lighthouse and the legend:]RTLEY, LIVERPOO[

This is a product mark of Hartley's jam makers of Liverpool. Production of the ceramic vessel itself was by the Melling Pottery, also known as the Midland Pottery, of Melling near Liverpool. This factory was established about 1877 and worked until c. 1928 (M. Brown, Liverpool Museum, pers. comm.).

Condition

All the material is in good condition and presents no long term storage problems. Archive storage of the material is by material class. The natural stone from (002) can be discarded.

Documentation

There has been limited previous archaeological investigation at Thoresway, though the layout and extent of the shrunken medieval settlement has been surveyed. In addition, details of archaeological sites and finds in the area are maintained in the Lincolnshire county archaeological Sites and Monuments Record.

Potential

As an entirely recent group the assemblage has limited potential. However, the absence of early, medieval material in the shrunken medieval village is of note. This may suggest an absence of occupation of the period in the investigation area, or that the groundworks did not impact on medieval deposits.

Bibliography

Cushion, J. P., 1986 *Pocket Book of British Ceramic Marks* (3rd ed), Faber and Faber

Appendix 4

THE ARCHIVE

The archive consists of:

- 7 Context sheets
- Photographic record sheets for
 - Black and white negatives and contact prints
 - colour slides
- 2 1:20 scale section drawings
- 1 watching brief daily record sheet
- 1 section record sheet
- 1 context register
- This document

The digital archive consists of:

- Copies of the digitised plan and section in DCAD 2000 format
- Copies of the photos used in this report in JPEG format
- Copies of this report in Word 97 format
- All digital archives are stored at APS.

All primary records are currently kept at:

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

The ultimate destination of the project archive is:

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

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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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