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**ARCHAEOLOGICAL WATCHING BRIEF
AT YEW TREE COTTAGE,
WEST BARKWITH ROAD,
WEST TORRINGTON,
LINCOLNSHIRE
(WTW 05)**



A P S
ARCHAEOLOGICAL
PROJECT
SERVICES

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**ARCHAEOLOGICAL WATCHING BRIEF
AT YEW TREE COTTAGE,
WEST BARKWITH ROAD,
WEST TORRINGTON,
LINCOLNSHIRE
(WTW 05)**

**Work Undertaken For
Mr and Mrs Larder**

March 2005

Report Compiled by
Paul Cope-Faulkner BA (Hons) AIFA

Planning Application No: S/205/01605/04
National Grid Reference: TF 1366 8204
City and County Museum Accession No: 2005.8

ARCHAEOLOGICAL PROJECT SERVICES



APS Report No. 56/05



Quality Control
Yew Tree Cottage, West Barkwith Road,
West Torrington
WTW 05

Project Coordinator	Denise Drury
Supervisor	Fiona Walker
Finds Processing	Denise Buckley
Illustration	Paul Cope-Faulkner
Photographic Reproduction	Sue Unsworth
Post-excavation Analyst	Paul Cope-Faulkner


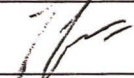
Checked by Project Manager	Approved by Senior Archaeologist
 Gary Taylor	 Tom Lane
Date: 31/3/05	Date: 31-03-05

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1. SUMMARY

A watching brief was undertaken during groundworks at Yew Tree Cottage, West Barkwith Road, West Torrington, Lincolnshire. The watching brief monitored the excavation of foundation trenches for an extension to existing buildings and a new garage.

The site lies within the core of the shrunken medieval (AD 1066-1540) village which is marked by earthworks of crofts and ridge and furrow of the field system. A cross of this period survives within the churchyard, although the church is a later, post-medieval (AD 1540-1900), rebuilding.

The watching brief identified two undated features, a pit and a ditch, that were sealed beneath recent topsoil deposits. A modern pit was also recorded. Finds include post-medieval and recent pottery along with glass, an iron sheet and a copper alloy spoon.

2. INTRODUCTION

2.1 Definition of a Watching Brief

An archaeological watching brief is defined as “*a formal programme of observation and investigation conducted during any operation carried out for non-archaeological reasons. This will be within a specified area or site on land, inter-tidal zone or underwater, where there is a possibility that archaeological deposits maybe disturbed or destroyed.*” (IFA 1999).

2.2 Planning Background

Archaeological Project Services was commissioned by Mr and Mrs Larder to undertake an archaeological watching brief during groundworks associated with extensions and a new garage at Yew Tree Cottage, West Barkwith Road, West

Torrington, Lincolnshire. Approval for the development was sought through the submission of planning application S/205/01605/04. The watching brief was carried out on the 18th March 2005 in accordance with a specification prepared by Archaeological Project Services (Appendix 1) and approved by the Built Environment Officer, Lincolnshire County Council.

2.3 Topography and Geology

West Torrington is situated 19km northeast of Lincoln and 7.5km south of Market Rasen in the administrative district of East Lindsey, Lincolnshire (Fig. 1).

The site is located 140m east of the centre of the village as defined by the parish church of St. Mary at National Grid Reference TF 1366 8204 (Fig. 2). Yew Tree Cottage is located on the south side of West Barkwith Road at a height of 35m OD on land that slopes gently down to the north and south.

Local soils are of the Beccles 2 Association, typically fine loamy soils (Hodge *et al.* 1984, 120). These soils are developed on a drift geology of glacial till, although blown sand appears in the immediate vicinity, and overlies a solid geology of Jurassic Ancholme clays and sands (BGS 1980).

2.4 Archaeological Setting

West Torrington is located in an area of known archaeological activity dating from the Romano-British period to the present day. Romano-British pottery has been found to the north of the parish.

West Torrington is first mentioned in the Domesday Survey of c. 1086. Referred to as *terintone* the name is derived from the Old English and means ‘the village or farmstead (*tūn*) named after *Tira*’ (Cameron 1998, 128). The Domesday account, which is coupled with East

Torrington, records that the land was held by Alfred of Lincoln and Ernuis de Burun and contained 11 acres of meadow (Foster and Longley 1976). In the subsequent Lindsey Survey of c. 1115, the land was held by Alan of Lincoln (Alfred's son) and Geoffrey son of Payne (*ibid.*).

The lands of Alfred and Alan (his heir) were managed by Gocelin a Norman knight who was the father of St. Gilbert of Sempringham. Gilbert was presented to the church in West Torrington, along with that of Sempringham, after his clerical education in France (Platts 1985, 48). After the founding of the Gilbertine Priory at Bullington, between 1148 and 1154, Gilbert gave the church to this new foundation (Page 1906, 191).

The only extant remains of the medieval period is a restored cross within the churchyard (Pevsner and Harris 1989, 795). The church (known by the name St. Mary's, St. Mark's or All Saints), although retaining a medieval plan and a Norman font, was totally rebuilt in 1860 (*ibid.*).

The site lies adjacent to earthworks of crofts, tofts and ridge and furrow of the medieval village. Further afield, a former moated site at Grange Farm was probably once a grange of Bullington Priory.

3. AIMS

The requirements of the watching brief, as detailed in the specification (Appendix 1), were to locate and record archaeological deposits and, if present, determine their date, function and origin.

4. METHODS

Foundation trenches for the new extensions and garage were excavated by machine to depths required by the development. The sides of the trenches were then cleaned and rendered vertical.

Selected deposits were excavated further to retrieve artefactual material and to determine their function. Each deposit was allocated a unique reference number (context number) with an individual written description. A list of all contexts and their descriptions appears as Appendix 2. A photographic record was compiled and sections were drawn at a scale of 1:10 and 1:20. Recording was undertaken according to standard Archaeological Project Services' practice.

Following excavation finds were examined and a period date assigned where possible (Appendix 3). The records were also checked and a stratigraphic matrix produced. Phasing was assigned based on the nature of the deposits and recognisable relationships between them and supplemented by artefact dating.

5. RESULTS

Following post-excavation analysis three phases were identified;

Phase 1	Natural deposits
Phase 2	Undated deposits
Phase 3	Recent deposits

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

Phase 1 Natural deposits

The earliest deposit encountered in the base of the extension foundations was a layer of yellowish brown sand (003). This measured in excess of 0.12m deep.

Within the garage footings, natural deposits comprised a layer of reddish yellow sand (014) that was over 0.45m thick.

Phase 2 Undated deposits

Located in the northern part of the garage foundation trenches and cutting natural was an east-west aligned ditch (013). This was over 4m long by 1m wide and 0.38m deep (Fig. 4, Sections 2, 3 and 4). A single fill of brown sandy silt (012) was recorded.

Situated 1.5m to the south of this ditch was a probable pit (011) that was 1.6m long by over 0.3m deep (Fig. 4, Section 2). This was filled by greyish brown sandy silt (011).

Phase 3 Recent deposits

Overlying the undated features and natural deposits was a former topsoil. Within the extension footings, it comprised a black/brown sandy silt (001). Within the garage trenches it was recorded as a brown sandy silt (006). Finds of 20th century date were retrieved from the extension footings.

Cut through the former topsoil (006) in the southwest corner of the garage foundations was a pit (009). This measured over 1.28m wide by over 0.57m deep (Fig. 4, Section 2). Two fills were recorded, a lower of brown sandy silt (008) and an upper of softer brown sandy silt (007) from which 19th century pottery, glass, iron and a copper alloy spoon were retrieved.

Overlying the former topsoil (006) in the northwest corner of the garage foundations was a deposit of crushed limestone and gravel (005) identified as hardstanding for a driveway. This was sealed by topsoil of brown organic sandy silt (004).

The former topsoil within the extension was sealed by a yellow sand and gravel (002) yard surface.

6. DISCUSSION

Natural deposits (Phase 1) comprise sand,

probably derived from extensive blown sand deposits recorded in the vicinity.

A ditch and a pit remain undated (Phase 2) due to a lack of artefactual evidence. They are sealed by a significant depth of topsoil and may be post-medieval or earlier in date. A recent pit (Phase 3) was also identified along with a former topsoil,

Finds retrieved include pottery of 17th – 20th century date indicating contemporary habitation in the vicinity. Glass was also found along with iron and a copper spoon.

7. CONCLUSION

An archaeological watching brief was undertaken at Yew Tree Cottage, West Torrington, as the site lay within the core of the medieval village.

However, no securely dated medieval remains were encountered. An undated pit and ditch were recorded along with more recent deposits.

Finds include pottery of 17th – 20th century date, an iron sheet, a copper alloy spoon and glassware.

8. ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

Archaeological Project Services wish to acknowledge the assistance of Mr and Mrs Larder for commissioning the fieldwork and post-excavation analysis. The work was coordinated by Denise Drury and this report was edited by Gary Taylor and Tom Lane. Dave Start kindly provided access to the parish files and library maintained by Heritage Lincolnshire.

9. PERSONNEL

Project Coordinator: Denise Drury
Site Supervisor: Fiona Walker
Finds processing: Denise Buckley

Photographic reproduction: Sue Unsworth
Illustration: Paul Cope-Faulkner
Post-excavation analysis: Paul Cope-Faulkner

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11. ABBREVIATIONS

APS Archaeological Project Services

BGS British Geological Survey

IFA Institute of Field Archaeologists

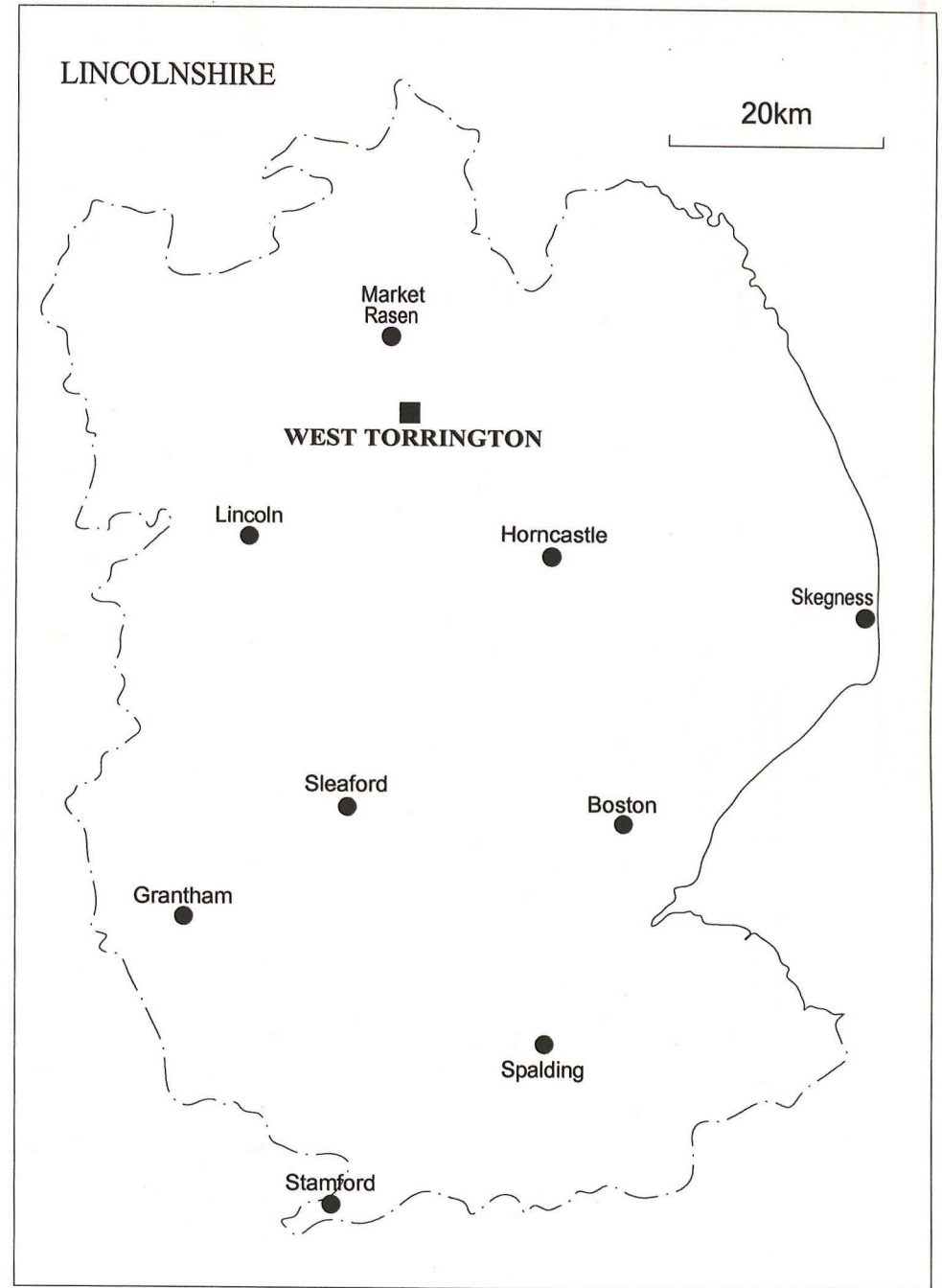
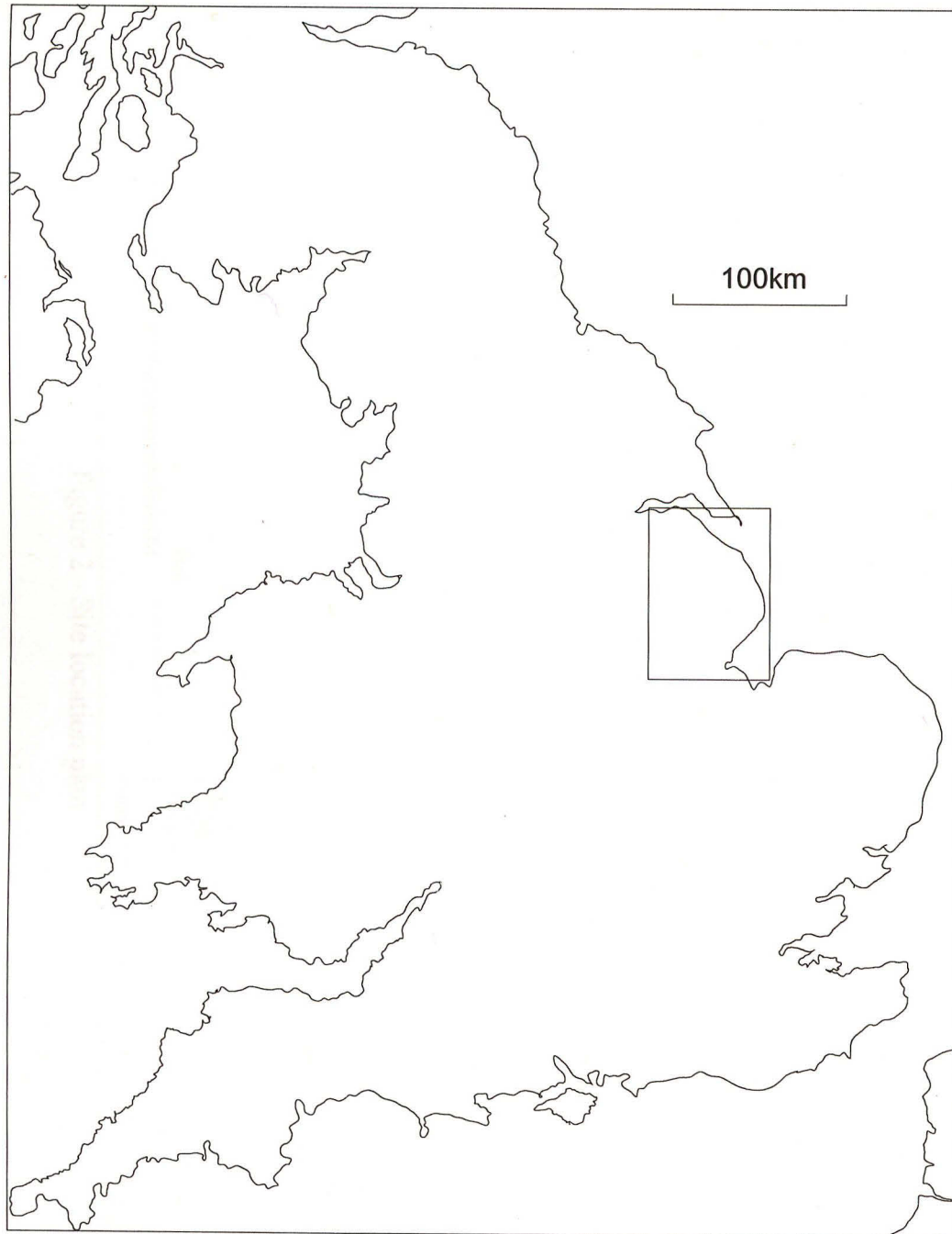
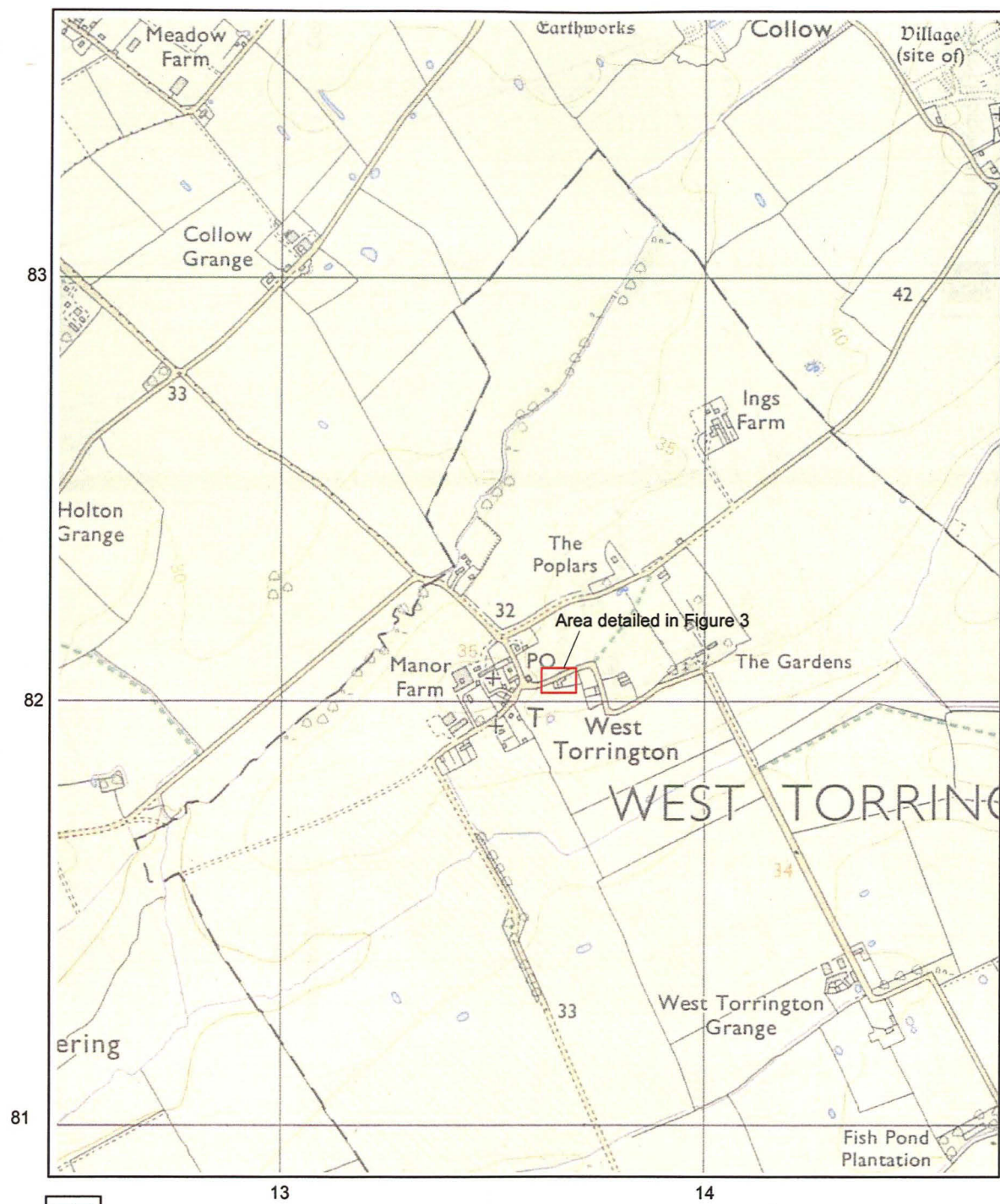


Figure 1 - General Location Plan



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 Archaeological Project Services		
Project Name: West Torrington WTW05		
Scale 1:15000	Drawn by: PCF	Report No: 56/05

Figure 2 - Site location plan

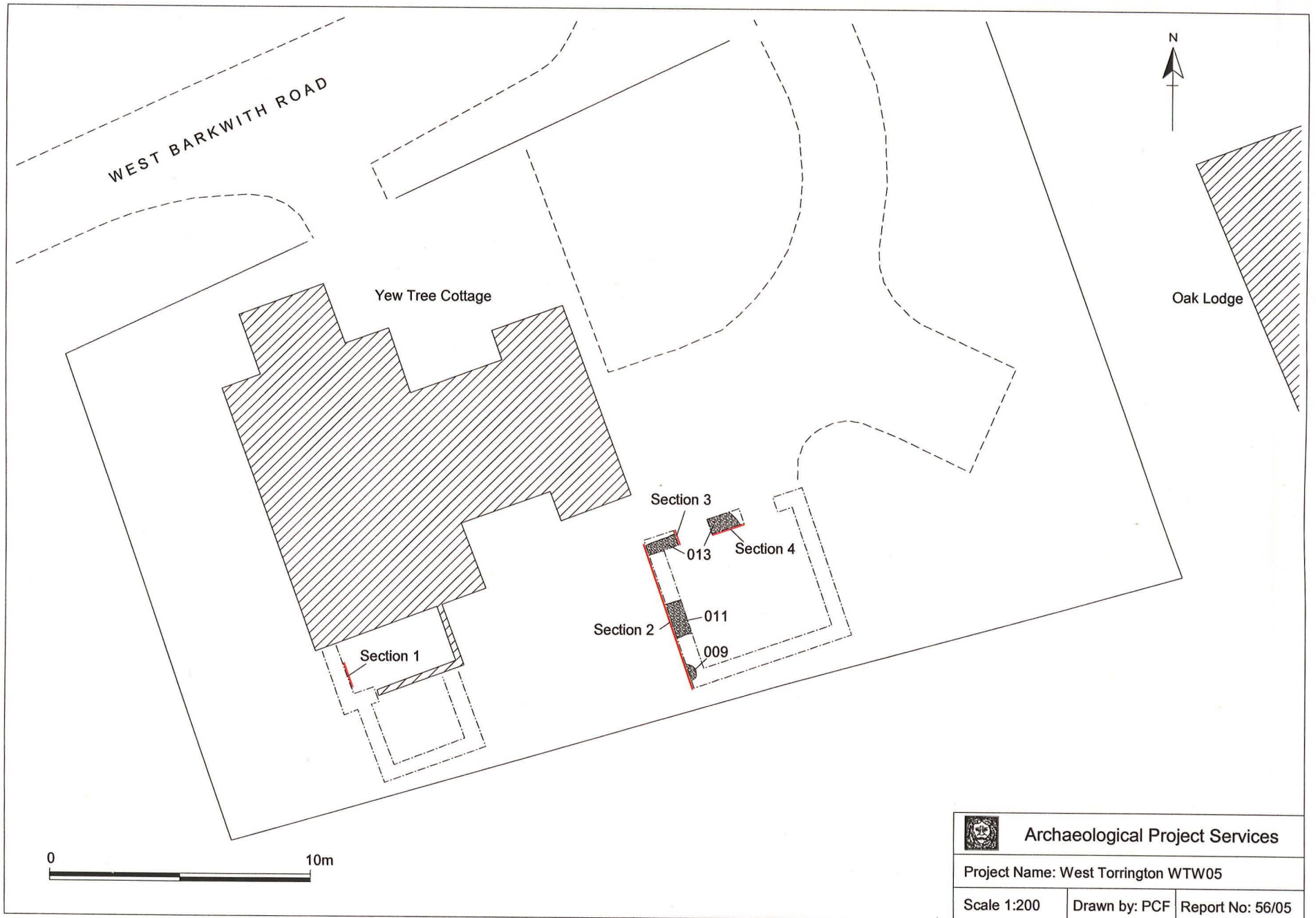
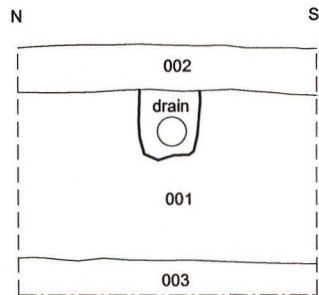
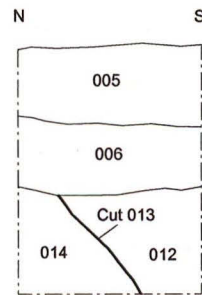


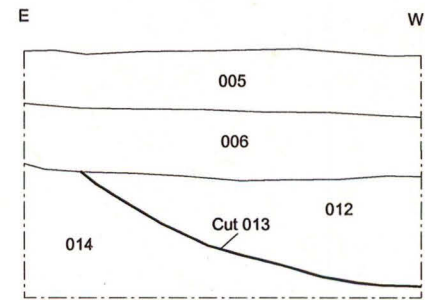
Figure 3 - Plan of the development showing principal features and section locations



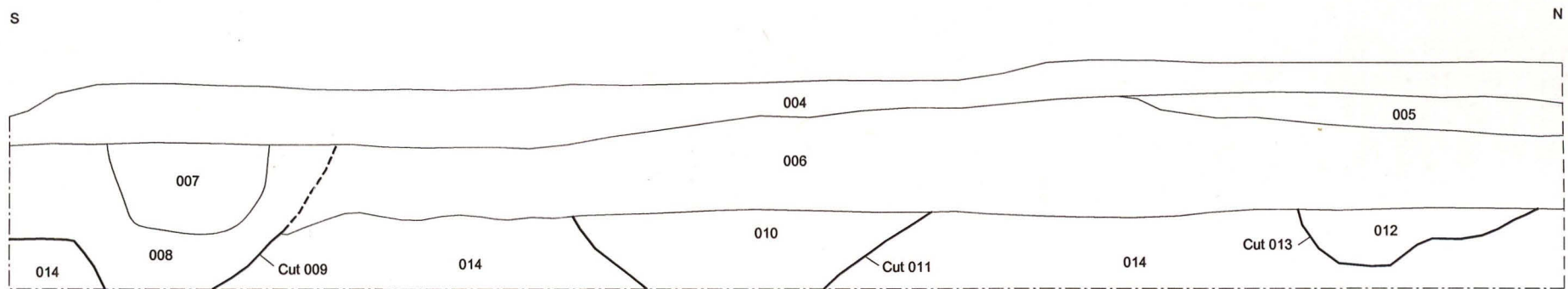
Section 1



Section 3



Section 4



Section 2



Archaeological Project Services

Project Name: West Torrington WTW05

Scale 1:25

Drawn by: PCF

Report No: 56/05

Figure 4 - Sections 1 to 4



Plate 1 - View showing the area of extensions prior to excavation, looking northwest



Plate 2 - Section 1 showing the general sequence of deposits in the foundation trenches for the new extension, looking east



Plate 3 - Section 2 showing the undated ditch (013) and pit (011) with the modern pit (009) in the foreground, looking north

Appendix 1

LAND AT YEW TREE COTTAGE, WEST BARKWITH ROAD, WEST TORRINGTON, MARKET RASEN, LINCOLNSHIRE - SPECIFICATION FOR ARCHAEOLOGICAL WATCHING BRIEF

1 SUMMARY

- 1.1 *A watching brief is required during extensions and alterations to Yew Tree Cottage, West Barkwith Road, West Torrington, Market Rasen, Lincolnshire.*
- 1.2 *The site lies within the medieval core of the village close to the parish church.*
- 1.3 *The archaeological work will consist of a watching brief during development works on the site.*
- 1.4 *On completion of the fieldwork a report will be prepared detailing the results of the watching brief. The report will consist of a narrative supported by illustrations and photographs.*

2 INTRODUCTION

- 2.1 This document comprises a specification for archaeological watching brief during extensions and alterations to Yew Tree Cottage, West Barkwith Road, West Torrington, Market Rasen, Lincolnshire.
- 2.2 This document contains the following parts:
 - 2.2.1 Overview.
 - 2.2.2 Stages of work and methodologies.
 - 2.2.3 List of specialists.
 - 2.2.4 Programme of works and staffing structure of the project

3 SITE LOCATION

- 3.1 West Torrington is located 19km northeast of Lincoln and 7.5km southeast of Market Rasen, in the East Lindsey District of Lincolnshire. The site, at Yew Tree Cottage, is on West Barkwith Road, approximately 140m east of the church. It is centred on National Grid Reference TF 1366 8204 (Figure 1).

4 PLANNING BACKGROUND

- 4.1 A planning application (S/205/01605/04) was submitted to East Lindsey District Council for extensions and alterations to existing structures and erection of a double garage. Permission is subject to a condition requiring the undertaking of a watching-brief during all phases of groundworks associated with the development.

5 SOILS AND TOPOGRAPHY

- 5.1 West Torrington lies on the southwest side of the Lincolnshire Wolds. The site lies at c.35m O.D. on land sloping gently from the Wolds to the southwest. Local soils are fine loamy soils of the Beccles 2 Association (Hodge *et al.* 1984, 120).

6 ARCHAEOLOGICAL OVERVIEW

- 6.1 Torrington is mentioned in the Domesday Survey when land there was held by Roger of Poitou. In the 12th century Gilbert of Sempringham held the rectory at West Torrington and subsequently the church was granted to the Gilbertine priory of Bullington.
- 6.2 The parish church of St Mary's, which lies approximately 140m west of the proposed development site, was

rebuilt in 1860 using old masonry and largely retaining the plan of the medieval church. A medieval cross is recorded in the churchyard.

- 6.3 Lying within the medieval core of the village, adjacent to former settlement remains, the groundworks may reveal or disturb remains associated with the medieval or later development of the village.

7 AIMS AND OBJECTIVES

- 7.1 The aims of the watching brief will be:

7.1.1 To record and interpret the archaeological features exposed during the excavation of the foundation trenches and other areas of ground disturbance.

- 7.2 The objectives of the watching brief will be to:

7.2.1 Determine the form and function of the archaeological features encountered;

7.2.2 Determine the spatial arrangement of the archaeological features encountered;

7.2.3 As far as practicable, recover dating evidence from the archaeological features, and

7.2.4 Establish the sequence of the archaeological remains present on the site.

8 SITE OPERATIONS

8.1 General considerations

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

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

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

8.2 Methodology

8.2.1 The watching brief will be undertaken during the ground works phase of development, and includes the archaeological monitoring of all phases of soil movement.

8.2.2 Stripped areas and trench sections will be observed regularly to identify and record archaeological features that are exposed and to record changes in the geological conditions. The section drawings of the trenches will be recorded at a scale of 1:10. Should features be recorded in plan these will be drawn at a scale of 1:20. Written descriptions detailing the nature of the deposits, features and fills encountered will be compiled on Archaeological Project Services pro-forma record sheets.

8.2.3 Any finds recovered will be bagged and labelled for later analysis.

8.2.4 Throughout the watching brief a photographic record will be compiled. The photographic record will consist of:

- the site during work to show specific stages, and the layout of the archaeology within the trench.
- groups of features where their relationship is important

8.2.5 Should human remains be located the appropriate Home Office licence will be obtained before

their removal. In addition, the Local Environmental Health Department and the police will be informed.

9 POST-EXCAVATION

9.1 Stage 1

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

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

9.2 Stage 2

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

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

9.3 Stage 3

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

9.3.2 This will consist of:

- A non-technical summary of the results of the investigation.
- A description of the archaeological setting of the watching brief.
- Description of the topography of the site.
- Description of the methodologies used during the watching brief.
- A text describing the findings of the watching brief.
- A consideration of the local, regional and national context of the watching brief findings.
- Plans of the archaeological features exposed. If a sequence of archaeological deposits is encountered, separate plans for each phase will be produced.
- Sections of the archaeological features.
- Interpretation of the archaeological features exposed, and their chronology and setting within the surrounding landscape.
- Specialist reports on the finds from the site.
- Appropriate photographs of the site and specific archaeological features.

10 REPORT DEPOSITION

10.1 Copies of the report will be sent to the Client; the Lincolnshire County Council Archaeology Section; East 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 presented as a condensed article 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 Archaeology Section. They will be given as much notice as possible, ideally seven days, 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 four days then there will be an economy of scale with the post-excavation analysis.

16 SPECIALISTS TO BE USED DURING THE PROJECT

- 16.1 The following organisations/persons will, in principle and if necessary, be used as subcontractors to provide the relevant specialist work and reports in respect of any objects or material recovered during the investigation that require their expert knowledge and input. Engagement of any particular specialist subcontractor is also dependent on their availability and ability to meet programming requirements.

<u>Task</u>	<u>Body to be undertaking the work</u>
Conservation	Conservation Laboratory, City and County Museum, Lincoln
Pottery Analysis	Prehistoric - Trent & Peak Archaeological Trust
	Roman - B Precious, Independent Specialist
	Anglo-Saxon - J Young, Independent Specialist
	Medieval and later - G Taylor, APS in consultation with H Healey, Independent Archaeologist
Non-pottery Artefacts	J Cowgill, Independent Specialist
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 the Copyright, Designs and Patents Act 1988 with all rights reserved; excepting that it hereby provides an exclusive licence to the client for the use of such documents by the client in all matters directly relating to the project as described in the Project Specification.
- 18.2 Licence will also be given to the archaeological curators to use the documentary archive for educational, public and research purposes.
- 18.3 In the case of non-satisfactory settlement of account then copyright will remain fully and exclusively with Archaeological Project Services. In these circumstances it will be an infringement under the Copyright, Designs and Patents Act 1988 for the client to pass any report, partial report, or copy of same, to any third party. Reports submitted in good faith by Archaeological Project Services to any Planning Authority or archaeological curator will be removed from said planning Authority and/or archaeological curator. The Planning Authority and/or archaeological curator will be notified by Archaeological Project Services that the use of any such information previously supplied constitutes an infringement under the Copyright, Designs and Patents Act 1988 and may result in legal action.
- 18.4 The author of any report or specialist contribution to a report shall retain intellectual copyright of their work and may make use of their work for educational or research purposes or for further publication.

19 BIBLIOGRAPHY

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Appendix 2

CONTEXT DESCRIPTIONS

No.	Description	Interpretation
001	Friable dark black brown sandy silt, 0.57m thick	Former topsoil
002	Loose light to mid yellow sand with gravel, 0.15m thick	Yard surface
003	Firm light to mid yellowish brown sand, >0.12m thick	Natural deposit
004	Friable dark brown organic sandy silt, 0.26m thick	Topsoil
005	Firm light yellow crushed limestone and gravel, 0.22m thick	Hardstanding for driveway
006	Firm mid brown sandy silt, 0.46m thick	Former topsoil
007	Soft dark brown sandy silt	Fill of (009)
008	Firm dark brown sandy silt	Fill of (009)
009	Feature, >1.28m wide by >0.57m deep, gradual sides, not fully excavated	Pit
010	Firm mid greyish brown sandy silt	Fill of (011)
011	Feature, 1.6m long by >0.6m wide by >0.3m deep, gradual sides, not fully excavated	Pit
012	Firm mid brown sandy silt	Fill of (013)
013	Linear feature, aligned east-west, >4m long by 1m wide by 0.38m deep, gradual sides and rounded base	Ditch
014	Firm mid reddish yellow sand, >0.45m thick	Natural deposit

Appendix 3

THE FINDS by Gary Taylor

Recording of the pottery was undertaken with reference to guidelines prepared by the Medieval Pottery Research Group (Slowikowski *et al.* 2001) and the pottery was quantified using the chronology and coding system of the Lincolnshire ceramic type series. A total of 6 fragments of pottery weighing 94g was recovered from 2 separate contexts. In addition to the pottery, a small quantity of other artefacts, glass and metal, comprising 4 items weighing a total of 375g, was retrieved. No faunal remains were recovered.

Provenance

The material was recovered from the topsoil (001) and a pit fill (007).

Some of the pottery was manufactured in Staffordshire but the utilitarian wares may be more local Lincolnshire products.

Range

The range of material is detailed in the tables.

Table 1: Pottery

Context	Fabric Code	Description	No.	Wt (g)	Context Date
001	WHITE	White glazed tableware, saucer, 20 th century	1	30	20 th century
	BL	Red painted black glazed earthenware, 18 th century	1	7	
	GRE	Glazed red earthenware, 17 th -18 th century	1	37	
	STMO	Staffordshire mottled ware, posset pot? early-mid 18 th century	1	17	
007	TPW	Blue and white transfer printed tableware, 19 th century	1	1	19 th century
	WHITE	White glazed tableware (bone china), gilded, 19 th century	1	2	

Table 2: Other Artefacts

Context	Material	Description	No.	Wt (g)	Context Date
001	Glass	Colourless bottle stopper	1	15	20 th century
007	Glass	Rectangular mould produced bottle, embossed trademark: GARTONS HP SAUCE, 19 th -20 th century	1	260	19 th -20 th century
	Iron	Sheet, cast? late post-medieval	1	88	
	Copper alloy	Spoon, stamped, 19 th -20 th century	1	12	

The spoon from (007) is stamped on the back of the handle. This stamp, similar to a hallmark, bears a letter D and a crown. The crown corresponds to the assay office mark for Sheffield and if the 'D' in the stamp is used as a date marker, as it would be on silver and gold, it indicates the spoon was manufactured in 1847-8, 1871-2 or 1946-7 (NAG Press Ltd 1977, 11; 32).

Condition

All the material is in good condition and presents no long-term storage problems. Archive storage of the collection is by material class.

Documentation

Details of archaeological sites and discoveries in the area are maintained in the Lincolnshire County Council Sites and Monuments Record.

Potential

The collection of artefacts is entirely of early modern date and consequently of limited local potential and significance. However, the material indicates occupation or other activity at the site in the 19th-20th centuries and perhaps from the 18th century.

The lack of any material earlier than the 17th century is informative and suggests that archaeological deposits dating from prior to this period are absent from the area, or were not disturbed by the development, or were of a nature that did not involve artefact deposition.

References

NAG Press Ltd, 1977 *Hallmarks & Date Letters on silver, gold and platinum*

Slowikowski, A., Nenck, B. and Pearce, J., 2001 *Minimum Standards for the Processing, Recording, Analysis and Publication of Post-Roman Ceramics*, Medieval Pottery Research Group Occasional Paper 2

Appendix 4

GLOSSARY

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).
Grange	A monastic farm complex at some distance from the abbey, generally supervised by a monk and staffed by lay brethren, created to cultivate one of the abbey's estates.
Layer	A layer is a term 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.
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.
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.
Toft	Elongated and parallel plots of land containing a dwelling.

Appendix 4

THE ARCHIVE

The archive consists of:

14	Context records
1	Sheet of scale drawings
1	Photographic record sheet
1	Stratigraphic matrix
1	Bag 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 Council Museum Accession Number: 2005.8

Archaeological Project Services Site Code: WTW 05

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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