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**ARCHAEOLOGICAL WATCHING BRIEF
OF WATER AND DRAINAGE WORKS AT
ST. HELEN'S CHURCH,
WILLINGHAM BY STOW,
LINCOLNSHIRE
(WCH 05)**



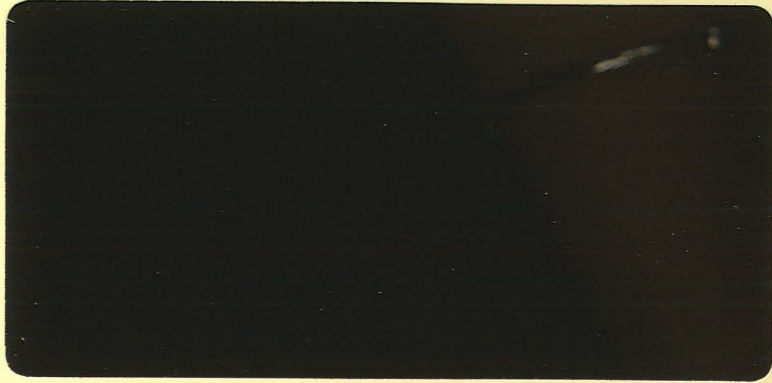
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Quality Control
St. Helen's Church,
Willingham by Stow
WCH05

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OF WATER AND DRAINAGE WORKS AT
ST. HELEN'S CHURCH,
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LINCOLNSHIRE
(WCH 05)**

**Work Undertaken For
St. Helen's Parochial Church Council**

August 2005

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

National Grid Reference: SK 8742 8451
City and County Museum Accession No: 2005.148

ARCHAEOLOGICAL PROJECT SERVICES



APS Report No. 111/05

Quality Control
St. Helen's Church,
Willingham by Stow
WCH05

Project Coordinator	Neville Hall
Supervisors	Steve Williams
Finds Processing	Denise Buckley
Illustration	Paul Cope-Faulkner
Photographic Reproduction	Sue Unsworth
Post-excavation Analyst	Paul Cope-Faulkner

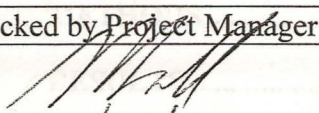
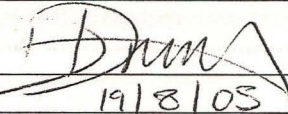
Checked by Project Manager	Approved by Senior Project Manager
 Neville Hall	 Denise Drury
Date: 18/8/05	Date: 19/8/05

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SUMMARY

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approved by the Diocesan Archaeological Advisor

2.3 Topography and Geology

Wilmington is a small town situated on the southern bank of the River Ouse, approximately 10 miles south of York. The town is situated on a slight rise above the river level.

St. Albans Church is located in the centre of the village of Wilmington, in the Diocese of York. The church was built in the 12th century and has a height of 100 ft. The church is situated on a slight rise above the river level.

The church is situated on a slight rise above the river level. The church is situated on a slight rise above the river level. The church is situated on a slight rise above the river level.

2.4 Archaeological Setting

Wilmington is a small town situated on the southern bank of the River Ouse, approximately 10 miles south of York. The town is situated on a slight rise above the river level.

The church is situated on a slight rise above the river level. The church is situated on a slight rise above the river level. The church is situated on a slight rise above the river level.

St. Albans Church dates largely from the 12th century with later additions of 15th century date and extensive restoration of late 19th century date (Pevsner and Harris).

1. SUMMARY

A watching brief was undertaken during groundworks at St. Helen's Church, Willingham by Stow, Lincolnshire. The watching brief monitored the excavation of a service trench through the churchyard.

The church is of the medieval period (AD 1066-1540) with the earliest portion dating to the 12th century with elements of 17th century date. The church was rebuilt in the latter part of the 19th century.

The watching brief revealed a sequence of graveyard soils and the current topsoil. No archaeological features were identified. A number of finds were collected and these included a medieval floor tile, post-medieval to later bricks and tile and a small assemblage of animal bone.

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 the Parochial Church Council to undertake an archaeological watching brief during groundworks associated with new water and drainage works at St. Helen's Church, Willingham by Stow, Lincolnshire. The watching brief was carried out on the 6th of July 2005 in accordance with a specification prepared by Archaeological Project Services and

approved by the Diocesan Archaeological Advisor.

2.3 Topography and Geology

Willingham by Stow is located 8km southeast of Gainsborough and 16km northwest of Lincoln in the administrative district of West Lindsey, Lincolnshire (Fig. 1).

St. Helen's Church is located at the centre of the village close to the junction of High Street with Stow Road at National Grid Reference SK 8742 8451 (Fig. 2). The church lies at a height of c. 17m OD on a slight rise overlooking the River Till.

Local soils are of the Wickham 2 Association, fine loamy over clayey soils and fine silty over clayey soils (Hodge *et al.* 1984, 351). These soils are developed upon a solid geology of Lower Jurassic Scunthorpe Mudstone Formation (BGS 1999).

2.4 Archaeological Setting

Willingham by Stow is first mentioned in the Domesday Survey of c. 1086. Referred to as *Welingeham*, the name is derived from the Old English and means 'the village or settlement (*hām*) of the Wifelingas', the latter element being a tribal or family group (Cameron 1998, 139).

The Domesday Survey records that Willingham was held by the Bishop of Bayeaux, the Bishop of Lincoln, Count Alan, Ilbert de Laci and Gocelin, son of Lambert (Foster and Longley 1976). In the subsequent Lindsey Survey of c. 1115, the land was being held by the Bishop of Lincoln, Hugh de Vallo and Gilbert, son of Gocelin (*ibid.*).

St. Helen's Church dates largely from the 12th century with later additions of 17th century date and extensive restorations of late 19th century date (Pevsner and Harris

2002, 799).

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

3. AIMS

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

4. METHODS

Trenches for the new drains were excavated by hand from the southwest corner of the tower, heading north towards the High Street. Following excavation, selected portions of the trench 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. 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

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

The earliest deposits encountered within

the trench was a graveyard soil comprising grey sand silt (002, 004 and 006) (Fig. 4). This deposit was over 0.8m in thickness. Finds retrieved from this layer included a single sherd of 17th – 18th century pottery (recovered from (004)), post-medieval to modern bricks and tiles, a medieval floor tile and a small assemblage of animal bone.

The graveyard soil was sealed by the current topsoil of brown clayey silt (001, 003 and 005) (Fig. 4). This ranged from 100mm to 200mm in thickness.

6. DISCUSSION

The watching brief identified only graveyard soils that included disturbed accumulated material from the excavation of graves, and the current topsoil. Archaeological features may lie at greater depth.

Finds retrieved from this investigation included brick and tile of medieval to recent date, which were probably associated with renovations at the church. A small number of animal bones were also retrieved and human bone was noted, but not collected.

7. CONCLUSION

An archaeological watching brief was undertaken at St. Helen's Church, Willingham by Stow, as the possibility of remains associated with the medieval church might be encountered.

However, the trench did not impact deeply into the ground and only graveyard soils and the present topsoil were recorded. Finds from this watching brief included bricks, roof tile and floor tile of medieval to modern date and animal bone.

8. ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

Archaeological Project Services wish to acknowledge the assistance of Mr R. Smith for commissioning the fieldwork and post-excavation analysis on behalf of the Parochial Church Council. The work was coordinated by Neville Hall who edited this report along with Denise Drury. Dave Start kindly allowed access to the parish files and library maintained by Heritage Lincolnshire.

9. PERSONNEL

Project Coordinator: Neville Hall
 Site Supervisor: Steve Williams
 Finds processing: Denise Buckley
 Photographic reproduction: Sue Unsworth
 Illustration: Paul Cope-Faulkner
 Post-excavation analysis: Paul Cope-Faulkner

10. BIBLIOGRAPHY

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Pevsner, N. and Harris, J., 2002, *Lincolnshire, The Buildings of England* (2nd edition, revised Antram, N.)

11. ABBREVIATIONS

APS Archaeological Project Services
 BGS British Geological Survey
 IFA Institute of Field Archaeologists

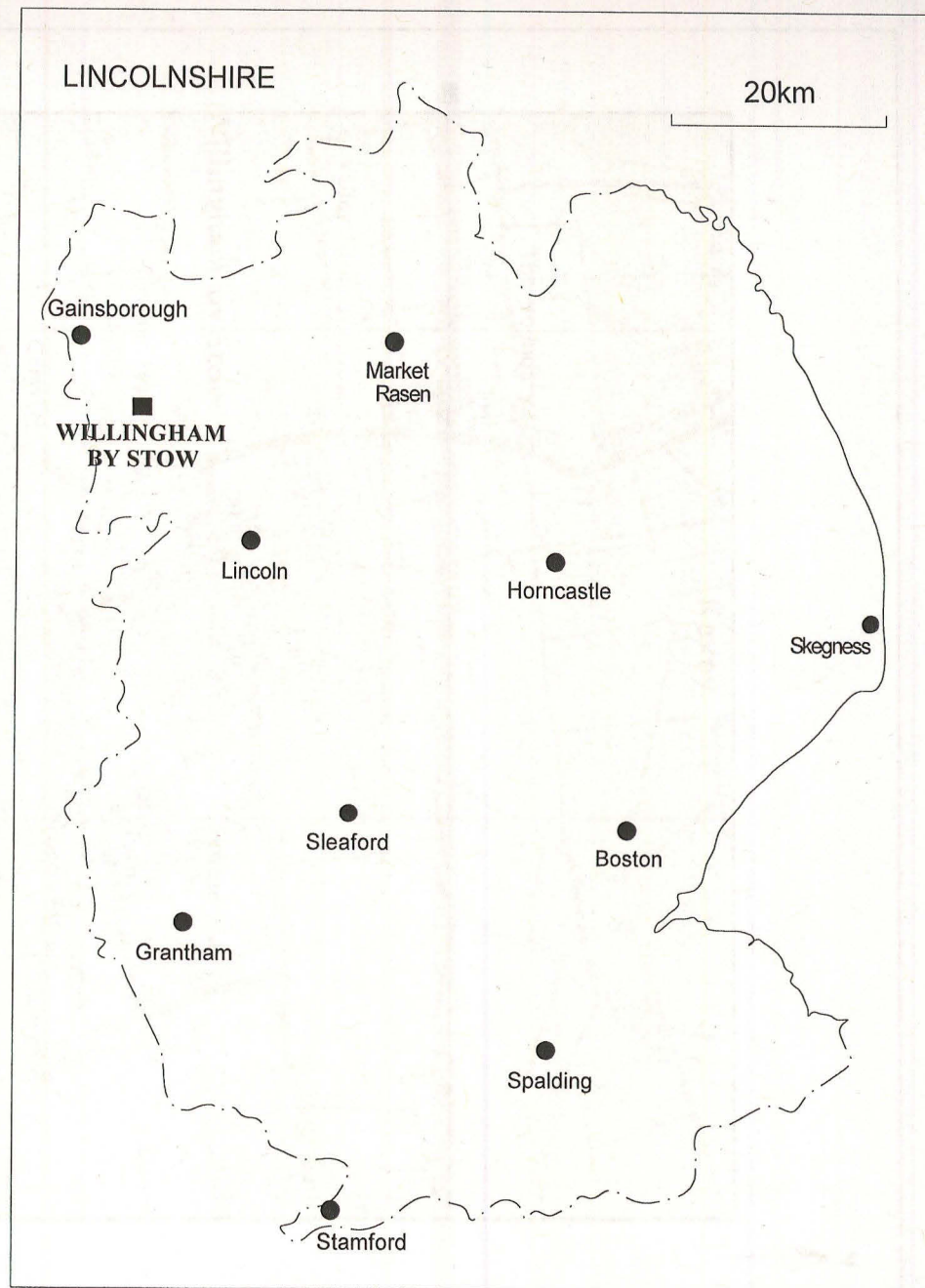
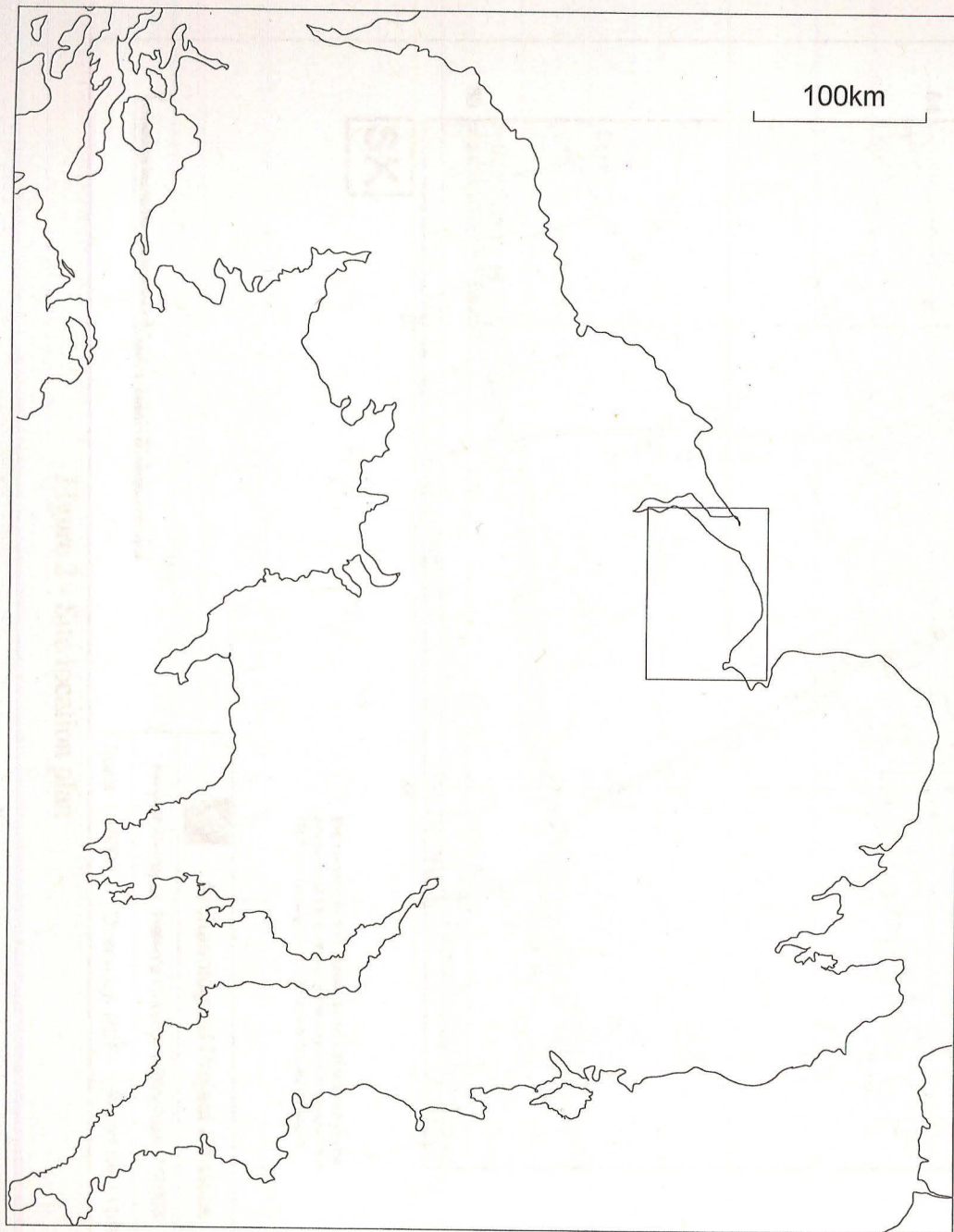
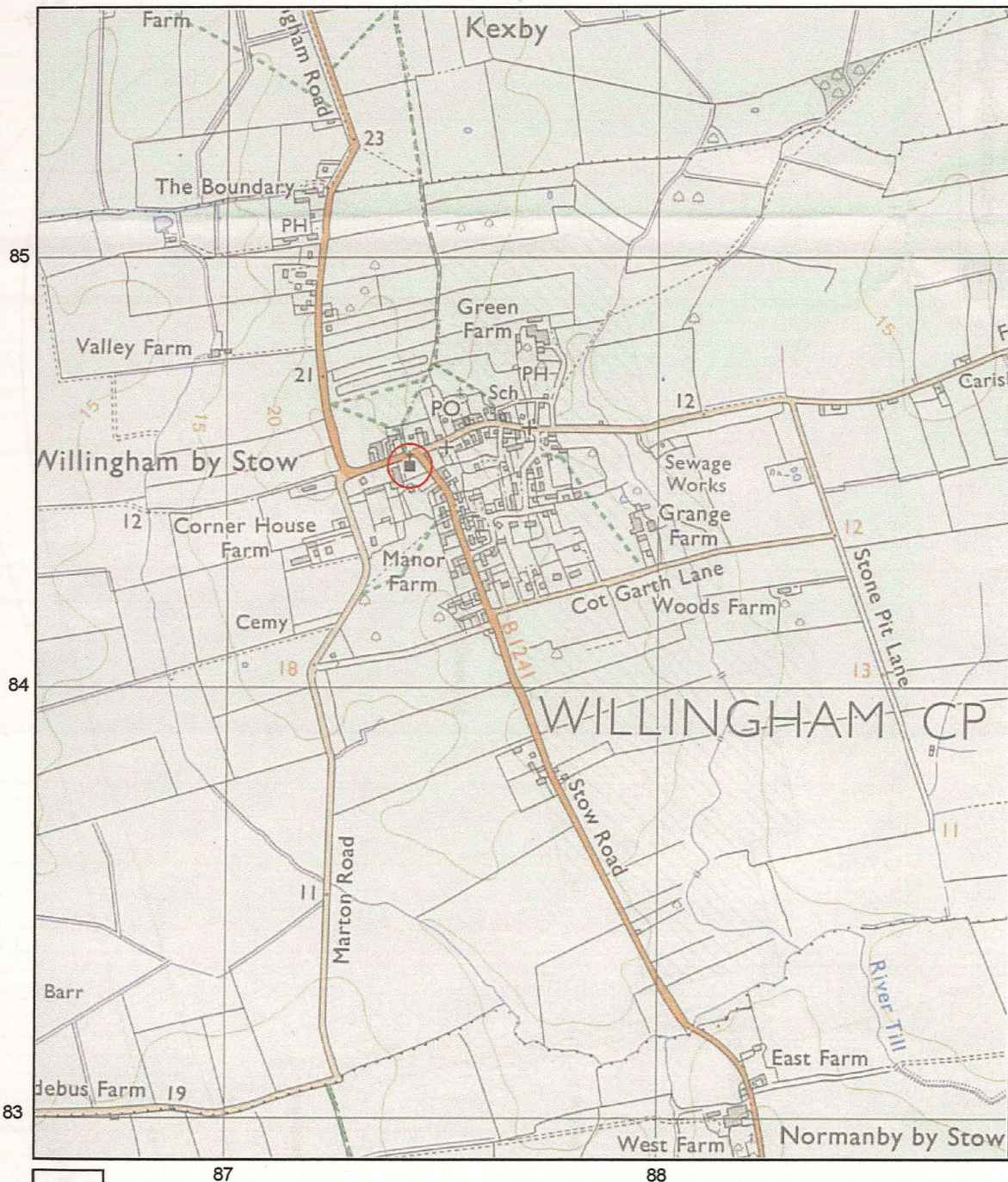


Figure 1 General Location Plan



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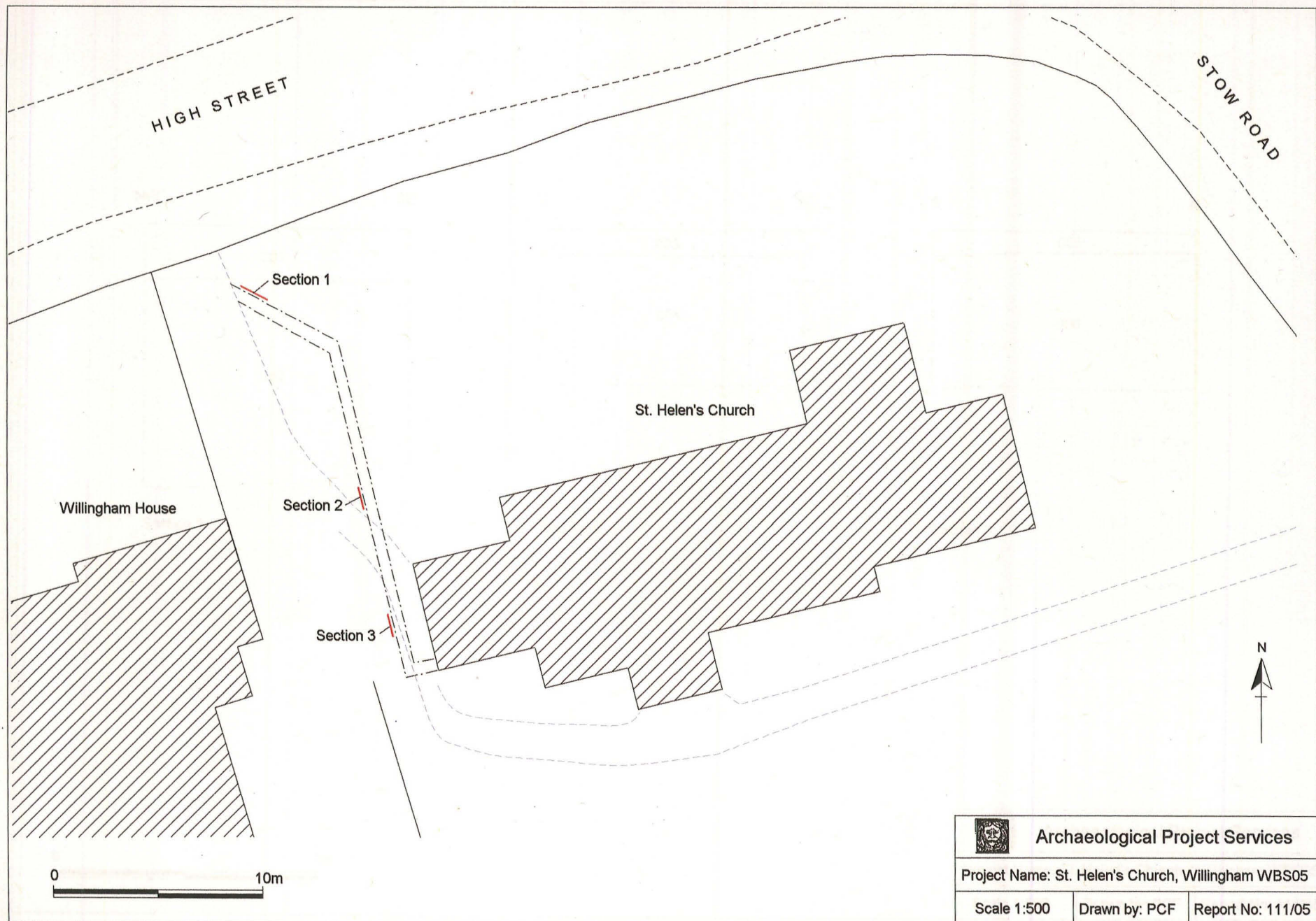
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Figure 2 - Site location plan




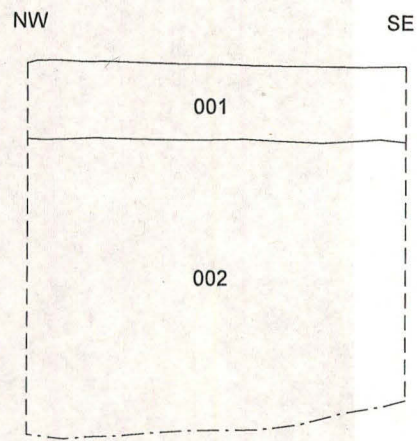
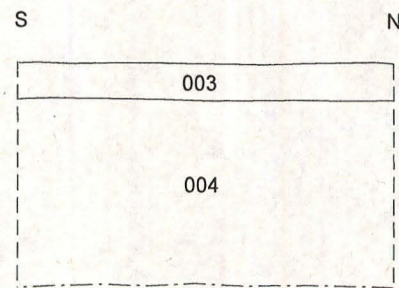
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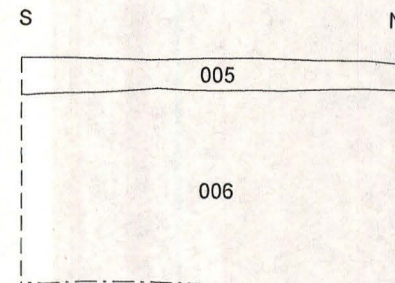
Figure 3 - Plan showing the route of the trench and section locations



Section 1



Section 2



Section 3



Archaeological Project Services

Project Name: St. Helen's Church, Willingham WBS05

Scale 1:500

Drawn by: PCF

Report No: 111/05

Figure 4 - Sections 1 to 3



Plate 1 - Section 1, looking east

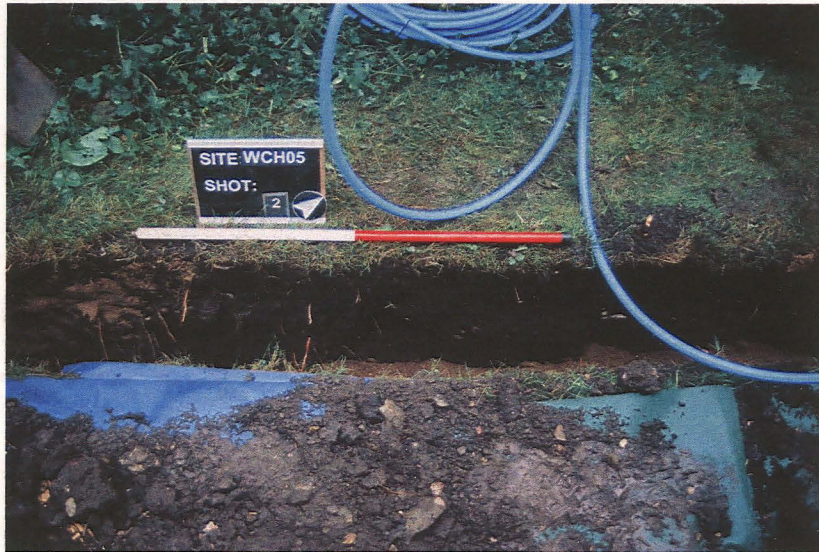


Plate 2 - Section 2, looking west



Plate 3 - View showing the backfilled trench, looking north

Appendix 1

ST. HELEN'S CHURCH, WILLINGHAM BY STOW, LINCOLNSHIRE - SPECIFICATION FOR ARCHAEOLOGICAL WATCHING BRIEF

1 SUMMARY

- 1.1 *A watching brief is required during drainage works and drainage installation at St. Helen's Church, Willingham by Stow, Lincolnshire.*
- 1.2 *The Church of St Helen has Norman origins with later medieval and post medieval additions and alterations.*
- 1.3 *The watching brief will be undertaken during groundworks associated with the drainage works. Any archaeological features and/or deposits 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 drainage works at St Helen's Church, Willingham by Stow, 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 The village of Willingham by Stow is situated some 6km to the south east of Gainsborough and 14km to the north west of the City of Lincoln in the administrative district of West Lindsey. The church of St Helen is situated in the central portion of the village at National Grid Reference SK 874 845.

4 PLANNING BACKGROUND

- 4.1 A Faculty has been granted for the following:
 - The installation of a water supply and connection to the existing drainage system within the churchyard.

Although the faculty does not specifically require an archaeological watching brief or the archaeological monitoring of the drainage works as a condition of the granting of the faculty, it is assumed that this will be required by the Diocesan Archaeological Advisor as the groundworks may affect deposits of archaeological significance.

5 SOILS AND TOPOGRAPHY

- 5.1 The church of St Helen is located in the central area of the village at a height of approximately 20mOD on an east facing slope overlooking the valley of the River Till. Willingham by Stow is situated on soils of the Wickham 2 Association comprising fine loamy over clayey soils and fine

silty over clayey soils overlying Jurassic and Cretaceous clays or mudstones.

6 ARCHAEOLOGICAL BACKGROUND

- 6.1 Willingham by Stow is first referred to in the Domesday Survey of 1086 as *Welingham*. The name is derived from the Old English *Wifelinga* or *Wifelingas* meaning "the homestead or estate of the Wifelingas" (Cameron, 1998, 139). Domesday records that the land here was owned by the Bishop of Bayeux, the Bishop of Lincoln, Count Alan, Ilbert of Lacy and Jocelyn, son of Lambert (Morris 1986).
- 6.2 The church of St Helen has an unbuttressed west tower, a nave with a north aisle and chancel. The church was mostly rebuilt in 1880 in the Decorated style by Broderick and Smith. There is a small Norman window in the tower. The blocked north doorway is also of Norman origin. The south doorway has a 13th century arch and the chancel arch is late 17th century in date (Pevsner and Harris, 2002, 799).

7 AIMS AND OBJECTIVES

- 7.1 The aims of the watching brief will be:
- 7.1.1 To record and interpret the archaeological features and/or deposits exposed during the drainage groundworks.
- 7.2 The objectives of the watching brief will be to:
- 7.2.1 Determine the form and function of the archaeological remains;
- 7.2.2 Determine the spatial arrangement of the archaeological remains;
- 7.2.3 As far as practicable, recover dating evidence from the archaeological remains, and
- 7.2.4 Establish the sequence of the archaeological remains present on 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 groundworks 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 Charnel and disturbed human remains will not be retained. Otherwise, any finds recovered will be bagged and labelled for later analysis. A metal detector may be used to assist artefact recovery.
- 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 stripped area/trench.
 - 8.2.4.2 groups of features where their relationship is important
- 8.2.5 Should articulated human remains be located they will be left *in situ*.

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 fieldwork 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 Diocesan Advisory Committee; and to the Lincolnshire County 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 sorting will be undertaken according to the document entitled *Conditions for the Acceptance of Project Archives* for long-term storage and curation.

11.2 On completion of the investigation, the landowner will be notified of the archaeological objects recovered. A standard format letter of transfer of title (from the owner to the recipient museum) will be submitted to the owner with the report. Details of these arrangements are in *Archaeological Project Services'* standard terms and conditions.

12 PUBLICATION

12.1 A report of the findings of the watching brief will be 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 Diocesan Archaeological Advisor. They will be given written notice of 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 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-medieval - J Young, Independent Specialist Post-medieval and later - H Healey, Independent Archaeologist; or G. Taylor, APS
Non-pottery Artefacts	J Cowgill, Independent Specialist, or G Taylor, APS
Animal Bones	Environmental Archaeology Consultancy
Environmental Analysis	J Rackham, Independent Specialist
Human Remains Analysis	Dr 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.

Cameron, K., 1998, *A Dictionary of Lincolnshire Place Names*, English Place Name Society Popular Series Vol. 1.

Morris, J., (ed), 1986, *Domesday Book, Lincolnshire* (Part 1).

Pevsner, N., and Harris, J., 2002, *The Buildings of England: Lincolnshire*.

Specification: Version 1, 28-06-05

Appendix 2

CONTEXT DESCRIPTIONS

No.	Description	Interpretation
001	Loose mid brown clayey silt, 0.2m thick	Topsoil
002	Loose light grey sandy silt, >0.8m thick	Graveyard soil
003	Loose mid brown clayey silt, 100mm thick	Topsoil
004	Loose light grey sandy silt, >0.5m thick	Graveyard soil
005	Loose mid brown clayey silt, 100mm thick	Topsoil
006	Loose light grey sandy silt, >0.5m thick	Graveyard soil

Appendix 3

THE FINDS

by Paul Cope-Faulkner, Hilary Healey
and 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 single piece of pottery weighing 18g was recovered. In addition to the pottery, a large quantity of other artefacts, all of it building materials, comprising 22 items weighing a total of 1664g, was retrieved. Faunal remains were also recovered.

The excavated animal bone assemblage comprises nine stratified fragments weighing 272g. The animal bone was identified by reference to published catalogues. No attempt is made to sex or age animals represented within the assemblage, although where this is readily apparent is noted in the comments column.

Provenance

The material was recovered from topsoil (001) and graveyard soils (002, 004 and 006).

The pottery, and probably most of the ceramic building materials, were probably made in moderate proximity to Willingham in the Gainsborough/Lincoln area.

Range

The range of material is detailed in the tables.

Table 1: Pottery

Context	Fabric Code	Description	No.	Wt (g)	Context Date
004	GRE	Glazed red earthenware	1	18	Late 17 th -early 18 th century

Table 2: Other Artefacts

Context	Material	Description	No.	Wt (g)	Context Date
001	CBM	Handmade brick	1	87	Post-medieval
002	CBM	Handmade brick	2	25	Post-medieval?
004	CBM	Handmade brick, 113mm wide, 51mm thick, post-medieval	1	455	19 th -20 th century
	CBM	Handmade brick, post-medieval	1	133	
	CBM	Roof tile, 15-18mm thick, oxidised throughout, post-medieval	2	65	
	CBM	Pantile, mortar adhering, post-medieval	1	115	
	CBM	Floor tile, glazed light yellow-green, mortar adhering, medieval	1	157	
	CBM	Tile, post-medieval	1	7	
	CBM	Brick/tile	1	23	
	CBM	Machine-made tile, late 19 th -20 th century	1	23	
	Stone	Collyweston slate, 5mm thick, smooth faces, post-medieval	1	6	
006	CBM	Nib/peg tile, peghole 8mm diameter with convex nib adjacent, post-medieval	1	83	Post-medieval

Context	Material	Description	No.	Wt (g)	Context Date
	CBM	Roof tile, 16mm thick, oxidized throughout, post-medieval	3(2 link)	82	
	CBM	Roof tile, 13mm thick, oxidized throughout, post-medieval	1	168	
	CBM	Pantile, post-medieval	2	110	
	Stone	Slate	1	41	
	Mortar	Mortar	1	84	

A large quantity of building material was recovered and almost all of it is of post-medieval date. This assemblage reflects the presence of buildings of this date at the site. The different materials may indicate changes through time in the roofing of the building, or that various parts of the church had different roofing materials. There is also a glazed floor tile of medieval date. Such an item would have derived from the floor of the medieval church.

Table 3: The Faunal Remains

Context	Species	Bone	No.	Wt (g)	Comments
006	horse	pelvis	1	171	fragmentary, same individual
	cattle	ulna	4	64	
	cattle sized	unidentified	1	24	rodent gnawing
	cattle sized	mandible	1	6	
	sheep sized	radius	1	4	
	sheep sized	unidentified	1	3	rodent gnawing

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 artefact assemblage is predominantly of post-medieval date and, dominated by building materials, indicates structures of this period at the site. Consequently, this is of moderate local significance, though the artefacts themselves are perhaps of limited potential. The glazed medieval floor tile is likely to have derived from the church.

The dearth of material earlier than the post-medieval period is informative and suggests that archaeological deposits dating from prior to this time are absent from the area, or were not disturbed by the development, or were of a nature that did not involve artefact deposition.

References

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, *e.g.* (004).
- 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.
- Post-medieval** The period following the Middle Ages, dating from approximately AD 1500-1800.

Appendix 5

THE ARCHIVE

The archive consists of:

6	Context records
1	Photographic record sheet
1	Stratigraphic matrix
2	Sheets of scale drawings
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: 2005.148

Archaeological Project Services Site Code: WBS05

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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