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**ARCHAEOLOGICAL WATCHING BRIEF  
AT 93 HIGH STREET,  
WALTHAM  
NORTH EAST LINCOLNSHIRE  
(WAHS 10)**

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**Work Undertaken For**  
Snape Properties Limited

October 2011

Report Compiled by  
Mark Peachey BA (Hons)

Planning Application No: DC/76A/10/WAB  
National Grid Reference: TA 2625 0400  
Museum Accession No: WFAB  
OASIS Record No: archaeo11-112244

APS Report No. **117/11**

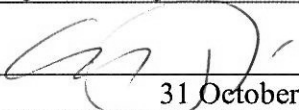
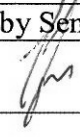
**ARCHAEOLOGICAL  
PROJECT  
SERVICES**





**Quality Control  
Archaeological Watching Brief  
at 93 High Street,  
Waltham,  
North East Lincolnshire  
(WAHS 10)**

|                           |                |
|---------------------------|----------------|
| Project Coordinator       | Gary Taylor    |
| Site Supervisor           | Mark Peachey   |
| Finds Processing          | Denise Buckley |
| CAD Illustration          | Mark Peachey   |
| Photographic Reproduction | Mark Peachey   |
| Post-excavation Analyst   | Mark Peachey   |

|   |  |
|---|--|
| Checked by Project Manager  | Approved by Senior Archaeologist   |
| Gary Taylor  |  Tom Lane |
| Date: 31 October 2011   | Date: 31 October 2011  |



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## 1. SUMMARY

*A watching brief was undertaken during groundworks for a residential development at 93 High Street, Waltham, North East Lincolnshire as the site was archaeologically sensitive, lying close to the 12th-13th century church which may have replaced one recorded in the Domesday Book of 1086. There is much re-used Roman masonry in the church, suggesting a Roman building was previously located nearby.*

*However, the watching brief revealed only a sequence of natural, subsoil, topsoil and modern deposits with no archaeological features identified. The thickness of the subsoil was indicative of agricultural or horticultural use prior to the site becoming a garden.*

*Finds comprised unstratified sherds of medieval and early modern pottery from the road area.*

## 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 may be disturbed or destroyed.*” (IfA 2008).

### 2.2 Planning Background

Planning permission (DC/76A/10/WAB) for residential development comprising five houses at the site was granted, subject to a condition requiring an archaeological watching brief during groundworks. Archaeological Project Services was commissioned by Snape Properties

Limited to undertake this work, which was carried out between the 21<sup>st</sup> September 2010 and 6<sup>th</sup> October 2011, in accordance with a specification prepared by Archaeological Project Services (Appendix 1) and approved by the Planning Archaeologist for North East Lincolnshire. Due to no archaeological remains being revealed in the early stages of the investigation, the monitoring of Plots 2 and 3 was cancelled with the agreement of the Planning Archaeologist.

### 2.3 Topography and Geology

Waltham is located 6km southwest of Grimsby in the administrative district of North East Lincolnshire (Fig. 1). The site is in the centre of the village, immediately northeast of the parish church, on the north side of High Street, at national grid reference TA 2625 0400 (Fig. 2). The investigation site is on gently undulating land, on a slight slope down to the south, at c. 20m OD, on the north bank of a partially culverted watercourse.

The site is at the junction of Arrow Association gleyic brown earths (to the south) and, to the north, fine-coarse loamy soils of the Holderness Association. The soils are developed on chalky till, glaciofluvial drift and river terrace deposits (Hodge *et al.* 1984, 95; 214).

### 2.4 Archaeological Setting

Waltham was a significant manor with a church and sixty-eight acres of meadow at the time of the Domesday Survey of 1086 (Foster and Longley 1976, 63), and was perhaps a Saxon estate centre. The site is located immediately northeast of the 12th-13th century parish church which may occupy the position of the church mentioned in Domesday. Within the nave and chancel there is much re-used Roman stone (Pevsner and Harris 2002), which probably implies the former presence of a Roman building in the vicinity.

### 3. AIMS AND OBJECTIVES

The aim of the work was to record and interpret the deposits and any archaeological features exposed during the development groundwork.

The objectives of the investigation were to determine the form and function of the archaeological features encountered and their spatial arrangement; and, as far as practicable, to recover dating evidence from the archaeological features, and establish the sequence of the archaeological remains present on the site.

### 4. METHODS

Stripping of the access road was monitored. The foundation trenches of Plots 5, 4 and 1 were then excavated by machine to depths required by the development. Plots 2 and 3 were not monitored. 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, the records were checked and a stratigraphic matrix produced.

### 5. RESULTS (Figs 3, 4)

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

At the north end of the site on Plots 4 and 5, the natural deposit was mid grey brown clay (007). This was overlain in the west part of Plot 4 by 0.3m thick mid brown orange clay sand (009) which sloped down

towards the northern edge of the site (Fig 4, Sections 6, 8, Plate 3).

Overlying (009) and present across these two plots was up to 0.8m thick mid brown sandy clay subsoil (006). This was cut by a number of NNW-SSE aligned land drains (Fig 4, Sections 2, 4, 9), Dark brown silt topsoil (001) sealed these drains and was overlain in the north part of Plot 5 by the modern backfill (008) of an ornamental pond (Fig 4, Section 2).

In Plot 1, in the south part of the site, the natural deposits were reddish brown sand (013) (Fig 4, Section 10, Plate 4) and, in the north part of the plot, orangey brown silt (014) (Fig 4, Section 11). These deposits were overlain by up to 0.6m thick grey brown silt (012) which was sealed by 0.35m thick topsoil (011).

In the partial monitoring of the road strip (Fig 3) mid to dark brown silt topsoil (004) was overlain by rubble layers (002) and (003).

### 6. DISCUSSION

Natural deposits were clay towards the north end of the site with sand and silt towards the south end.

A thick subsoil (006) and (012) suggested probable agricultural or horticultural use prior to the site becoming a private garden. This is supported by the 1888 and 1933 1:2500 OS maps where the site forms the southwestern part of a large field located immediately east of Waltham Old Hall, the built up area being largely south and west of the church. The former number 93 had been constructed by the time of the 1951 map.

### 7. CONCLUSION

An archaeological watching brief was undertaken at 93 High Street, Waltham,



North East Lincolnshire as the site was archaeologically sensitive, lying close to a 12th-13th century church which may have replaced that recorded in the Domesday Survey of 1086. In addition, the re-use of Roman masonry in the church suggested the possibility of a Roman building in the vicinity.

However, the watching brief revealed only a sequence of natural, subsoil, topsoil and modern dumping. The thick subsoil suggested probable agricultural use.

Finds comprised single unstratified sherds of medieval and early modern pottery from the road area.

## 8. ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

Archaeological Project Services wishes to acknowledge the assistance of Snape Properties Limited for commissioning the fieldwork and post-excavation analysis. The work was coordinated by Gary Taylor who edited this report along with Tom Lane.

## 9. PERSONNEL

Project Coordinator: Gary Taylor  
 Site Supervisors: Alex Beeby, Bob Hamilton, Vicky Mellor  
 Finds Processing: Denise Buckley  
 Photographic reproduction: Mark Peachey  
 CAD Illustration: Mark Peachey  
 Post-excavation analysis: Mark Peachey

## 10. BIBLIOGRAPHY

Foster, CW, and Longley, T, 1976 *The Lincolnshire Domesday and the Lindsey Survey* The Lincoln Record Society

Hodge, CAH, Burton, RGO, Corbett, WM, Evans, R and Seale, RS, 1984 *Soils and their use in Eastern England*, Soil Survey of England and Wales **13**

IfA, 2008, *Standard and Guidance for Archaeological Watching Briefs*

Pevsner, N, and Harris, J, (revised Antram, N) 2002 *The Buildings of England: Lincolnshire (2<sup>nd</sup> edition)* Yale University Press

## 11. ABBREVIATIONS

APS Archaeological Project Services

IfA Institute for Archaeologists

OS Ordnance Survey

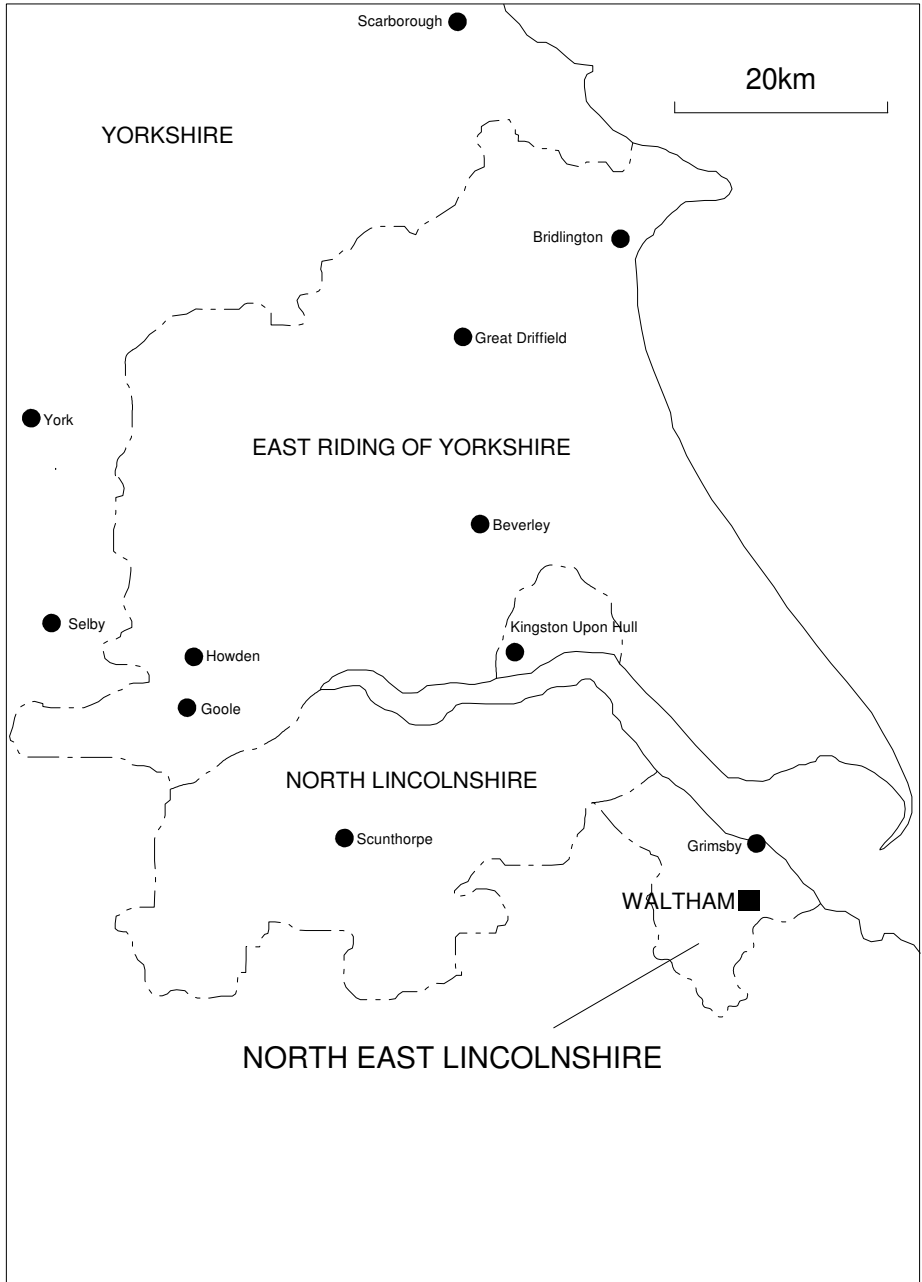
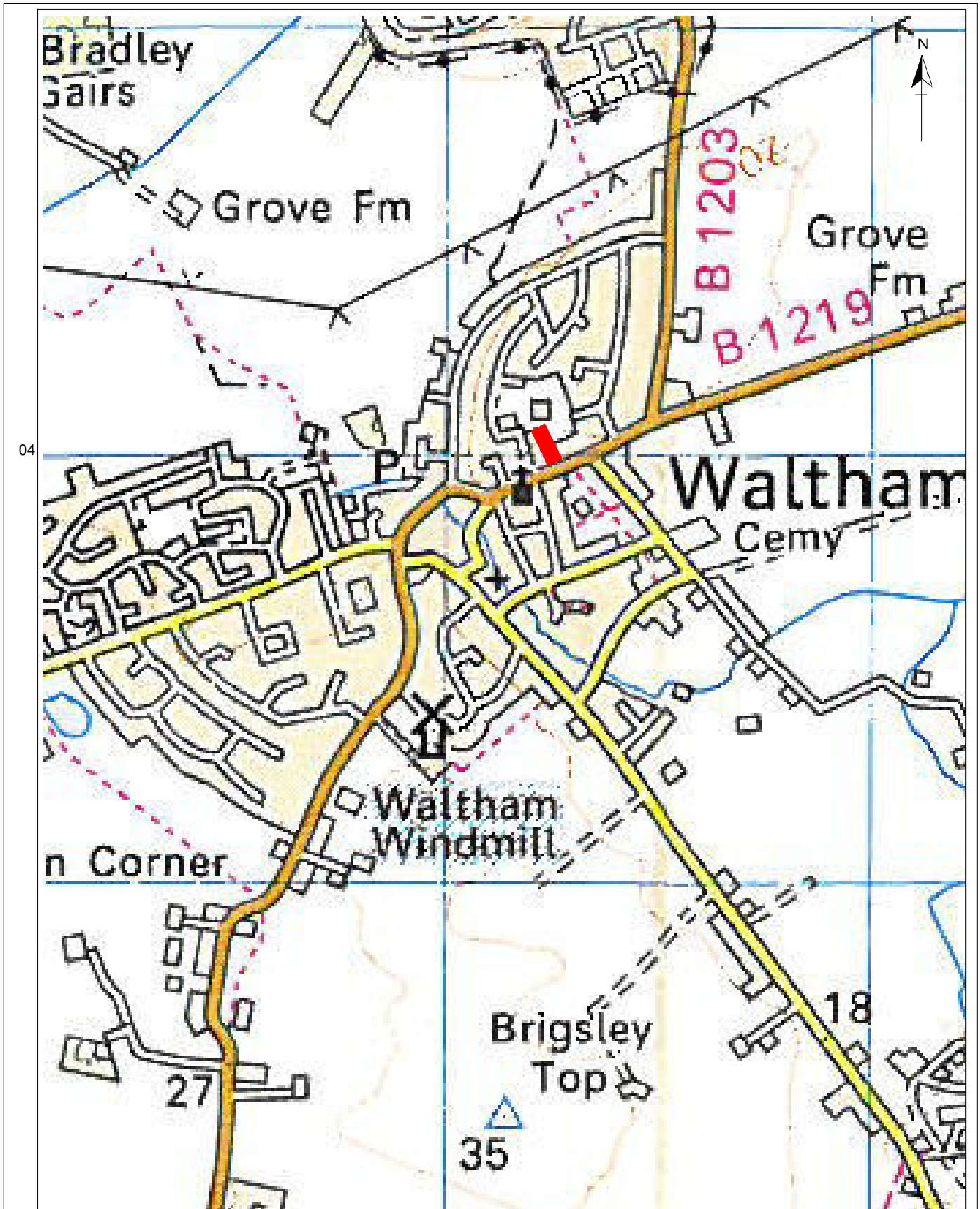


Figure 1 General Location Plan




TA

26

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**KEY**

 SITE


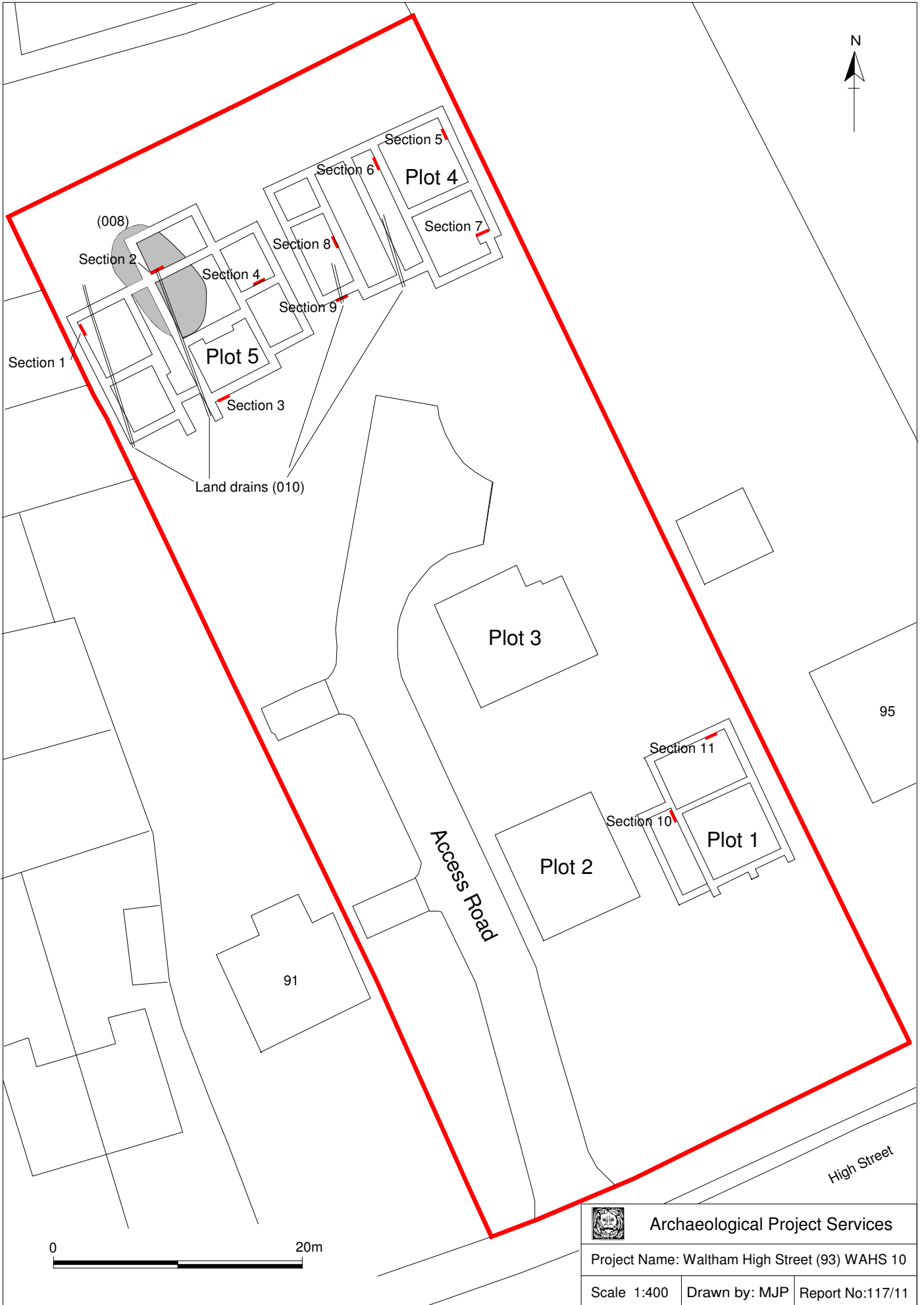
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| Project Name: Waltham High Street (93) WAHS 10  |               |                  |
| Scale 1:12500   | Drawn by: MJP | Report No:117/11 |

Figure 2. Site Location Plan




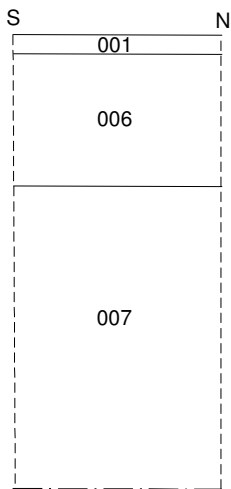
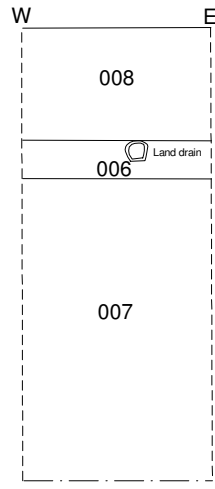
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| Scale 1:400   | Drawn by: MJP | Report No:117/11 |

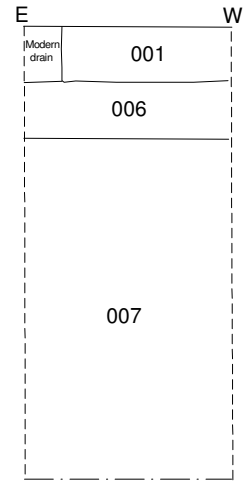
Figure 3. Trench Location Plan



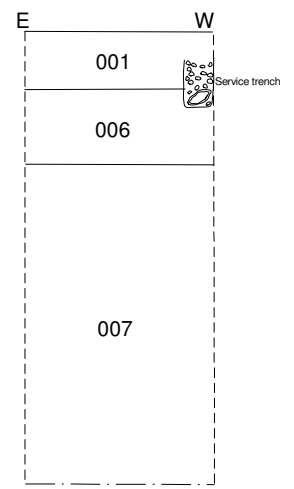
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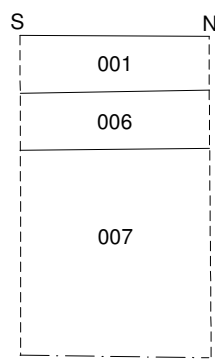
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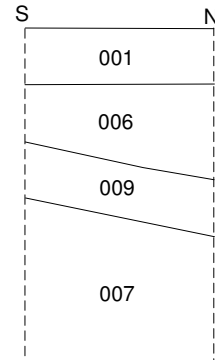
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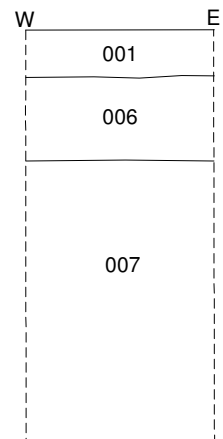
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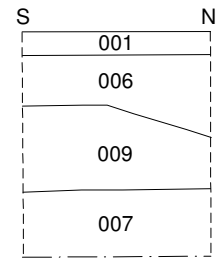
Section 5



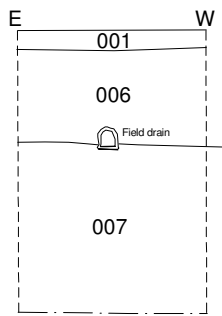
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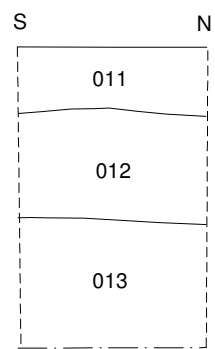
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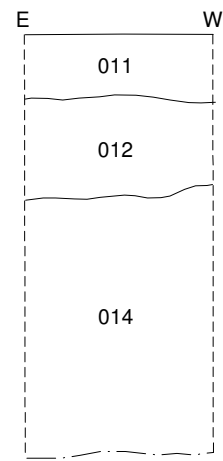
Section 8



Section 9



Section 10



Section 11



Archaeological Project Services

Project Name: Waltham High Street (93) WAHS 10

Scale 1:40

Drawn by: MJP

Report No:117/11

Figure 4. Sections



Plate 1. Road stripping in progress looking north



Plate 2. Section 3, Plot 5 representative section looking south



Plate 3. Section 6, Plot 4 representative section looking west





Plate 4. Section 10, Plot 1 representative section looking west



Plate 5. Plot 1 footings looking southeast

**Appendix 1: SPECIFICATION FOR ARCHAEOLOGICAL WATCHING BRIEF  
AT 93 HIGH STREET, WALTHAM, NORTH EAST LINCOLNSHIRE**

**PREPARED FOR SNAPE PROPERTIES LTD**

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

**SEPTEMBER 2010**

**1 SUMMARY**

- 1.1 *An archaeological watching brief is required during development at High Street, Waltham, North East Lincolnshire.*
- 1.2 *The site is archaeologically sensitive, located close to the church. The church in 12<sup>th</sup>-13<sup>th</sup> century and may have replaced one recorded in the Domesday Book of 1086. There is much re-used Roman masonry in the church, suggesting a Roman building was previously located nearby.*
- 1.3 *The investigation will involve monitoring of development groundwork and investigation and recording of archaeological remains. 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 development at High Street, Waltham, North East 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 Waltham is located 6km southwest of Grimsby in the administrative district of North East Lincolnshire. The site is in the centre of the village, immediately north of the parish church, on the north side of High Street, at national grid reference TA 261 040.

**4 PLANNING BACKGROUND**

- 4.1 Planning permission (DC/76A/10/WAB) for residential development comprising 5 houses at the site has been granted, subject to conditions for an archaeological watching brief during development groundwork.

**5 SOILS AND TOPOGRAPHY**

- 5.1 The investigation site is on gently undulating land, on a slight slope down to the south, at c. 20m OD, on the north bank of partially culverted watercourse. The site is at the junction of Arrow Association gleyic brown earths (to the south) and, to the north, fine-coarse loamy soils of the Holderness Association. The soils are developed on chalky till, glaciofluvial drift and river terrace deposits (Hodge *et al.* 1984, 95; 214).

**6 ARCHAEOLOGICAL OVERVIEW**

- 6.1 Waltham was a significant manor with a church at the time of the Domesday Survey of 1086 and was perhaps a Saxon estate centre. The site is located immediately north of the 12<sup>th</sup>-13<sup>th</sup> century parish church which may occupy the position of the church mentioned in Domesday. Within the nave and



chancel there is much re-used Roman stone, which probably implies the former presence of a Roman building in the vicinity.

## 7 AIMS AND OBJECTIVES

7.1 The aim of the work will be to record and interpret the deposits and any archaeological features exposed during the development groundwork.

7.2 The objectives of the investigation will be to:

- Determine the form and function of the archaeological features encountered;
- Determine the spatial arrangement of the archaeological features encountered;
- As far as practicable, recover dating evidence from the archaeological features, and
- 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 investigation.

8.1.2 The work will be undertaken according to the relevant codes of practise issued by the Institute for 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 Finds recovered will be bagged and labelled for later analysis.

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

- the site during the investigation to show specific stages of work, and the layout of the archaeology within the area.
- individual features and, where appropriate, their sections.
- groups of features where their relationship is important.

8.2.5 Should human remains be located they will be left *in situ* and only excavated if absolutely necessary. Should removal be required the appropriate Home Office licence will be obtained before the exhumation of the remains. In addition, the Local Environmental Health Department, coroner and the police will be informed, where appropriate.

**POST-EXCAVATION**9.1 Stage 1

9.1.1 On completion of site operations, the records and schedules produced during the investigation 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 investigation 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 and historical setting of the investigation.

9.3.2.3 Description of the topography of the site.

9.3.2.4 Description of the methodologies used during the investigation.

9.3.2.5 A text describing the findings of the investigation.

9.3.2.6 An interpretation and consideration of the local, regional and national context of the investigation 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.

**REPORT DEPOSITION**

10.1 Copies of the report will be sent to: the client; two to North East Lincolnshire Archaeology Service; Grimsby Central Library Reference Library; North East Lincolnshire Archives Office; North East Lincolnshire Local Studies Library; and the Local Planning Authority.

**ARCHIVE**

11.1 The documentation, finds, photographs and other records and materials generated during the investigation will be sorted and ordered in accordance with accepted national and regional guidelines (English Heritage 1991; Society of Museum Archaeologists 1995). Specific requirements of NEL SMR will be agreed in advance of the start of fieldwork.

## 12 PUBLICATION

12.1 Details of the investigation will be input to the Online Access to the Index of Archaeological Investigations (OASIS).

12.2 If appropriate, notes on the findings will be submitted to the appropriate national journals: *Britannia* for discoveries of Roman date, and *Medieval Archaeology* 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 North East Lincolnshire Archaeological Officer. They will be given written notice of 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.

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 investigation will precede the programme of construction. The duration of the site works is difficult to determine as it is to a large extent reliant on the speed of stripping and spoil removal, and also depending on the quantity and complexity of archaeological remains encountered. Post-excavation work is likewise dependent on the quantity and complexity of archaeological remains encountered.

15.2 An archaeological supervisor with experience of investigations of this type 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.

## 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<br>Pottery Analysis | Conservation Laboratory, City and County Museum, Lincoln<br>Prehistoric – D Trimble, APS/<br>Trent & Peak Archaeological Trust<br>Roman – A Beeby, APS/B<br>Precious, Independent Specialist<br>Post-Roman -A Boyle, APS |
| Non-pottery Artefacts            | J Cowgill, Independent Specialist/G Taylor, APS  |
| Animal Bones                     | P Cope-Faulkner, APS   |
| 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.

19      **BIBLIOGRAPHY**

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

Specification: Version 1, 13-09-10

## APPENDIX 2

### Context Summary

| Context | Area          | Description   | Interpretation  | Date   |
|---------|---------------|---|---|--------|
| 001     | Road          | Soft mid to dark brown silt with occasional coal frags, abraded CBM and flowerpot frags, at least 0.15m thick   | Topsoil in garden   |        |
| 002     | Road          | Brick rubble layer, at least 2.5m long, 1.5m wide   | Foundation for garden path                                  | Modern |
| 003     | Road          | Loose brick and slate rubble  | Rubble  | Modern |
| 004     | Road          | Soft mid to dark brown silt with occasional CBM frags   | Topsoil   | Modern |
| 005     | Road          | Finds from access road  | Unstratified finds  |        |
| 006     | Plot 5        | Friable, mid brown with orange patches, sandy clay with occasional unsorted small chalk frags, up to 0.8m thick. Very disturbed and dried out by tree roots | Subsoil   |        |
| 007     | Plot 5        | Friable mid grey brown clay with frequent unsorted small chalk frags with occasional lens of sandier material and of pale blue grey clay                    | Natural clay  |        |
| 008     | Plot 5        | Loose mid grey brown clay silt and rubble, about 9m wide  | Backfill of ornamental ponds                                |        |
| 009     | Plot 4        | Soft mid brown orange clay sand, 0.3m thick   | Natural sandy layer sloping down towards north edge of site |        |
| 010     | Plots 4 and 5 | Reddish orange ceramic field drains aligned roughly N-S, 6.5m apart. Semi-circular top, flat base   | Field drains  | Modern |
| 011     | Plot 1        | Friable mid grey brown humic silt with occasional rounded flint gravel, approx 0.35m deep. Heavily rootrd   | Topsoil   |        |
| 012     | Plot 1        | Friable grey brown silt with occasional rounded flint gravel, rare flecks of charcoal, up to 0.6m thick   | Subsoil   |        |
| 013     | Plot 1        | Loose reddy brown sand with rare rounded flint gravel   | Natural sand  |        |
| 014     | Plot 1        | Friable pale orangey brown silt with occasional mica, ferrous minerals  | Natural silt  |        |

## Appendix 3

### THE FINDS

#### POST ROMAN POTTERY

By Alex Beeby

##### Introduction

The material was recorded at archive level in accordance with the guidelines laid out in Slowikowski *et al.* (2001). The pottery codenames (Cname) are in accordance with the Post Roman pottery type series for Lincolnshire, as published in Young *et al.* (2005). A total of two sherds from two vessels, weighing 41 grams was recovered from the site.

##### Methodology

The material was laid out and viewed in context order. Sherds were counted and weighed by individual vessel within each context. The pottery was examined visually and using x20 magnification. This information was then added to an Access database. An archive list of the pottery is included in Table 1 below. The pottery ranges in date from the medieval to the early modern period.

##### Condition

One piece is burnt, whilst the second is very abraded.

##### Results

Table 1 Post Roman Pottery Archive

| Area         | Cxt | Cname | Full Name            | Form                | Dec                   | Part | Description          | Date        | NoS      | NoV      | W(g)      |
|--------------|-----|-------|----------------------|---------------------|-----------------------|------|----------------------|-------------|----------|----------|-----------|
| Road         | 005 | LERTH | Late Earthenware     | Garden Pot          |                       | BS   | Burnt; sooted; burnt | 18th-20th   | 1        | 1        | 37        |
| Road         | 005 | BEVO2 | Beverley Ware Type 2 | Jug, Jar or Cistern | Applied pressed strip | BS   | Very abraded         | M13th-M14th | 1        | 1        | 4         |
| <b>Total</b> |     |       |                      |                     |                       |      |                      |             | <b>2</b> | <b>2</b> | <b>41</b> |

##### Provenance

Both sherds are unstratified finds recovered from the access road area.

##### Range

There two pieces of pottery, including a fragment from an early modern 'garden pot' in late earthenware (LERTH) and a medieval jug, jar or cistern in Beverley Ware Type 2 (BEVO2).

##### Potential

There is no potential for further work. The material should be retained as part of the site archive, posing no problems for long term storage.

##### Summary

Two unstratified pieces of post Roman pottery were recovered from the road area.

##### SPOT DATING

The dating in Table 2 is based on the evidence provided by the finds detailed above.

Table 2, Spot dates

| Cxt | Date      | Comments  |
|-----|-----------|---|
| 005 | 18th-20th | Unstratified finds retrieved from the road area |

**ABBREVIATIONS**

|       |                     |
|-------|---------------------|
| BS    | Body sherd          |
| CXT   | Context             |
| NoF   | Number of Fragments |
| NoS   | Number of sherds    |
| NoV   | Number of vessels   |
| W (g) | Weight (grams)      |

**REFERENCES**

- Slowikowski, A. M., Nenk, 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
- Young, J., Vince, A.G. and Nailor, V., 2005, *A Corpus of Saxon and Medieval Pottery from Lincoln* (Oxford)

## Appendix 4

### GLOSSARY

|                        |   |
|------------------------|---|
| <b>Context</b>         | An archaeological context represents a distinct archaeological event or process. For example, the action of digging a pit creates a context (the cut) as does the process of its subsequent backfill (the fill). Each context encountered during an archaeological investigation is allocated a unique number by the archaeologist and a record sheet detailing the description and interpretation of the context (the context sheet) is created and placed in the site archive. Context numbers are identified within the report text by brackets, e.g. [004]. |
| <b>Domesday Survey</b> | A survey of property ownership in England compiled on the instruction of William I for taxation purposes in 1086 AD.  |
| <b>Layer</b>           | A layer is a term used to describe an accumulation of soil or other material that is not contained within a cut.  |
| <b>Medieval</b>        | The Middle Ages, dating from approximately AD 1066-1500.  |
| <b>Natural</b>         | Undisturbed deposit(s) of soil or rock which have accumulated without the influence of human activity   |
| <b>Romano-British</b>  | Pertaining to the period dating from AD 43-410 when the Romans occupied Britain.  |
| <b>Saxon</b>           | Pertaining to the period dating from AD 410-1066 when England was largely settled by tribes from northern Germany   |
| <b>Till</b>            | A deposit formed after the retreat of a glacier. Also known as boulder clay, this material is generally unsorted and can comprise of rock flour to boulders to rocks of quite substantial size.   |



## Appendix 5

### THE ARCHIVE

The archive consists of:

|    |                            |
|----|----------------------------|
| 1  | Context register sheet     |
| 13 | Context record sheets      |
| 2  | Photographic record sheets |
| 10 | Daily record sheets        |
| 1  | Plan record sheet          |
| 1  | Section record sheet       |
| 8  | Sheets of scale drawings   |
| 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:

NE Lincolnshire Museums Service  
Archaeological Stores  
Unit 1, Estate Road 3  
Pyewipe Industrial Estate  
Grimsby

|  |                  |
|--|------------------|
| Accession Number:                          | WFAB             |
| Archaeological Project Services Site Code: | WAHS 10          |
| OASIS Record No:                           | archaeo11-112244 |

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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