
**ARCHAEOLOGICAL EVALUATION
ON LAND ADJACENT TO WOLVEY HALL,
HALL ROAD,
WOLVEY,
WARWICKSHIRE
(WOHR 11)**

Work Undertaken For
Francis Jackson Homes

November 2011

Report Compiled by
Mark Peachey BA (Hons)

National Grid Reference: SP 427 879
Planning Application No: R10/0534
OASIS Record No: archaeo11-114739

APS Report No. **135/11**

**ARCHAEOLOGICAL
PROJECT
SERVICES**



**Quality Control
Archaeological Evaluation on
land adjacent to Wolvey Hall,
Hall Road,
Wolvey,
Warwickshire
(WOHR 11)**

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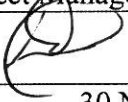
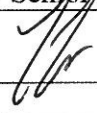
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Date: 30 November 2011	Date: 30 November 2011

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1. SUMMARY

An archaeological trenching evaluation was carried out on land adjacent to Wolvey Hall, Hall Road, Wolvey, Warwickshire prior to a residential development. The area was archaeologically sensitive, lying adjacent to Wolvey Hall, a Grade II listed building remodelled in 1889 but containing architectural details of 17th century date. An enclosure award map of 1797 showed buildings associated with the hall in the area. It was thought that the site had potential for the survival of post medieval and earlier remains associated with the hall or village.

The evaluation revealed two ditches of medieval date probably forming part of a field system.

A wall footing from farm buildings dating to the 1790s was revealed along with more substantial 19th century wall footings surrounding a cobbled courtyard.

Finds comprised medieval pottery and late medieval and post-medieval ceramic building material.

2. INTRODUCTION

2.1 Definition of an Evaluation

An archaeological evaluation is defined as a limited programme of non-intrusive and/or intrusive fieldwork which determines the presence or absence of archaeological features, structures, deposits, artefacts or ecofacts within a specified area or site. If such archaeological remains are present Field Evaluation defines their character and extent, quality and preservation, and it enables an assessment of their worth in a local, regional, national or international context as appropriate (IfA 2008).

2.2 Planning Background

Full planning permission (R10/0534) was granted by Rugby Borough Council for residential development by Francis Jackson Homes on land adjacent to Wolvey Hall, Hall Lane, Wolvey, Nuneaton, Warwickshire subject to a condition requiring a programme of archaeological work. Archaeological Project Services was commissioned to undertake an archaeological evaluation which was carried out between 14th and 18th November 2011 in accordance with a specification prepared by Archaeological Project Services (Appendix 1) and approved by the Warwickshire County Council Planning Archaeologist.

2.3 Topography and Geology

Wolvey lies approximately 7km to the northeast of Coventry and 15km northwest of Rugby in the administrative district of Rugby Borough Council in the county of Warwickshire (Fig 1). The site forms an approximately 0.35ha L-shaped area of land located north of the junction of Hall Lane and Hall Road centred on national grid reference SP 427 879 (Fig 2).

The superficial geology is Dunsmore gravel, clay rich red brown and yellow glacial and post-glacial sand and gravel, commonly ochreous with lenses of coarse sand. The underlying geology is Oadby Till over Mercia Mudstone Group (BGS 1994).

2.4 Archaeological Setting

Wolvey is referred to as *Ulveia* in the Domesday survey of 1086 (VCH 1904) indicating that the settlement has late Saxon origins at least. The Domesday entry lists a priest suggesting that a church was present in the village at this date (Williams and Martin, 2002).

The church of St John the Baptist (SMR no. MWA3594), which lies 275m ENE of

the site, is 12th century but the only survival of this date is the doorway of the south porch (Pevsner and Wedgwood 1966). The church was largely rebuilt in the early 13th and 14th centuries and the tower added in the 15th century (VCH 1951).

An archaeological evaluation prior to the building of a meeting room at the church in 1998 retrieved pottery which indicated that the graveyard was in use from the 13th-14th centuries (WCC 1998).

The early medieval settlement (SMR no. MWA 8898) was located on the high ground around, and to the south of, the church. From the mid 13th century further settlement grew around the market, now The Square, to the south, which lies 200m southeast of the current site. Both areas show evidence of planned development (Lilley 1995). The market was granted to the Abbot of Combe by King Edward II in 1327, the abbey having held land at Wolvey since at least 1235 (SMR no. MWA8905).

An archaeological watching brief at the Altus Windows site on Church Hill Road, between these two settlement *foci*, revealed an early medieval smallholding phase including a toft with an open fronted barn to the rear. Later burgage plots on the site were maintained and re-cut into the 15th century, the site becoming pasture in the post-medieval period (Ramsey 2005).

A watching brief at 9, The Square in 2004 revealed 19th century layers including a yard surface and three sherds of residual 13th-14th century pottery (WCC 2004).

The proposed development lies on land immediately west of Wolvey Hall, a Grade II listed building (DWA1085). The hall was substantially rebuilt in 1889 but contains an open well staircase with a vase panel dated 1677 from the earlier hall. Some windows contain stained glass of late 16th century date from the even earlier

hall (Warwickshire Historic Environment Record MWA3582).

An estate map of 1791 and an enclosure award map of 1797 (Warwickshire County Record Office CR513) show buildings associated with Wolvey Hall on the site (Fig 6).

A more substantial range of buildings around a rectangular courtyard is depicted on a plan of Wolvey Hall Farm dating to 1857 and on OS maps from the 1st edition of 1886 (Fig 7) up until 1963.

A vertical aerial photograph of Wolvey Hall taken on 10th August 1945 shows the west and north range of buildings around the courtyard (Sortie 1066/UK/636 4331). They can be seen to have pitched slate roofs similar to the surviving east range (Plate 1).

3. AIMS AND OBJECTIVES

The aim of the work was to gather sufficient information for the archaeological curator to be able to formulate a policy for the management of the archaeological resources present on the site.

The objectives of the work were to establish the type and likely extent of archaeological activity that may be present within the site; to determine the date and function of the archaeological features present on the site, their state of preservation and spatial arrangement; to determine the extent to which the surrounding archaeological features extend into the application area and to establish the way in which the archaeological features identified fit into the pattern of occupation and land-use in the surrounding landscape.

4. METHODS

The evaluation consisted of six trenches measuring between 10m and 20m long by 1.5m wide. Removal of topsoil and other overburden was undertaken by mechanical excavator using a toothless ditching bucket. The exposed surfaces of the trenches were then cleaned by hand and inspected for archaeological remains.

Each deposit exposed during the evaluation was allocated a unique reference number (context number) with an individual written description. A list of all contexts and their interpretations appears as Appendix 2. A photographic record was also compiled and sections and plans were drawn at a scale of 1:10 and 1:20 respectively. Recording of deposits encountered was undertaken according to standard Archaeological Project Services practice.

The location of the excavated trenches was surveyed in relation to fixed points on boundaries and on existing buildings.

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

5. RESULTS (Fig 4)

Trench 1

The natural deposit in this trench was stiff yellowish brown clay with orange sandy patches (107).

This was cut by a NNW-SSE aligned ditch [106] (Fig 5, Sections 9, 10, Plate 4) which was filled with mid brownish grey sandy clay silt (105) which contained a sherd of 13th-14th century pottery.

The ditch was sealed by 0.15m thick mid yellowish brown clayey silt subsoil (102).

In the south part of the trench this was cut by north-south aligned modern drain [104] which was filled by very dark grey clayey silt (103). Above this was the up to 0.5m thick rubble base (101) for the concrete floor of a modern building. The concrete had been removed prior to the excavation of the trench.

Trench 2

The natural deposit in this trench was also stiff yellowish brown clay with orange sandy patches (208).

This was cut by a roughly east-west aligned ditch [207] (Fig 5, Section 7, Plate 3) which was 0.47m wide, 0.18m deep and filled by grey brown sandy silt containing 12th-15th century pottery.

This ditch was truncated by [203] (Fig 5, Section 1, Plate 2), a continuation of ditch [106] in Trench 1. Ditch [203] is slightly curving (Fig 3), measuring 2.5m wide and 0.55m deep and filled with yellow brown and grey mixed sandy clay silt (202) which contained several sherds of 13th-14th century pottery.

Overlying the ditch was yellow brown clayey silt subsoil (201). A semi-circular modern intrusion with steep to undercutting sides [205] (Fig 5, Section 2) cut the subsoil and was filled with dark grey brown sandy silt (204) which contained brick rubble. The modern feature was sealed by 0.2m thick topsoil (200).

Trench 3

The natural deposit in this trench comprised clay with patches of sand (307). It was cut by two undated features.

In the centre of the trench, north-south aligned ditch [301] (Fig 5, Section 5, Plate

5) was 1.24m wide and 0.41m deep and filled by mid greyish brown sandy clay (300).

Immediately west of this was ovoid, shallow sided probable tree throw [303] (Fig 5, Section 6) which measured 1.12m by 0.68m and 0.13m deep and was filled with mid brownish grey sandy clay silt (302).

These features were sealed by 0.22m thick dark greyish brown sandy silt (306). Probably the former topsoil, this layer was sealed by an up to 0.4m thick layer of modern rubble (305), including brick and tarmac fragments. This was overlain by the 0.07m thick loose current topsoil (304).

Trench 4

A machine sondage in Trench 4 (Fig 5, Section 11, Plate 10) revealed natural dark reddish brown sand (417), at a depth of 1.15m below the surface. This was overlain by 0.7m thick natural stiff yellowish brown clay with orange sandy patches (416).

Overlying the natural was 0.08m thick mid brownish grey clayey silt, a probable former topsoil (415) which contained 14th-16th century tile. This was sealed by a 0.18m thick levelling layer of sand and gravel (414), which was overlain by 0.05m thick mid greyish brown sandy silt (413), a base for the overlying cobbles.

These cobbles [409] were part of a closely packed, well made surface formed of small to medium rounded stones with occasional larger, flatter stones (Plate 8). They extended over a 3.5m length of this trench but were also present in Trenches 5 and 6, possibly forming part of the courtyard arrangement depicted in this location on the 1797 Inclosure Award map (Fig 6) and a map of Wolvey Hall Farm dated 1857 (Fig 7).

Along the north side of the cobbles was a

0.35m wide band of blue bricks [408] (Plate 8) apparently forming a border between the cobbles and wall footing [407]. This was 0.37m wide and formed of 19th century red bricks bonded with lime mortar. This wall, along with similar walls [401] and [404] represented the remains of the farm buildings along the west side of the courtyard. These walls formed two sides of a room containing red brick floor [403] (Plate 9). This was formed of unbonded 19th century bricks set into sand (402). Wall [404] survived to three courses high with the bricks laid in English Bond. Between walls [404] and [407], brick floor remnant [405], set into base layer (406), was looser and not as well made as [403].

At the southeast end of the trench was a short surviving length of a single course of a wall [410] probably from the south range of buildings. These were demolished prior to the 1945 aerial photograph, and were perhaps more thoroughly removed than the west and north ranges.

These remains were overlain by a 0.2m thick rubble layer (418), containing brick, slate, tarmac, screwtop bottles, plastic and stone (not retrieved) above which was 0.15m thick topsoil (419).

Trench 5

This trench was located entirely within the cobbled courtyard. A sondage (Fig 5, Section 8, Plate 12) was machined through the cobbles to investigate the underlying deposits.

Natural stiff yellowish brown clay with orange sandy patches (505) extended to 1.1m below the current surface. This was directly overlain by a 0.1m thick mid greyish brown clayey silt (504) base for the cobbles [503]. The cobbles (Plate 11) were similar to [409] but were overlain, in the southeast corner of the trench by a 2.5m by 0.8m area of rectangular granite setts [502]. These may have been a repair to the cobbles or a decorative element

within them.

Sealing the cobbles was 0.35m thick rubble layer (501), similar to (418), which was overlain by 0.2m thick topsoil (500).

Trench 6

A machine sondage was also excavated in this trench to investigate the deposits below a layer of cobbles (Fig 5, Section 3).

Natural dark reddish brown sand (612), probably the Dunsmore sand and gravel, extended to at least 3m below the surface.

The sand was directly overlain by 0.21m thick mid greyish brown clayey silt (613) which formed the base for cobble surface [606]. The cobbles were similar to [409] and [503] and extended over a 10m length of the trench. A fragment of 20th century tile was retrieved from between them. A blue brick band [607], similar to [408], formed of 19th century blue engineering bricks, with shallow frogs, was aligned north-south through the cobbles (Plate 6). Comparing the plan to the 1857 map of the Wolvey Hall Farm buildings shows that the cobbles extend into the building suggesting that this part of it was open-fronted, perhaps a cart shed. A 20th century manhole had been cut through the cobbles.

The cobbles were bordered by walls [604] and [608]. These were formed of 19th century red bricks bonded with lime mortar.

Aligned north-south towards the northeast end of the trench was wall footing [610] (Plate 7). This was formed of handmade red bricks laid on their side, much more abraded and at 200mm long, smaller than the bricks in the other walls. The bricks may be of 18th century date (Appendix 3) suggesting this footing belongs to an earlier building. A remnant of a crushed brick floor (609) survived adjacent to wall [608].

6. DISCUSSION

The ditches dated to the medieval period in Trenches 1 and 2 in the western part of the site are probably part of a field system lying to the west of the medieval village. The date matches the establishment of settlement around The Square.

The 14th-16th century roof tile retrieved from a layer below the cobbles in Trench 4 was probably demolition debris from the original hall.

The wall footing composed of handmade bricks in Trench 6 is probably part of the farm buildings shown on the 1797 map (Fig 6). These surrounded a courtyard represented in the evaluation trenches by cobbled surface [409], [503] and [606].

Alternatively, the cobbles may date to the construction of the more substantial farm buildings surrounding the courtyard shown on the map of Wolvey Hall Farm of 1851 (Fig 7). Extensive remains of these buildings were revealed. The walls were formed of large mass-produced 19th century bricks bonded with lime mortar and would have been similar to the surviving east range (seen in Plate 1). The buildings appear to have similar pitched slate roofs on the aerial photograph of 1945. Bands of 19th century frogged blue engineering brick set into the cobbles appear contemporary and may be a decorative feature. This may also be true of the area of the granite setts in Trench 5 although it could have been a repair. Brick floors within the buildings varied greatly in quality and condition. The rougher floors may be indicative of the site's reputed use as a pig farm in the mid 20th century.

Sondages through the cobbles in Trenches 5 and 6 indicated a lack of earlier stratigraphy below the cobbles while that in Trench 4 revealed a probable buried topsoil.

The northern part of the site was overlain by a layer of modern rubble including brick, slate, plastic and screwtop bottles, probably dating from the demolition of the farm buildings post 1963.

7. CONCLUSION

An archaeological trenching evaluation was carried out at Wolvey Hall, Warwickshire as the site lay adjacent to Wolvey Hall, a Grade II listed building in an area with potential for post-medieval and earlier remains.

The evaluation revealed two ditches of medieval date probably forming part of a field system.

A wall footing from farm buildings dating to the 1790s was revealed along with more substantial 19th century wall footings surrounding a cobbled courtyard.

Finds comprised medieval pottery and late medieval and post-medieval ceramic building material.

8. ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

Archaeological Project Services wishes to acknowledge the assistance of Francis Jackson Homes for commissioning the fieldwork and post-excavation analysis. Thanks are also due to Caroline Rann and Ben Wallace for their help at the Warwickshire Sites and Monuments Record. The work was coordinated by Dale Trimble who also edited this report along with Tom Lane.

9. PERSONNEL

Project Coordinator: Dale Trimble
 Site Supervisor: Mark Peachey
 Site Staff: Denise Buckley, Kate Griffiths
 Finds Processing: Denise Buckley
 Photographic reproduction: Mark Peachey

CAD Illustration: Mark Peachey
 Post-excavation analysis: Mark Peachey

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WRO document CR1124 Map of the
estate of John Foster Esq. 1791

WRO document CR513 Inclosure
Award map. 1797

WRO document CR1255 Plan of
Wolvey Hall Farm, Warwickshire 1851.
Edward Henry Bennett, London

11. ABBREVIATIONS

APS Archaeological Project Services

BGS British Geological Survey

IfA Institute for Archaeologists

OS Ordnance Survey

WCC Warwickshire County Council

WRO Warwickshire Record Office

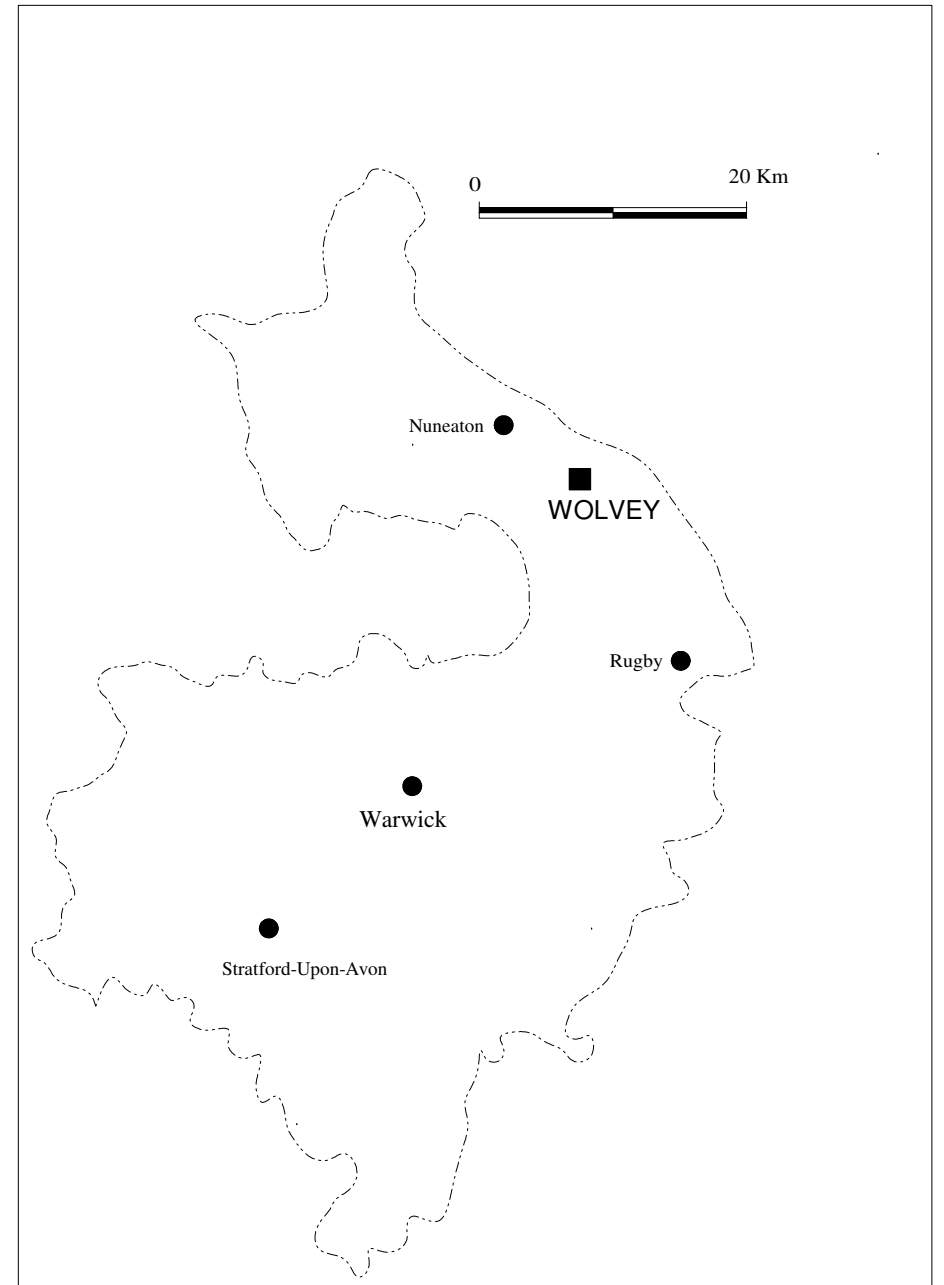
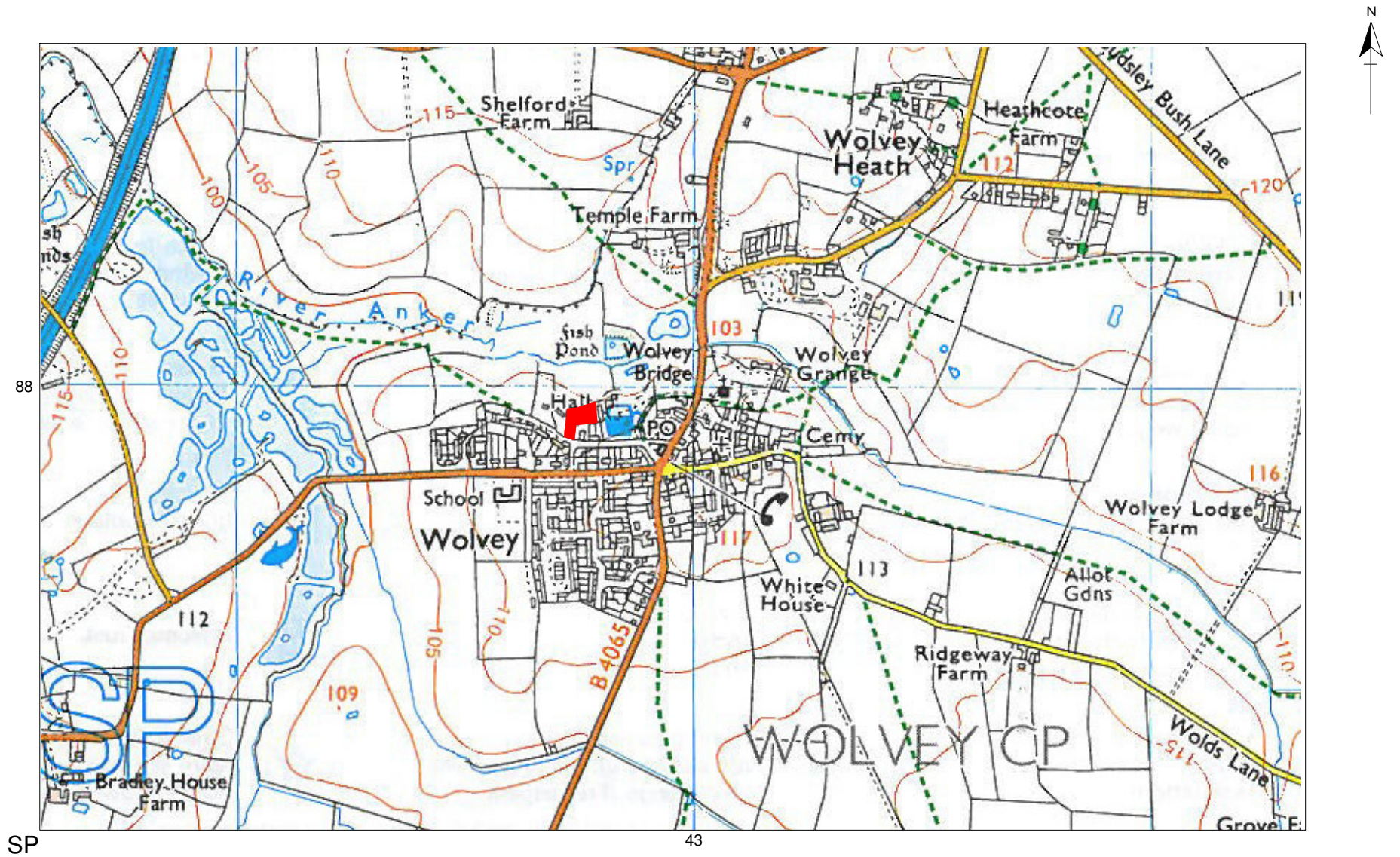


Figure 1 - General location plan



KEY

 SITE

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Figure 2. Site Location Plan

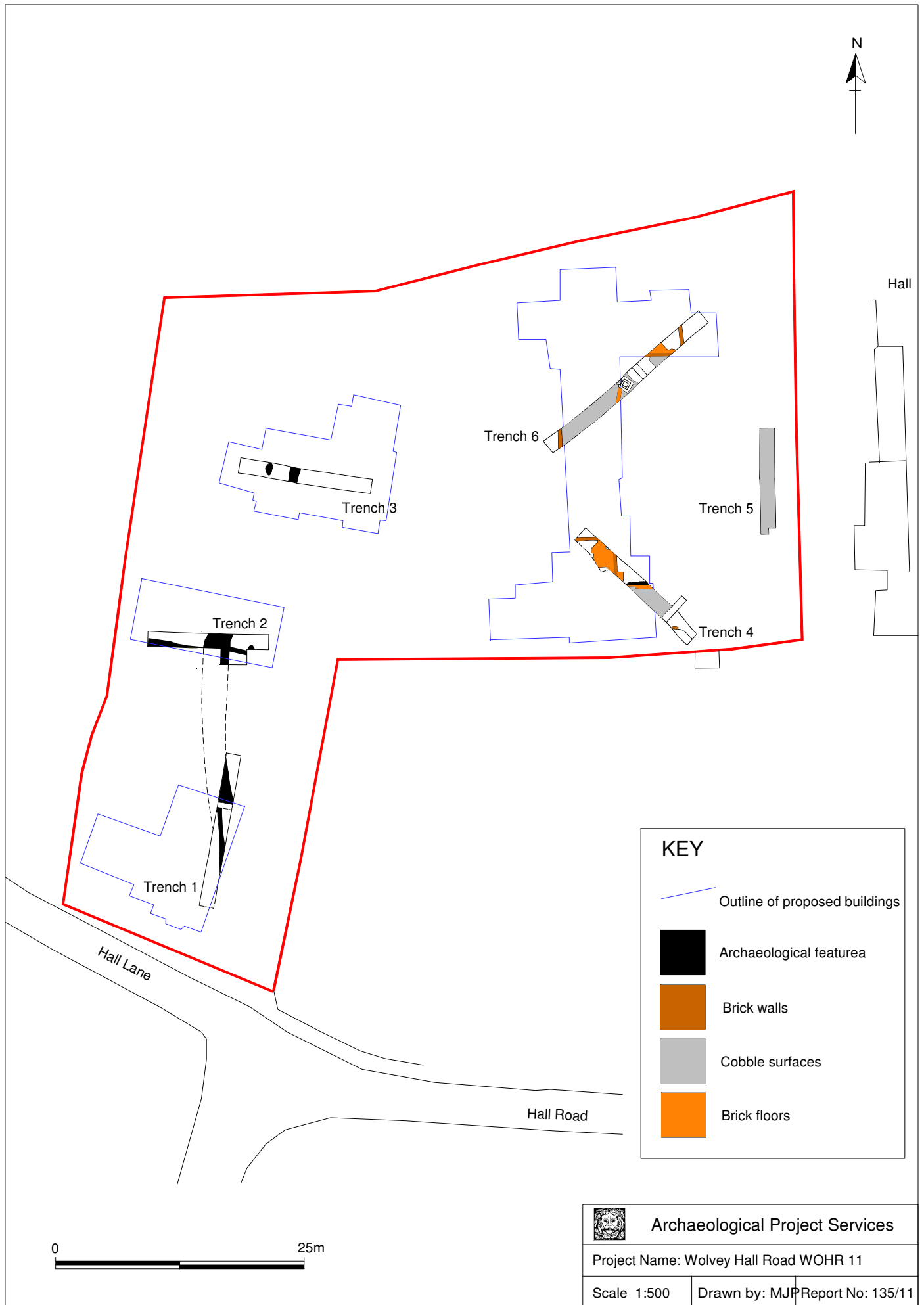

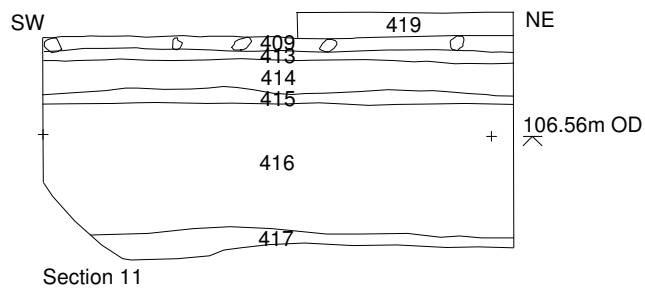
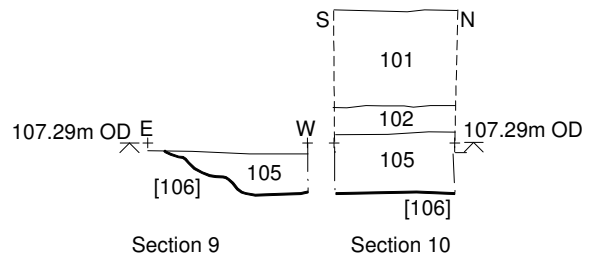
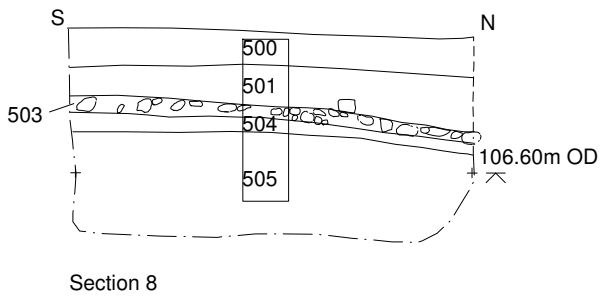
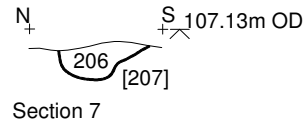
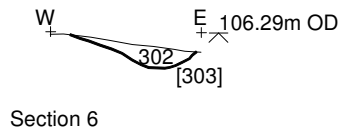
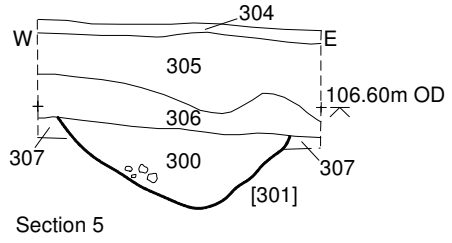
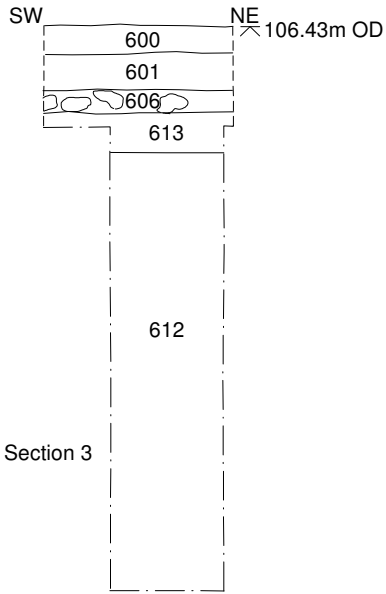
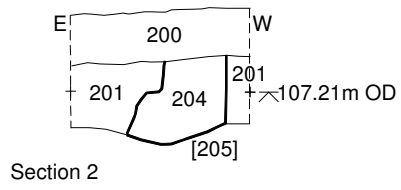
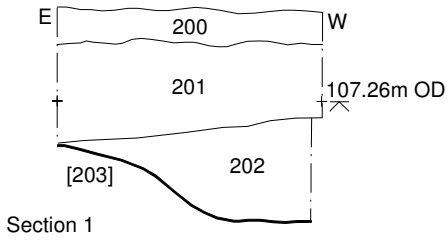


Figure 3. Trench Location Plan

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 Archaeological Project Services		
Project Name: Wolvey Hall Road WOHR11		
Scale 1:40	Drawn by: MJP	Report No: 135/11

Figure 5. Sections



Detail of map of the estate of John Foster Esq 1791. WRO document CR1124



Detail of 1797 Inclosure Award map. WRO document CR513



Archaeological Project Services

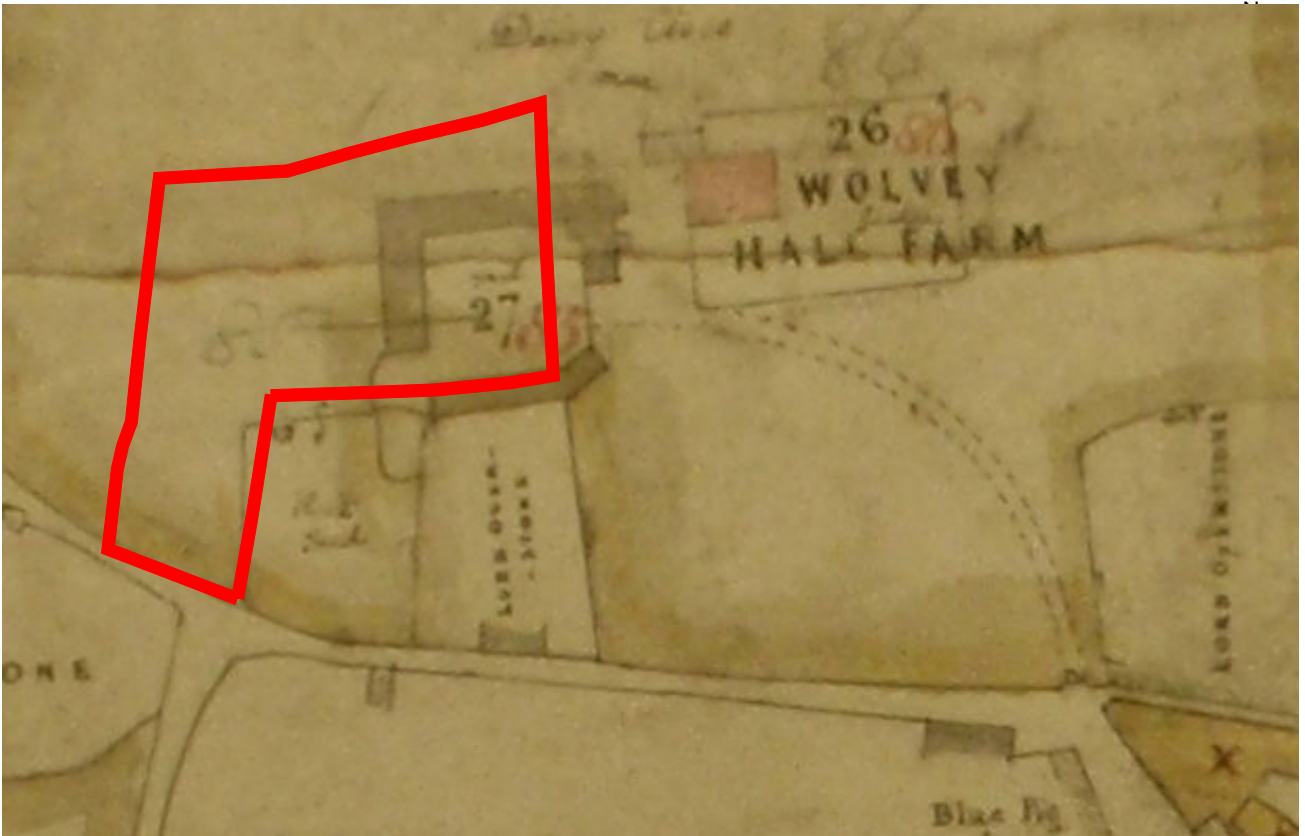
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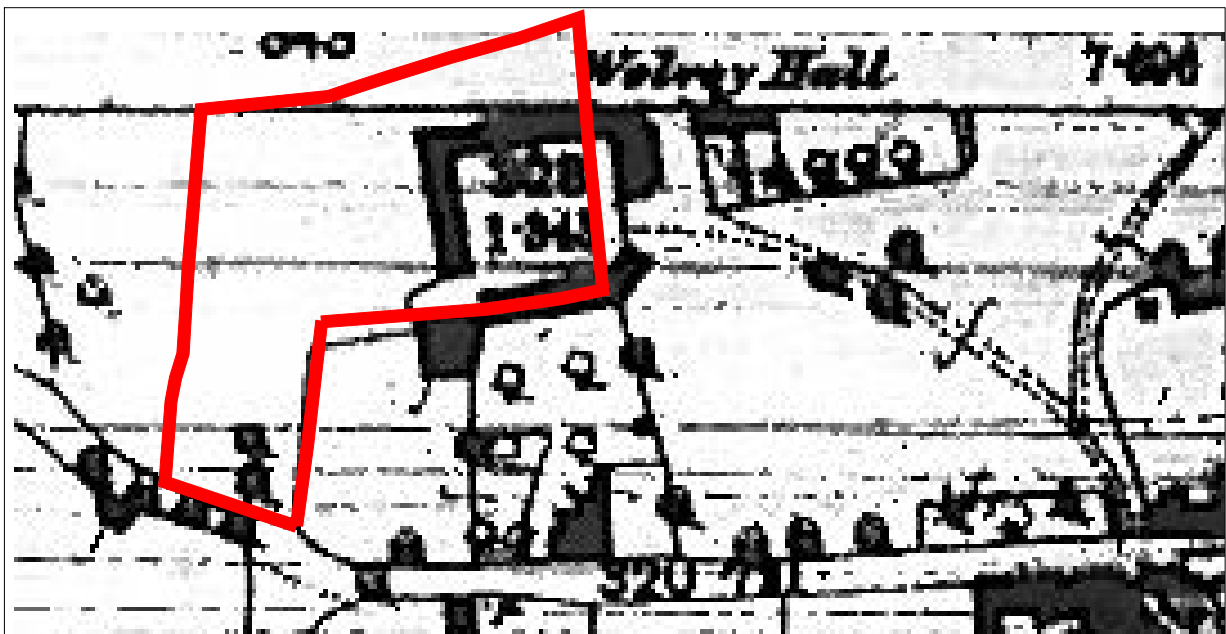
Drawn by: MJP

Report No: 135/11

Figure 6. Estate map of 1791 and Inclosure map of 1797 showing approximate site location



Detail of 'Plan of Wolvey Hall Farm, Warwickshire' 1857 by Edward Henry Bennett, London. WRO document no. CR1255.



Detail of OS 1st edition 1:2500 map of 1886



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Figure 7. Maps of 1851 and 1886 showing approximate site location



Plate 1. General view of site looking east to Wolvey Hall prior to machining trenches



Plate 2. Trench 2, ditch [203], Section 1 looking south



Plate 3. Trench 2, ditch [207], Section 7, looking east



Plate 4. Pre excavation view of Trench 1 looking south showing ditch [106], the continuation of [203]



Plate 5. Trench 3, ditch [301], Section 5, looking north



Plate 6. Trench 6, cobble surface [606], showing blue brick band [607], looking southwest



Plate 7. Trench 6, wall footings [608 and [610] and floor [609], looking northwest



Plate 8. Trench 4, Cobbles [409] with blue brick edging [408] in foreground, looking southeast



Plate 9. Trench 4 with brick floor [403] in foreground, looking southeast



Plate 10. Trench 4, Section 11, machine sondage showing deposits below cobbles



Plate 11. Trench 5, cobbles [503] with setts [502] at far end, looking south



Plate 12. Trench 5, Section 8, machine sondage through cobbles

**Appendix 1: LAND ADACENT TO WOLVEY HALL, HALL ROAD,
WOLVEY, WARWICKSHIRE**

SPECIFICATION FOR ARCHAEOLOGICAL EVALUATION

PREPARED FOR FRANCIS JACKSON HOMES

BY ARCHAEOLOGICAL PROJECT SERVICES

1 SUMMARY

- 1.1 *This document comprises a specification for an archaeological evaluation in advance of development of land adjacent to Wolvey Hall, Hall Road, Hinckley, Warwickshire.*
- 1.2 *It is a condition of the planning permission that, before the development commences, the applicant should secure the implementation of a programme of archaeological work in accordance with a written scheme of investigation which has been submitted by the applicant and approved by the Planning Authority.*
- 1.3 *The site lies adjacent to Wolvey Hall, a Grade II listed building remodelled in 1889 but containing architectural details of 17th century date. An Inclosure award map of 1797 shows buildings associated with the hall in the area. It is thought that the site has potential for the survival of post medieval and earlier remains associated with the hall or village.*
- 1.4 *On completion of the fieldwork a report will be prepared detailing the findings of the investigation. The report will consist of a text describing the nature of the archaeological deposits located and will be supported by illustrations and photographs.*

2 INTRODUCTION

- 2.1 This document comprises a specification for the evaluation of land adjacent to Wolvey Hall, Hall Road, Wolvey, Nuneaton, Warwickshire.
 - 2.1.1 The document contains the following parts:
 - 2.1.2 Overview
 - 2.1.3 The archaeological and natural setting
 - 2.1.4 Stages of work and methodologies to be used
 - 2.1.5 List of specialists
 - 2.1.6 Programme of works and staffing structure of the project

3 SITE LOCATION

- 3.1 Wolvey lies approximately 7km to the northeast of Coventry and 15km northwest of Rugby in the administrative district of Rugby Borough Council in the county of Warwickshire. The site forms an approximately 0.35ha L-shaped area of land located on the north side of Hall Lane close to its junction with Hall Road centred on national grid reference SP 427 879.

4 PLANNING BACKGROUND

- 4.1 Full planning permission (R10/0534) has been granted by Rugby Borough Council for residential development by Francis Jackson Homes on land adjacent to Wolvey Hall, Hall Lane, Wolvey, Nuneaton, Warwickshire. Condition 9 of the planning permission states that 'no development shall take place until the applicant, or their agent or successors in title, has secured the implementation of a programme of archaeological work in accordance with a written scheme of investigation which has been submitted by the applicant and approved in writing by the Local Planning Authority'.

5 SOILS AND TOPOGRAPHY

- 5.1 Local soils are of the Wick 1 Association, deep well drained coarse over loamy soils developed over glaciofluvial drift or river terrace gravels (Hodge *et al*, 1984). The River Anker flows southwest to northeast approximately 2km to the north of the village.

6 ARCHAEOLOGICAL OVERVIEW

- 6.1 Wolvey is referenced in the Domesday survey of 1086 (Williams and Martin, 2002) indicating that the settlement has late Saxon origins at least. The Domesday entry lists a priest suggesting that a church was present in the village at this date.
- 6.2 The proposed development lies on land adjacent to Wolvey Hall. The hall was substantially rebuilt in 1889 but contains fabric of 17th century date including an open well staircase with a vase panel dated 1677. Some windows contain stained glass of 17th century and earlier date (www.britishlistedbuildings.co.uk) (Warwickshire Historic Environment Record MWA3582). In addition an Inclosure award map of 1797 (Warwickshire County Record Office CR513) shows buildings associated with Wolvey Hall and it is thought that the site has potential for the survival of post-medieval and earlier deposits.
- 6.3 The parish church of St. John the Baptist is of medieval date and the south door is of twelfth century date (www.british-history.ac.uk). Archaeological observations noted in the Warwickshire Historic Environment Record on the Heritage Gateway website include those at The Square (HER EWA7401) and Church Hill Road (HER EWA7566) where deposits of medieval date were recorded.

7 AIMS AND OBJECTIVES

- 7.1 The aim of the work will be to gather sufficient information for the archaeological curator to be able to formulate a policy for the management of the archaeological resources present on the site.
- 7.2 The objectives of the work will be to:
- 7.2.1 Establish the type of archaeological activity that may be present within the site.
 - 7.2.2 Determine the likely extent of archaeological activity present within the site.
 - 7.2.3 Determine the date and function of the archaeological features present on the site.
 - 7.2.4 Determine the state of preservation of the archaeological features present on the site.
 - 7.2.5 Determine the spatial arrangement of the archaeological features present within the site.
 - 7.2.6 Determine the extent to which the surrounding archaeological features extend into the application area.
 - 7.2.7 Establish the way in which the archaeological features identified fit into the pattern of occupation and land-use in the surrounding landscape.

8 TRIAL TRENCHING AND MONITORING

- 8.1 Reasoning for this technique
- 8.1.1 Trial trenching enables the *in situ* determination of the sequence, date, nature, depth, environmental potential and density of archaeological features present on the site.
 - 8.1.2 The trial trenching will comprise the excavation of six fifteen metre long trenches. These will be located as shown on Figure 1. A contingency of 30% of trenching will

be used to clarify the extent or character of particular features. Contingency trenching should not be initiated in advance of consultation with the Planning Archaeologist.

8.2 General Considerations

- 8.2.1 All work will be undertaken following statutory Health and Safety requirements in operation at the time of the investigation.
- 8.2.2 The work will be undertaken according to the relevant codes of practice issued by the Institute of Field Archaeologists (IFA). *Archaeological Project Services* is an IFA Registered Archaeological Organisation (No. 21).
- 8.2.3 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.
- 8.2.4 Excavation of the archaeological features exposed will only be undertaken as far as is required to determine their date, sequence, density and nature. All archaeological features exposed will be excavated and recorded unless otherwise agreed with the Warwickshire County Council planning archaeologist. The investigation will, as far as is reasonably practicable, determine the level of the natural deposits to ensure that the depth of the archaeological sequence present on the site is established.
- 8.2.5 Open trenches will be marked by hazard tape attached to road irons or similar poles. Subject to the consent of the archaeological curator, and following the appropriate recording, the trenches, particularly those of excessive depth, will be backfilled as soon as possible to minimise any health and safety risks.

8.3 Methodology

- 8.3.1 Removal of the topsoil and any other overburden will be undertaken by mechanical excavator using a toothless ditching bucket. To ensure that the correct amount of material is removed and that no archaeological deposits are damaged, this work will be supervised by Archaeological Project Services. On completion of the removal of the overburden, the nature of the underlying deposits will be assessed by hand excavation before any further mechanical excavation that may be required. Thereafter, the trenches will be cleaned by hand to enable the identification and analysis of the archaeological features exposed.
- 8.3.2 Investigation of the features will be undertaken only as far as required to determine their date, form and function. The work will consist of half- or quarter-sectioning of features as required and, where appropriate, the removal of layers. Should features be located which may be worthy of preservation *in situ*, excavation will be limited to the absolute minimum, (*ie* the minimum disturbance) necessary to interpret the form, function and date of the features.
- 8.3.3 The archaeological features encountered will be recorded on Archaeological Project Services pro-forma context record sheets. The system used is the single context method by which individual archaeological units of stratigraphy are assigned a unique record number and are individually described and drawn.
- 8.3.4 Plans of features will be drawn at a scale of 1:20 and sections at a scale of 1:10. Should individual features merit it, they will be drawn at a larger scale.
- 8.3.5 Throughout the duration of the trial trenching a photographic record consisting of black and white prints (reproduced as contact sheets) and colour slides will be compiled. The photographic record will consist of:
 - the site before the commencement of field operations.
 - the site during work to show specific stages of work, and the layout of the

archaeology within individual trenches.

- individual features and, where appropriate, their sections.
- groups of features where their relationship is important.
- the site on completion of field work

8.4 Should human remains be encountered, they will be left *in situ* with excavation being limited to the identification and recording of such remains. If removal of the remains is necessary the appropriate Home Office licences will be obtained and the local environmental health department informed. If relevant, the coroner and the police will be notified.

8.5 Finds collected during the fieldwork will be bagged and labelled according to the individual deposit from which they were recovered ready for later washing and analysis.

8.6 The spoil generated during the investigation will be mounded along the edges of the trial trenches with the top soil being kept separate from the other material excavated for subsequent backfilling.

8.7 The precise location of the trenches within the site and the location of site recording grid will be established by an EDM survey.

9 ENVIRONMENTAL ASSESSMENT

9.1 During the investigation specialist advice will be obtained from an environmental archaeologist. If necessary the specialist will visit the site and will prepare a report detailing the nature of the environmental material present on the site and its potential for additional analysis should further stages of archaeological work be required. The results of the specialist's assessment will be incorporated into the final report.

9.2 Deposits with the potential to provide environmental information will be bulk sampled. If possible these should be from a range of feature types distributed across the site and from well preserved and dated contexts.

10 POST-EXCAVATION AND REPORT

10.1 Stage 1

10.1.1 On completion of site operations, the records and schedules produced during the trial trenching will be checked and ordered to ensure that they form a uniform sequence constituting a level II archive. A stratigraphic matrix of the archaeological deposits and features present on the site will be prepared. All photographic material will be catalogued: the colour slides will be labelled and mounted on appropriate hangers and the black and white contact prints will be labelled, in both cases the labelling will refer to schedules identifying the subject/s photographed.

10.1.2 All finds recovered during the trial trenching will be washed, marked, bagged and labelled according to the individual 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.

10.2 Stage 2

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

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

10.3 Stage 3

10.3.1 On completion of stage 2, a report detailing the findings of the investigation will be prepared. This will consist of:

- A non-technical summary of the results of the investigation.
- A description of the archaeological setting of the site.
- Description of the topography and geology of the investigation area.
- Description of the methodologies used during the investigation and discussion of their effectiveness in the light of the results
- A text describing the findings of the investigation.
- Plans of the trenches showing the archaeological features exposed. If a sequence of archaeological deposits is encountered, separate plans for each phase will be produced.
- Sections of the trenches and archaeological features.
- Interpretation of the archaeological features exposed and their context within the surrounding landscape.
- Specialist reports on the finds from the site.
- Appropriate photographs of the site and specific archaeological features or groups of features.
- A consideration of the significance of the remains found, in local, regional, national and international terms, using recognised evaluation criteria.

11 **ARCHIVE**

11.1 The documentation, finds, photographs and other records and materials generated during the evaluation will be sorted and ordered in accordance with the procedures in the Society of Museum Archaeologists' document *Transfer of Archaeological Archives to Museums* (1994), and any additional local requirements, for long term storage and curation. This work will be undertaken by the Finds Supervisor, an Archaeological Assistant and the Conservator (if relevant). The archive will be deposited within an approved store as soon as possible after completion of the post-excavation and analysis.

11.2 Upon completion and submission of the evaluation report, the landowner will be contacted to arrange legal transfer of title to the archaeological objects retained during the investigation from themselves to the receiving museum. The transfer of title will be effected by a standard letter supplied to the landowner for signature.

12 **REPORT DEPOSITION**

12.1 A digital copy of the report in PDF format will be submitted to the Planning Archaeologist for approval. Following approval three hard copies of the report and a digital copy will be submitted to the Warwickshire County Council Museums Service for deposition in Warwickshire Historic Environment Record to act as a permanent record of the investigation. Two copies of the final report will be sent to the client.

13 **PUBLICATION**

13.1 A report of the findings of the investigation will be submitted for inclusion in the appropriate local journal. Notes or articles describing the results of the investigation will also be submitted for publication in the appropriate national journals: *Medieval Archaeology* and *Journal of the Medieval Settlement Research Group* for medieval and later remains, and

Britannia for discoveries of Roman date.

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

14 CURATORIAL MONITORING

- 14.1 Curatorial responsibility for the project lies with the Planning Archaeologist of Warwickshire County Council. As much notice as possible will be given in writing to the curator prior to the commencement of the project to enable them to make appropriate monitoring arrangements.

15 VARIATIONS TO THE PROPOSED SCHEME OF WORKS

- 15.1 Variations to the scheme of works will only be made following written confirmation from the archaeological curator.
- 15.2 Should the archaeological curator require any additional investigation beyond the scope of the brief for works, or this specification, then the cost and duration of those supplementary examinations will be negotiated between the client and the contractor.

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>
Air Photograph plotting	Roger Palmer, independent specialist
Conservation	Conservation Laboratory, City and County Museum, Lincoln.
Pottery Analysis	Prehistoric: David Knight Trent and Peak Archaeological Trust or Dr Carol Allen, independent specialist. Small assemblages may be reported on by Dale Trimble, Project Manager for APS or by Dr Anne Boyle, the in house pottery specialist at APS. All work by the latter will be mentored by the named specialists.
Roman:	Alex Beeby, in house Roman pottery analyst.
Anglo-Saxon:	Dr Anne Boyle, independent pottery specialist.
Medieval and later:	Dr Anne Boyle, independent pottery specialist.
Other Artefacts	J Cowgill, independent specialist
Human Remains Analysis	R Gowland, independent specialist
Animal Remains Analysis	M . Holmes, independent specialist
Environmental Analysis	Val Fryer, independent specialist
Soil Micromorphology	Dr Charly French, independent specialist

Pollen Assessment	Pat Wiltshire, independent specialist
Radiocarbon dating	Beta Analytic Inc., Florida, USA
Dendrochronology dating	University of Sheffield Dendrochronology Laboratory

17 PROGRAMME OF WORKS AND STAFFING LEVELS

- 17.1 The Senior Archaeologist, Archaeological Project Services, Tom Lane, MIFA, will have overall responsibility and control of all aspects of the work.
- 17.2 Site work will be undertaken by a Project Officer with experience of archaeological excavations of this type, assisted by 2 appropriately experienced archaeological technicians. The archaeological works are programmed to take 3 - 4 days.
- 17.3 Post-excavation report production is expected to take up to 2 working weeks. Post-excavation analysis will be undertaken by the Project Officer, or post-excavation analyst as appropriate, with assistance from a finds supervisor, illustrator and external specialists.
- 17.4 Contingency
- 17.4.1 Contingencies for the processing and analysis of 4 waterlogged bulk environmental samples and the processing and analysis of artefacts in excess of 100 items.
- 17.4.2 The activation of any contingency requirement will be by agreement with the client and in consultation with the Planning Archaeologist of Warwickshire County Council.

18 INSURANCES

- 18.1 Archaeological Project Services, as part of the Heritage Trust of Lincolnshire, maintains Employers Liability insurance to £10,000,000. Additionally, the company maintains Public and Products Liability insurances, each with indemnity of £5,000,000. Copies of insurance documentation can be supplied on request.

19 COPYRIGHT

- 19.1 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.
- 19.2 Licence will also be given to the archaeological curators to use the documentary archive for educational, public and research purposes.
- 19.3 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.
- 19.4 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.

20 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**

Williams, A., & Martin G.H, 2002, *Domesday Book a complete translation*, Penguin Books

www.britishlistedbuildings.co.uk - <http://www.britishlistedbuildings.co.uk/en-308901-wolvey-hall-wolvey>

<http://www.british-history.ac.uk/report.aspx?compid=57148>

Specification: Version 2, 10th November 2011

APPENDIX 2

Context Summary

Context	Trench	Description	Interpretation	Date
101	1	Loose red/grey/yellow brick/stone/sand rubble, 0.5m thick	Rubble base of removed concrete floor	Modern
102	1	Friable mid yellowish brown clayey silt, 0.15m thick	Former subsoil	
103	1	Soft very dark grey clayey silt, not excavated	Fill of [104]	Modern
104	1	Roughly N-S aligned linear cut, at least 7.5m long, 0.24m wide, not excavated	Drainage gully	Modern
105	1	Soft mid brownish grey sandy clayey silt with frequent pebbles, 0.32m thick	Fill of [106]	13 th -14 th century
106	1	NNE-SSW aligned linear cut with convex sides and flattish base, at least 10m long, at least 0.95m wide, 0.32m deep	Cut of ditch, continuation of [203]	13 th -14 th century
107	1	Stiff yellowish brown clay with orange sandy patches	Natural	
200	2	Loose dark grey brown sandy silt with frequent stones, cobbles , bricks and plant roots, 0.2m thick	Topsoil	Modern
201	2	Firm dark yellow brown slightly clayey silt with occasional stones and pebbles, occasional charcoal, 0.4-0.5m depth	Subsoil	
202	2	Fairly firm yellow brown and grey mixed sandy clayey silt with frequent pebbles, rounded stones, occasional charcoal, 0.55m thick	Fill of [203]	13 th -14 th century
203	2	NNE-SSW linear cut with quite steep sides and fairly flat base, 2.5m wide, 0.55m deep	Cut of ditch	13 th -14 th century
204	2	Loose dark grey brown sandy silt with frequent stones and brick rubble, 0.45m thick	Fill of [205]	20 th century
205	2	Semi-circular cut with steep sides, 0.6m wide, 0.45m deep	Modern intrusion	20 th century
206	2	Firm mid grey brown sandy silt with occasional stones and charcoal, 0.47m wide, 0.18m deep	Fill of [207]	12 th -15 th century
207	2	E-W aligned ditch with steep, concave north side and more moderately sloping south side, 0.47m wide, 0.18m deep	Cut of ditch	12 th -15 th century
208	2	Stiff yellowish brown clay with orange sandy patches	Natural	
300	3	Firm mid greyish brown fine sandy clay with moderate rounded and angular medium to large and frequent small pebbles/flints, occasional coal frags, 0.41m thick	Fill of [301]	
301	3	N-S aligned linear cut with moderately sloping sides and concave base, 1.24m wide by at least 1.5m long, 0.41m deep	Cut of ditch	

302	3	Very firm mid brownish grey sandy clay silt with frequent pebbles and occasional large flint, 0.13m thick	Fill of [303]	
303	3	Oval cut with shallow sloping sides to concave base, 1.12m x 0.68m E-W, 0.13m deep	Probable tree root disturbance	
304	3	Loose dark greyish brown clayey silt with occasional pebbles and brick frags, 0.07m thick	Topsoil	Modern
305	3	Loose mid reddish brown sand and gravel with tarmac frags, up to 0.4m thick	Rubble layer	Modern
306	3	Loose dark greyish brown sandy silt with occasional pebbles, 0.22m thick	Former topsoil/subsoil	
307	3	Stiff yellowish brown clay with orange sandy patches and occasional small angular stones	Natural	
400	4	Loose light yellowish brown sandy silt with frequent pebbles, brick rubble, mortar and charcoal	Demolition layer, probably of [401]	
401	4	Red brick wall bonded with lime mortar, at least 2.3m long, 0.4m wide, 0.21m deep. Individual bricks 220 x 110 x 70mm.	Brick wall	
402	4	Mid yellowish brown silty sand with frequent pebbles	Base for brick floor	
403	4	Red brick floor set into sand, unbonded, 3m by 2.1m seen. Individual bricks 220-230 x 110 x 65-70mm.	Brick floor	
404	4	Red brick wall bonded with lime mortar, three courses, English bond, 2m long, 0.34m wide, 0.18m high. Individual bricks 220-230 x 110 x 65-70mm.	Brick wall, probably return of [401]	
405	4	Single course of unbonded stretchers, 1m N-S, 0.6m wide. Individual bricks 220 x 110 x 70mm.	Remnant of floor	
406	4	Very firm mid orange brown silty sand with frequent pebbles, occasional limestone frags and occasional CBM	Base layer for building	
407	4	Red brick wall footing, bonded with lime mortar, at least 2m long, 0.37m wide. Individual bricks 230 x 120 x 70mm.	Brick wall bounding cobbles 409	
408	4	Band of blue bricks, at least 2m long, 0.35m wide. Individual bricks 225 x 115 x 70mm.	Probable border between cobbles 409 and brick wall 407	
409	4	Closely packed small to medium rounded stones with occasional larger, flatter stones covering area of at least 3.5 x 1.5m, about 0.12m thick	Cobble surface, part of courtyard	
410	4	Single course of five stretchers of rough wall, individual brick 220 x 110 x 70mm	Remnant of rough wall	
411	4	Firm mid brownish orange silty sand with frequent gravel and pebbles and occasional charcoal	Base layer for building similar to 406	

412	4	Firm dark brown silty clay with frequent pebbles, CBM and charcoal	Similar to 411	
413	4	Friable mid greyish brown sandy silt with occasional small pebbles, 0.05m thick	Base for cobbles	
414	4	Loose dark greyish brown 70% sand, 30% gravel, 0.18m thick	Levelling layer	
415	4	Friable mid brownish grey clayey silt with occasional small to medium pebbles, 0.08m thick	Probable former topsoil/subsoil	14 th -16 th century
416	4	Stiff yellowish brown clay with orange sandy patches, occasional chalk flecks, small angular stones, 0.7m thick	Natural	
417	4	Soft dark reddish brown sand with occasional charcoal flecks, at least 0.17m thick	Natural	
418	4	Loose dark red/brown/grey brick/slate/tarmac/plastic/concrete/screwtop bottles/stone rubble, 0.2m thick	Rubble layer	Modern
419	4	Loose dark greyish brown clayey silt with occasional pebbles, small brick frags, up to 0.15m thick	Topsoil	Modern
500	5	Friable dark greyish brown clayey silt with occasional brick frags and small to medium rounded stones, 0.2m thick	Topsoil	Modern
501	5	Loose reddish greyish brown brick and stone rubble with sand and gravel, 0.35m thick	Rubble layer	Modern
502	5	Granite setts forming a surface at least 2.5m by 0.8m. Individual setts between 90 and 130mm in each dimension, roughly squared.	Surface of granite setts overlapping cobbles 503	
503	5	Closely packed rounded cobble stones, with occasional larger, flatter stone, forming surface at least 10m by 1.55m in area. Individual cobbles between 0.34m x 0.2m and 0.07m x 0.05m	Cobble surface, part of courtyard	
504	5	Friable mid greyish brown clayey silt with occasional small rounded pebbles, 0.1m thick	Base for cobbles	
505	5	Stiff yellowish brown clay with orange sandy patches and occasional chalk flecks, small angular stones, at least 0.55m thick	Natural	
600	6	Loose dark greyish brown clayey silt with occasional brick frags, pebbles, 0.15m thick	Topsoil	Modern
601	6	Loose dark red/brown/grey brick/slate/tarmac/plastic/concrete/screwtop bottles/stone rubble, 0.19m thick	Rubble layer	Modern
602	6	Loose pinkish yellow brick and mortar rubble	Base for a robbed out brick floor	
603	6	Loose dark grey clayey silt	Fill of [605]	
604	6	Roughly N-S aligned red brick wall footing at least 2m long, 0.35m wide	Brick wall footing	

605	6	Roughly N-S aligned linear cut, at least 2m long, 0.4m wide	Wall construction cut	
606	6	Closely packed small to medium rounded stones with a few larger, flatter angular stones over an area 10m by at least 1.5m, about 0.12m thick	Cobble surface , part of courtyard	
607	6	Band of blue bricks, at least 1.5m long, 0.38m wide. Individual bricks 220 x 110 x 70mm.	Decorative band within surface 608	19 th century
608	6	Red brick wall footing bonded with lime mortar, at least 2.2m long, 0.38m wide. Individual bricks 225 x 120mm	Brick wall footing	
609	6	Loose dark red crushed brick rubble	Rough floor of building	
610	6	Red brick wall footing formed of bricks laid on side, at least 2m long by 0.34m wide. Individual bricks 200mm x 60mm.	Wall footing, appears older than other footings	18 th -19 th century
611	6	Friable dark brown clayey silt with occasional small pebbles	Former subsoil	
612	6	Soft dark reddish brown sand with occasional coal or charcoal flecks, at least 2.3m thick	Natural	
613	6	Friable mid greyish brown clayey silt with occasional small pebbles, 0.21m thick	Base for cobbles	

Appendix 3

THE FINDS

POST ROMAN POTTERY

By Alex Beeby with Anne Irving

Introduction

All 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 10 sherds from 9 vessels, weighing 150 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 Archive Catalogue 1, with a summary of fabrics in Table 1 below. The pottery dates to the High Medieval period.

Condition

The pottery is relatively fragmentary and sherds from four vessels are abraded and two are heavily burnt. These effects may suggest some level of redeposition. Three vessels have external soot deposits, probably from use over a hearth or fire.

Results

Table 1, Post Roman Pottery Archive

Cname	Full name	Earliest date	Latest date	NoS	NoV	W(g)
CHCO	Chilvers Coton Ware	1200	1400	8	8	147
MEDLOC	Medieval Local Fabrics	1150	1450	2	1	3
Total				10	9	150

Provenance

Pottery came from ditches [104] in Trench 1 and its continuation [203] in Trench 2. Pottery also came from ditch [207] in this Trench.

Range

There are eight vessels in medieval Chilvers Coton fabrics. Forms include at least one jar and one jug. This industry produced a vast number of vessels in the 13th-and 14th century and these types are common in this area

Potential

The pottery should be retained as part of the site archive and should pose no problems for long term storage. The fabrics should be re-examined in light of any further work carried out on the site and it may be able to subdivide the fabric groups into more closely datable types at that point

Summary

Two ditches (in Trenches 1 and 2) yielded pottery of 13th-14th century date.

CERAMIC BUILDING MATERIAL

By Alex Beeby

Introduction

All the material was recorded at archive level in accordance with the guidelines laid out by the ACBMG (2001). A total of 11 fragments of ceramic building material, weighing 6502 grams was recovered from the site.

Methodology

The material was laid out and viewed in context order. Fragments were counted and weighed within each context. The ceramic building material was examined visually and using x20 magnification. This information was then added to an Access database. An archive list of the ceramic building material is included in Table 2 below.

Condition

The material is in fresh condition.

Results

Table 2, Ceramic Building Material Archive

Cxt	Cname	Full Name	Fabric	Description	Date	NoF	W (g)
202	CBM	Ceramic Building Material	Oxidised; fine sandy	Abraded; surfaceless	Roman or Post Roman	1	6
204	CBM	Ceramic Building Material	Oxidised; medium sandy	Abraded; surfaceless	Roman or Post Roman	1	70
204	MODTILE	Modern Tile			19th-20th	1	19
204	MODTILE	Modern Tile			20th		
415	PNR	Oxidised; medium sandy		Flatroofers	14th-16th	4	200
606	MODTILE	Modern Tile			20th	2	50
607	MODBRICK	Modern Brick		Engineering brick; vitrified surfaces	19th	1	4138
610	BRK	Brick		Handmade; abraded; sooted surfaces	18th-19th	1	2019
					Total	11	6502

Range

Trench 4 produced four pieces from a tile dating from the 14th-16th century. The remainder of the material from Trenches 2 and 6 is of modern date.

Potential

There is no potential for further work. The material can be discarded.

Summary

As well as a single tile of medieval type, a range of modern ceramic building material was recovered during the evaluation.

SPOT DATING

The dating in Table 3 is based on the evidence provided by the finds detailed above.

Table 3, Spot dates

Cxt	Date	Comments
105	13 th -14 th century	Based on a single sherd
202	13 th -14 th century	
204	20 th century	
206	12 th -15 th century	
415	14 th -16 th century	Based on CBM
606	20 th century	
607	19 th century	
610	18 th -19 th century	

ABBREVIATIONS

ACBMG	Archaeological Ceramic Building Materials Group
BS	Body sherd
CBM	Ceramic Building Material
CXT	Context
HJ	Handle join
NoF	Number of Fragments
NoS	Number of sherds
NoV	Number of vessels
TR	Trench
W (g)	Weight (grams)

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ARCHIVE CATALOGUES

Archive catalogue 1, Post Roman Pottery

Tr	Cxt	Cname	Sub Fabric	Form	NoS	NoV	W(g)	Decoration	Part	Description	Date
2	202	CHCO		Jar	1	1	42		Rim Uwall	Hollow everted rim; sooted exterior	13th-14th
2	202	CHCO		Jug or Jar	1	1	12		BS	Sooted exterior	
2	202	CHCO		Jug or Jar	1	1	5		BS	Leached; sooted exterior; abraded	
2	202	CHCO		?	1	1	33		BS	Very burnt	
2	202	CHCO		Jug	1	1	18	Applied strips	BS with HJ		13th
2	202	CHCO		Jug?	1	1	12		BS	Abraded	
2	202	CHCO		?	1	1	5		BS	Very abraded; ?ID	
1	105	CHCO		Jug	1	1	20		BS		13th-14th
2	206	MEDLOC	Reduced (burnt); well sorted subrounded quartz up to 5mm	?	2	1	3		BSS	Very burnt; glazed; CHCO?; abraded	12th-15th

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 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].
Cut	A cut refers to the physical action of digging a posthole, pit, ditch, foundation trench, etc. Once the fills of these features are removed during an archaeological investigation the original 'cut' is therefore exposed and subsequently recorded.
Domesday Survey	A survey of property ownership in England compiled on the instruction of William I for taxation purposes in 1086 AD.
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) that become contained by the 'cut' are referred to as its fill(s).
Layer	A layer is a term used 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.
Saxon	Pertaining to the period dating from AD 410-1066 when England was largely settled by tribes from northern Germany
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	The site of a house or former house.

Appendix 5

The Archive

The archive consists of:

6	Context register sheets
73	Context record sheets
2	Photographic record sheets
1	Section record sheet
1	Plan record sheet
5	Daily record sheets
15	Sheets of scale drawings
1	Stratigraphic matrix
1	Box of finds

All primary records are currently kept at:

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

The ultimate destination of the project archive is:

Warwickshire Museum
The Butts
Warwick
CV34 4SS

Archaeological Project Services Site Code:

WOHR 11

Oasis Identification Code

archaeo11-114739

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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